ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, November 29, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorials may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Fashionable Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 18s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANSON.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 64, Thurleigh-road, S.W.12, to Lilian Patricia (née Brice), wife of Dr. Bernard Anson—a son.

BARFORD.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 43, South-street, Park-lane, to Grace, wife of Edward Barford, M.C.—a daughter.

BOZMAN.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Nottingham, to Hilary (née Rothera), wife of Geoffrey Stephen Bozman, I.C.S.—a son.

BRIGHT.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Christchurch, New Zealand, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Bright—a daughter.

CROOK.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Tudor Wood, Southampton, to Georgina, wife of Herbert C. Crook, the gift of a son.

HILL.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Meadowlands, Alderley Edge, to Hester (née Trotman-Dickenson), wife of Vivian Gray Hill—a son.

KANE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Much Wenlock, to Marjorie, wife of Christopher Kane—a son.

McCONNELL.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Benburb, Knock, Belfast, to Rosamond Mary Elizabeth (née Beadle), wife of R. M. McConnell, M.C.—a son.

REEVES.—On Nov. 26, 1930, to Nora, wife of Charles Reeves, Junr., Two Ways, Staines—a daughter.

RICHEY.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Beau Séjour, Mapon, Mauritius, to Peggy (née Hill), wife of George Richey—a son.

WESTLAKE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, to Cresdee (née Brown), wife of Dr. H. J. W. J. Westlake, 1, Victoria-road, Dunstable—a son.

WYNNE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 9, Lampard House, Maida Hill West, W.2, to Norna (née de Rougemont), wife of Robert H. S. Wynne—a son.

YOOL.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Walton-on-Thames, to Claire, wife of Flight-Lieutenant W. M. Yool, R.A.F.—a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGES

ASH : PAGE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Ashford, Middlesex, Douglas Gordon, son of Alderman G. Wallace Ash, J.P., and of the late Mrs. Wallace Ash, of Portsmouth, to Clarice, third daughter of Mrs. W. Henry Page, and of the late Mr. W. H. Page, of Tangley House, Hampton, Middlesex.

BLAIR-FISH : HEATON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, Wallace Wilfrid Blair-Fish to Hilary Mary, eldest daughter of the late Harold Heaton, of Birmingham and Chipping Campden, and Mrs. Heaton.

CARTWRIGHT : COLE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at St. John's Church, Chatham, by the Rev. Henry Marshall, brother-in-law of the bride, Canon C. J. D. La Touche, and the Rector of Chatham, the Rev. Kenneth E. Cartwright, Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Stroud, Glos., to Alice Emilie, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Cole, of Chatham.

CLARIDGE : SAUNDERS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at St. Cyprian's Cathedral, Kimberley, Henry Cyril Claridge, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Claridge, of Gerrards Cross, to Dorothy Mary, youngest daughter of the late H. J. Saunders, J.P., and Mrs. Saunders, Kimberley, South Africa.

DEUCHAR : BUNT.—On Nov. 6, 1930, in London, Ian Deuchar to Dorothy Bunt.

FORD SMITH : BROWN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Friends' House, Euston-road, London, Leslie Ford Smith, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Smith, of Whitlesey, Harpenden, to Sylvia Robson, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred H. Brown, of The Beeches, Harpenden.

FRANCIS : FIGGIS.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Mill Hill, Captain Leonard Bertram Francis (R.A.), youngest son of Mr. Edward Askey Francis, to Eileen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ernest Figgis, of Highwood, Mill Hill.

HALLILEY : DOYLE.—On Nov. 17, 1930, Elsmere Haw Halliley, eldest son of W. P. Halliley, Bexhill, Sussex, to Constance Adelaide Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Martin Doyle, I.A., and Mrs. Doyle, Bournemouth.

JAMES : ENGLAND.—On Nov. 26, 1929, in London, Herbert James, V.C., M.C., son of the late Walter James, of Poplar-avenue, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. James, Malvern Link, to Jessy Amy (Peyrel), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George England, of Mayford, Woking, Surrey.

PENNINGTON : CROWDER.—On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1930, at St. Stephen's, Kensington, Richard, only son of James Henry Pennington, of Four Oaks, Warwickshire, to Mary Isobel Prescott, daughter of Charles Thomas Crowder, of Edgbaston. Present address: 12, Binn-place, S.W.5.

SILVER WEDDING

MOUNT : HUNT.—On Nov. 29, 1905, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, by the Rev. W. S. Swayne, Vicar of the Parish, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Atkinson, brother-in-law of the bride, Alan Henry Lawrence Mount, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Reginald C. Mount, of Lakefoot, Reading, to Margaret Sybil, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund D'Arcy Hunt, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Mrs. Hunt, of 50, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7.

DEATHS

AMBROSE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Newport, I.O.W., Ethel Helena, eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, of Hampstead.

BANHAM.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at St. Joseph's, Beccles, Agnes Mary, widow of Francis Easto Banham, in her 74th year. R.I.P. Requiem Mass and Funeral 10 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 2.

BEAN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Blundeston Parsonage, Lowestoft, Anne Eliza, beloved wife of the Rev. Clement Willoughby Bean, Rector of Blundeston, Somerleyton, aged 69. Funeral and interment at Somerleyton Church, Monday, Dec. 1, at 2.30 p.m. Will friends please accept this intimation.

BERROW.—On Nov. 27, 1930, very suddenly, at Anisfield, Bromborough, Cheshire, the home of her great friend, Mrs. Harris Kuhl, Isabel Ada Ellen Berrow, late of The Willows, Vincent-square, London. Funeral Monday. All flowers to Hereford Station, 12 noon.

BISCOE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 37, Birdhurst-rise, South Croydon, Jessie Hatton, dearly loved wife of Charles Henry Biscoe, aged 51 years. Funeral service at Croydon Parish Church on Monday, Dec. 1, at 11.30 a.m., and afterwards at Queen's-road Cemetery, Croydon.

BLAINE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 15, Campden Hill-road, Kensington, Mary Selina, widow of Major Alfred E. B. Blaine, late of South Africa, and mother of Mrs. E. C. Reynolds and Mrs. C. Snowden Piggot.

BRODRICK.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Fair Oaks, Cranleigh, Diana, the beloved wife of Alan Melvill Brodrick and mother of Spencer Thomas Penney. Funeral arrangements later.

BROWN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, following an operation, Lilian Ouse Brown, of Thornfield, Alderley Edge, widow of Andrew Brown. Funeral at St. Philip's Church, Alderley Edge, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 2.30 p.m.

BUTCHER.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at "Bracken Bank," Keighley, Vivien, the beloved child of G. W. Kay and Alice Butcher, aged 5½ years. Funeral at St. John's Church, Ingrow, to-day (Saturday), at 11.45 a.m.

CITROEN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Trevin Towers, Eastbourne, Sarah, beloved wife of David Citroen, aged 64. At her own request, private cremation and no flowers or mourning.

FENTON.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 10, Glazbury-road, W.14, Lillian Olive Coxon, beloved wife of William James Fenton, M.D., aged 52.

HOMAN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Ardmore, Lichfield, Staffs, George William Homan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 80.

IVIMY.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 9, Hall-lane, Chapeltown, Leeds, Alfred Claude, only son of the late Captain W. H. Ivimy and beloved husband of Kathleen Ivimy, aged 58.

JEPHSON.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Ryde, I. of W., Harriett Julia, widow of Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N., aged 76. Funeral took place at Ryde Nov. 28.

JOHN.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Greta House, St. Matthew's-avenue, Surbiton, Surrey, John Henry, the beloved husband of Louisa Maud John, aged 70. Funeral to-day (Saturday), 11.45, St. Matthew's Church. No mourning, by request.

LANCASTER.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Southport, Eliza Mary, daughter of the late Colonel John Lancaster, V.D., J.P., D.L., of Auchenheath House, Lanarkshire, R.I.P. Funeral at Ainsdale Catholic Cemetery on Monday at 10 o'clock.

LITTLEDALE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, quite suddenly, at 21, The Boltons, S.W., Willoughby Astor Littledale, Esq., F.S.A., aged 73, the dearly loved husband of Violet Littledale and youngest son of Henry Anthony Littledale, formerly of Bolton Hall, Bolton-by-Bowland, Yorkshire. Funeral service, St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 11 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

MAITLAND.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Falmouth, Captain Charles Maitland, beloved husband of Jessie Maitland.

METCALFE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Hotel Victoria, London, Herbert Metcalfe, director of Svenska Lloyd Steamship Company, Gothenburg, aged 55. Memorial service will be held at the Swedish Church, Harcourt-street, W.1, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday. Interment at Gothenburg.

MILLER.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Cheviot, Neasden, Walter Frederick Miller, M.B., B.S., late of Wainfleet, aged 59.

MURRAY.—On Nov. 27, 1930, Beatrice Maud, elder daughter of the late Rev. E. A. Murray, of Trinidad, and of the late Mrs. Murray, of Rogate, Sussex. No mourning, by her request.

NICHOL.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at 1, Ethelbert-crescent, Margate, Frank Edward Nichol, M.B., B.Ch., D.P., the beloved husband of Lilian Nichol, aged 60 years. Funeral at St. John's Church, Margate, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 2 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

ROBINSON.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at "Ravenstone," Carlisle, the Rev. John Robinson, aged 76 years.

SAUNDERS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Herne Bay, Thomas Charles Castle Saunders, late of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., the beloved husband of V. M. Saunders, of Northcote, Herne Bay, aged 73.

SCOTT.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 60, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, Henry Scott, of (Benaros, Isle of Mull, late of Madras, aged 73. Service at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, on Tuesday, at 11.30.

SNOW.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Hadley, Grand-avenue, Bournemouth, Fanny Longueville, widow of Thomas Snow, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, aged 91 years. Funeral, Boscombe Cemetery, Monday, Dec. 1, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

STANLEY.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Hilburgh, Cromer, of pneumonia, Katherine Crichton, widow of Captain G. Stanley, C.B., R.N.

STEMPEL.—On Nov. 26, 1930, suddenly, at Cornwall House, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., Dr. Emil Stempel, aged 48. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday at 11 a.m.

THACKER.—On Nov. 27, 1930, Arthur Thacker, of Princes Cottage, Blenheim-road, Bedford Park, W.4, youngest son of the late William Thacker, of 10, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park. Service St. Paul's, Vicarage-gate, Kensington, Monday, Dec. 1, 11 a.m. Interment strictly private; no flowers, no mourning. R.I.P.

WEBB.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at "The Beeches," Rectory-road, Beckenham, Kent, William Webb, aged 91. Funeral arrangements will be announced on Monday.

WHITE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, at Addington, Surrey, Lily, the beloved wife of Edward White. Funeral at Addington Church, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BLEECK.—In ever-loving memory of Mildred Jessie (Millie), V.A.D., who passed away Nov. 29, 1918.

"Ever held in sweet remembrance."

BULL.—In loving memory of John Lionel Robin Bull, 2nd Lieut., K.R.R.C., killed in action near Lateau Wood, Cambrai, on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, 1917, aged 21 years.

CHARLTON.—In loving remembrance of Arthur Nesbit Charlton, M.C. ("Tony"), Captain and Adjutant, 7th Batt. Norfolk Regiment, aged 22 years. Cambrai, 30, 1917.

Honour and gratitude to him and to those who suffered with him.

EDWARDS.—In proud and loving memory of Roy Edwards, Lieutenant, 10th Btn. Rifle Brigade, wounded and missing at Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917, and in remembrance of all Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men of the Battalion who fell that day.

GRIBBLE.—In proud and loving memory of Charles Herbert Gribble, Lieut., 2/4th The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, attached Guernsey Light Infantry, killed in action at Masnières, near Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917.

MARTYN.—In ever-loving memory of our dearly loved third son, Edgar Spear Martyn, Captain, 6th Royal West Kent Regiment, killed in action at La Vaquerie, near Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917, aged 21.

"Pro patria mori."

RAE.—In loving memory of Major James Edmond Prinsep Rae, 7th D.C.L.I., Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917.

SINCLAIR.—To the dear memory of Colin I. Sinclair, 2nd Lieut., R.A., fondly loved only child of William and Amy Sinclair (of Ceylon), passed on for higher service, Nov. 30, 1918.

STONE.—In proud and loving memory of my dear son, Captain Walter Mapleton Stone, V.C., Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near Bourlon Wood, Nov. 30, 1917.

WELLDON.—In memory of our dearly loved eldest son and brother, James Hoare, 2nd Lieut., The Buffs, killed near Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917.

"Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself and God even our Father . . . hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace."—1 Thess. ii. 16.

WOOLF.—In ever-devoted memory of my dearly loved son, Cecil Sidney Woolf, Lieut., 20th Hussars (Spec. Res.), Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died in France from wounds received in the battle of Cambrai on Nov. 29, 1917.

WOOLF.—In memory of Cecil Sidney Woolf, 20th Hussars (S.R.), Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died of wounds received at Bourlon Wood, Nov. 29, 1917.

8th BN. THE MIDDLESEX REGT.—In memory of those who gave their lives at Tadpole Copse, Nov. 30, 1917.

"A day of high courage and glorious achievement."

BULL, Frank.—Loving, grateful remembrance on his birthday.

DIAMOND.—In fond remembrance of Hugh (Tuby) Ernest Diamond, who died Nov. 28, 1920.—P. E. H.

FAIRER.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Father, Joseph Fairer, who died Nov. 29, 1922.

FALK.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Salomon Falk, who died Nov. 29, 1913.

HAWKE.—In ever-fond memory of my dearly loved husband, J. J. Hawke, who entered into Life Nov. 29, 1918, at Colyton House, Torquay. Always missed.

KING.—In ever-loving memory of George King, of Stoke Newington, who died Nov. 29, 1924.

Whatever way my days decline,
I felt no dread feel, tho' left alone.
His being working in mine own,
The footsteps of his life in mine.

MAGGS.—In ever-loving memory of Alice Maude Maggs (née Bristowe), of Upper Wimpole-street, W., Nov. 29, 1927.

SALTER.—To the dear memory of the Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter, a Judge of the High Court, who died on Nov. 30, 1928. R.I.P.

STEWART.—In loving memory of our dear brother, Lestock Macdonald Stewart, who died Nov. 29, 1918.

TEMPERLEY.—In loving and ever-living memory of Walter Nicholas Temperley, who died at Eton College on Nov. 29, 1925.

VERNON-HARCOURT.—In grateful memory of Anne Holwell Vernon-Harcourt, who died in 1879, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

VINE.—To the dear memory of William John Vine, who fell asleep Nov. 29, 1921. R.I.P.

WALKER.—In loving memory of my beloved Wife, Ala, who went home Nov. 29, 1928. "I thank my God upon every remembrance of you." (Phil. i. 3.)

WARING.—In tender and sweet memory of Thomas Joseph Waring, of 71, Carlton-street, Castleford, who died suddenly, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1913.—M. A. J. W.

WESTON.—To the dear memory of my husband, Robert Mortimer Weston (late of Langworth, Weybridge), who died Nov. 30, 1919, Advent Sunday.

A. E. P.—In loving memory of my sweet and unselfish sister Prinkie, who passed away Nov. 29, 1925. At rest.—Louise.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., 140, Strand, opposite Bush House, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

OLD MASTERS. SPINK and SON, Ltd., having inquiries for pictures of the finest quality would like to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately.
5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

DRIVE YOURSELF! ESSEX SALOONS, Austin 7 Tourers, six-seater Landaulette. Also Chauffeurs.—Premier Hire Co., Ltd., 4, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.1. 'Phone, Museum 4835. (Special terms commercial hires.)

RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W.J. Smith, Ltd.

A DJACENT to glorious hacking country; 10s. 6d. for 1½ hour; expert instruction.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15, Putney 2775.

INEXPENSIVE HUNTING with the best hunters in the world in Ireland.—Particulars Sports Section K., Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell-street, Dublin.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION.
"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS. KEEN, ROBINSON and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.
TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.
The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Cadidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA-CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7151 (two lines). Telegrams: Park 5606. Pebo, Sloane, London.
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MINERVA HOUSE,
Certificated Private and Visiting Nurses Association.
TRAINED NURSES ALWAYS AVAILABLE.
FULHAM 2602 (DAY and NIGHT).
Nursing Home for all cases.
Private Rooms from 2 guineas weekly.
OPERATING THEATRE.
14, 15, Cumnor-road, W.14.
Established 1924.

PERSONAL

PAM.—Sorry to have missed you; but oh! what ingratitude.—Tony.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£15 REWARD.—LOST on 27th October, between West End and City, DIAMOND and PLATINUM BRACELET.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

MR. ALFRED NOYES will read some of his Poems at the annual meeting of the Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 3 p.m., at 53, Princes-gate, S.W.1. LADY MEIKLEJOHN will give an account of the work. (Please come and hear about it.) Guild address: 7, Campden-street, S.W.1.

BROADSTAIRS.—CONCRETE BUNGALOW to be SOLD; six rooms, kitchen, bath; latest improvements; tennis court, near six golf links. No agents.—Write Box D.1803, The Times, 42, Regent-street, W.1.

LULWORTH COVE.—Modernized eight-roomed COTTAGE to be LET, FURNISHED, Christmas holidays and after.—Col. Molesworth, Swanage.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser is open to execute family trees, records, verifies Arms and Crests; researches undertaken.—E. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20. Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

CHARMING warm labour-saving FLAT in country mansion near London to be LET FURNISHED, Jan., Feb., March; three bed rooms, two living rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; use of billiard room, hard courts, and garage. Rent 4 guineas. For constant hot water, free electric light, plate, and linen, add one guinea.—Tele. No. 143 Rickmansworth.

HELPING THE S.P.G. to spread "the glad tidings of great joy." Its Praise and Thanksgiving Fund for countless blessings does it. 1,000 Thankofferings needed most welcome this Christmas.—To Treasurers, S.P.G., 15, Tufton-street, Westminster, S.W.1, marked P.T.F.

FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, from 1½gns. to 4gns. per week; first-class cook.—108, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 0635.

SUSSEX PINES.—Is there a lady, domesticated, fond of country, would care to live with another, no pair, sharing all duties and moderate expenses? Delightful small house; maid every morning.—Write Box J.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED after Christmas till Easter for two ladies; rent about £8 8s.; five bed rooms, two living rooms; Westminster preferred.—Write Box J.1687, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE SEND SOMETHING for our JUMBLE SALE8 on Dec. 5th and 17th to help our Christmas Fund and finance Urgent Needs. ANYTHING saleable, old or new; toys, clothes, books, &c. Stowaway district, imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

THE Secretary of the POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION, 38, Tavistock-place, W.C.1, is very GRATEFUL has to thank ANONYMOUS DONOR of a case of clothing which has been received.

LADY desires to LET FURNISHED RESIDENCE, southern borders New Forest, midway between Bournemouth and Southampton; sunny, secluded position, extensive outlook over own land; lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed; two bath; attractive grounds with two tennis and croquet lawns, productive gardens and orchards, small lake; stabling and garage; electric light, good water; telephone; rent for the year 5gns. weekly and gardener's wages, or shorter periods; or would sell with 20 or 50 acres and farmery.—Write Box J.1681, The Times, E.C.4.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY, Regent 4629.

MOTOR SHOWROOMS in important provincial town for SALE owing to family reasons; leading agencies and profitable scope for development; steady increase in turnover for past three years; good premises; suitable with competent management. Price £2,000, plus stock at valuation.—Write Box J.1692, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN FARMER or EX-OFFICER with country interests wishing to augment income WANTED to TAKE PAYING GUESTS; comfortable with Man as PAYING GUESTS; comfortable quarters, double bed room and sitting room required.—Write Box G.0020, The Times, 2, Regent-street, W.1.

WITH YOUR GIFT of £10 CHURCH ARMY will arrange "your Christmas party for the poor." 120 old folk or young children will be given "your party." You will be invited to attend, or a report will be sent. Cheques Prebendary Carlile, C.H., "Special Christmas Dinners." 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

B. ANNE.—Loving thanks for letters. All my thoughts are with you: I long to see you again.

FOR SALE, RARE OLD PRINT of NEWSTEAD ABBEY with Byron PROPERTY in hand and foliage by moonlight.—Write Box W.519, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTOR, Public School and Cambridge M.A. (ex-officer), REQUIRES DAILY POST in or near London; experienced backward and delicate boys; excellent references and testimonials.—Write Box W.520, The Times, E.C.4.

SIR ROBERT HAMPSON, KT.—Fine PAINTING, 50 guineas; Oliver Cromwell Bust Portrait, 45 guineas; Fine Painting of Man (attributed to Rembrandt). No offers.—Write Box W.517, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED NURSE, gentlewoman, travelled, linguist, desires post companion, wishing to travel.—Write Box B.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY with Daughter 4½ years wishes to take ENTIRE CHARGE of ANOTHER CHILD; country house, near Goodwood.—Write Box B.1909, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMPDEN HILL.—FURNISHED FLAT; few large rooms; 6gns. less year.—Write Box B.1907, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes SELL SABLE BOA, six whole skins, 52 yards long; muff; perfect condition.—Write Box B.1904, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA.—To be LET monthly or for winter, OLD CLASSICAL MANOR HOUSE, near Mougins Golf, 15 minutes from Cannes; 300 acres; 20 rooms and three sitting, six bed, six servants', four bath; central heating, electricity. Kelvinator; garage for five cars; magnificent views; 1,000 feet above sea level, above mean sea level.—Write Box B.1903, The Times, E.C.4.

BILLIARDS TABLE, full-sized Burroughes, Dawson pattern. All accessories.—Offers to Himmelmann, Fackleswick-road, Hammersmith. Riverside 1096.

THE Secretary of the Tuxt Club recommends CHEF; economical, obliging, and hair worker.—85, Piccadilly, W.

LEITH HILL (near).—TUDOR RESIDENCE in beautiful unspoilt surroundings, hour London; large sitting hall, panelled throughout, dining room, panelled hall, six bed, two bath rooms; central heating. £2,000. Possession April. "Cornerways," Abinger Hammer. Phone, Abinger 29.

WINTER QUARTERS for gentlefolk. Warmth and comfort. First-class golf. London 36 minutes. From 3gns.—Hydro Residential, Caterham.

BACHELOR HOUSEHOLD, 1½ mile from the Manor House, Ewell; bed and sitting room, board and lodging. Full week-end board from 36s. per week. Three sets vacant after Christmas. Large, comfortable vicarage.—Rev. Wilfred H. Abbot, M.A. (Oxon), M.C., St. Paul's Vicarage, Broke-road, Queen's-road, Dalston, E.8. Telephone, Clissold 3452.

LATE 1929 ROVER 6 Saloon; one owner only; careful driver; car perfect condition; any test; SELL £195.—Vicar Cottage, Hampton Hill.

PHYSICIAN has VACANCY. Lady or Gentleman requiring care and supervision; mild, mental, nervous case; gentleman preferred; old-established home, situated about 50 miles from Town; comfortable house; interview in Town if desired.—Write Box J.1690, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and Child welcomed as PAYING GUESTS in Officer's family; comfortable home; large garden; recommended.—"L.," Carbery Wood, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

J. Q. Attempt too transparent. Obviously too inexperienced for such an enterprise.—H.

INDIA.—LADY, qualified Nursing Sister, experienced traveller, offers SERVICES for PASSAGE; urgent.—Write Box S.727, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

OLD ENGLISH PORTRAITS and FAMILY GROUPS WANTED by advertiser who has been commissioned to buy for a well-known American collector. High prices paid for genuine works by Romney, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Lawrence, &c. Also early oil paintings.—Write Box B.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE of 3,000 to 4,000 ACRES WANTED in the Western Midlands. A domain carrying a Mansion of some distinction, several farms and numerous cottages, together with sporting rights, including a good stretch of fishing, would make a strong appeal to the purchaser.—Replies, which will be treated in confidence, should be addressed to Estate Buyer, Box B.1794, The Times, E.C.4, who will immediately inspect any estate answering above description.

EASTBOURNE and BEXHILL.—Visitors desiring free information regarding well-recommended APARTMENTS and Boarding Establishments should write THE TIMES representative at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road, Eastbourne. In attendance between 12 and 1 and 5 and 6 p.m.

LADY leaving PANTING AFRICA shortly would ESCORT and PROVIDE HOME for DELICATE GIRL or BOY; indefinite period; every care; healthy climate.—Write Box W.523, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks PARTNER with CAPITAL. Preparatory School, Devon.—Princeps, Chard School, Somerset.

STAMPS.—COLLECTION British Colonial REQUIRED for cash; no dealers.—Write particulars to Box 4558, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WILL any Lady TAKE CULTURED GIRL of 17, daughter of ex-Regular Officer, for small remuneration, as one of family and where other young people, in return for COMPANIONSHIP and light duties? Riding; animal lover; country preferred.—Write Box B.1901, The Times, E.C.4.

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HAPPY THE BRIDE who receives gifts of cutlery with the mark "FIRTH STAINLESS" and a good cutler's name stamped thereon. No more sensible gift.

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EXPLORE the world of art and artists through the 12 pages of "THE STUDIO." Illustrated catalogue post free.—The Studio, 44, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

PORTOFINO, the beauty spot of the Italian Riviera; the winter season; HOTEL SPLENDID; beautiful, sheltered situation facing South; lovely views and walks; running water; excellent cuisine; pension price 55 lire, all inclusive; ask prospectus.

OMELETTES as in France. Really nice cooking.—Chez Ma Cook's, next Fyvie Theatre. Open 12 to 12.

SAVE pounds by choosing your Gown or Coat at SPENCER'S, 70, BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). £4 WEEK of special offers begins Monday next, December 1st.

CEYLON.—Ten weeks Sunshine. Jolly party leaves 22rd Jan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

LARGE GILT BUDDHA, seven feet high, 30gns. (worth £ 100gns.). Also a set of three Chinese Shrines, interior gilt and lacquer, and Bronze Buddha, 25gns. (worth 60gns.).—Phillips and MacConnal, 96, New Bond-street, W.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE Lord is in his holy temple, the Lord's throne is in heaven: his eyes behold, his eyelids try, the children of men."—Ps. xi. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES PHILLIP SCHWARZ, of 199, Clarence-gate-gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.1, and of 21, Mincing-lane, E.C.3, Produce Merchant, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. C. LESS MOLLMANN, of 51, Brighton-road, Worthing, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—No. 16542.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of TWELVE DIVIDENDS on the sum of £200 4% Victory

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES:
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS. Six or Seven weeks (16 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	14,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	19,000	Thompson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	—	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Menapia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Morton ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral ..	15,000	Sizgers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 26	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Jan. 9	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling at Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†*MUNDRA ..	7,275	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
†*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†*KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DUMANA ..	8,427	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamers. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MEKARA ..	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA ..	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
†MANORA ..	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

§ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MAJDA ..	9,068	Jan. 24	Feb. 13	Feb. 23	Feb. 21
MOSASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Inland Offices, Passenger and Freight (A. C. Cass, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agents), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
R.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 110, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell and Co., Ltd., Beech House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Bird, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA ..	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin Passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. Agents (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MONOWAI ..	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI ..	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA ..	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6712); or 30, Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS sailing at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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BY THE

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bdCity of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 3	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	6,598	Jan. 16	Mombasa and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Dec. 20	Bay, East Lon-
City of Harvard ..	7,071	Jan. 17	don, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU ..	16,900	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 19
HAKONE MARU ..	16,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU ..	16,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
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West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Service Contractuelle). CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

	Dec. 18 and Jan. 1	CHENONCEAUX
POINTE DE GALLE,	Dec. 25 and Jan. 8	MAURIUTUS.
CAP DUCHESNE	Dec. 12 and Dec. 26	AV. R. GARROS
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE	Dec. 30 and Jan. 13	LAMARTINE
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.		
THEO. GAUTIER ..	Dec. 9 and Dec. 16	MARIETTE PACHA

For passengers and all particulars apply in LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street; or 52, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.

For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 9, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

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No Booking Fees. Free service of numerous overseas branches. Sailing and Fares Lists from

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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov. Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line
29	SAMARIA ..... †, c	Southampton	White Star
2	MAJESTIC ..... h	Southampton	Red Star
5	ATHENIA ..... h	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC ..... †, c	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA ..... h	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA ..... h	Southampton	Cunard
12	OLYMPIC ..... h, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.)	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC ..... h, c	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA ..... s	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..... †	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA ..... h	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA ..... f	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA ..... f	Glasgow	Anchor
27	MAJESTIC ..... f	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC ..... †, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA ..... h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA ..... s	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA ..... †	Liverpool	Cunard
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard

†Also calls BOSTON. ‡ Via Cherbourg. ¶ Via Belfast. ‖ Via Queenstown. h Via Hamburg.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov. Dec.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line
	MONTCLARE ..... s		Can. Pac.
	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..... s	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA ..... ss	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE ..... h	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec. Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA ..... s, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND ..... s	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA ..... s	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..... s	Liverpool	White Star
3	CARONIA ..... s	Southampton	Cunard

‡ Via Greenock. ss Via Belfast and Glasgow. s Via Cherbourg. c Via Queenstown. h Via Belfast.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

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"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	London	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	and	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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DEC. 19, FOR 19 DAYS, to CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON. 38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LONDON AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ..	6 Dec.	HECTOR .. 31 Jan.
ANTENOR ..	20 Jan.	ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits, £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
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NEW ZEALAND

VIA PANAMA CANAL

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton 2 Jan., 1931	
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

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Cheshire ..	15,000	—	Dec. 6
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	London.	Southampton.
§MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	Dec. 4	—
†ARNDALE CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	—
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

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*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA ..	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA ..	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA ..	15,493	Jan. 29
OROYA ..	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
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HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER

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PUBLIC NOTICES
4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND. UNION of BENEFICES MEASURE, 1922.
Notice hereby given that a COMMISSION has been APPOINTED for the Diocese of London to inquire and report to him upon the desirability of UNITING (1) the Benefice of SAINT PANCRAS and part of the Benefice of HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, SAINT JOHN, and (2) the Benefice of SAINT PANCRAS, SAINT MARY MAGDALENE and the remaining part of the Benefice of HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, SAINT JAMES; all in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London, and upon all matters affecting such unions or connected therewith and the terms thereof.

The Commission will hold a local inquiry, and their public sitting for that purpose will be at the London County Council School, Exmouth-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.1, on Monday, 15th December, 1930, at 7 p.m., at which all persons desirous of offering any evidence or making any representation in relation to the unions or being otherwise interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.
J. L. GEORGE DIBDIN, Chairman of Bishop's Commission.
1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, QUEEN-SQUARE. For the Relief and Cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
THIRTY-EIGHTH ELECTION OF PENSIONERS.
At a Special General Meeting of Governors and Members at the Hospital at 4.30 p.m. on November 25th, 1930, the following CANDIDATES were each awarded a PENSION of £20.

Name	Number of Votes
Miss G. H. Welch	1,310
Miss M. Aldridge	1,185
Mr. J. J. Moss	1,108
Mr. C. B. Money	1,098
Miss N. Seagrave	1,060
Miss G. K. Simpson	1,049
Miss E. Hiscock	1,031
Miss M. F. Todd	1,017
Miss F. M. M. Johnson	924
Miss E. H. Hoole	881
Miss K. A. Collins	845
Mrs. A. A. Morris	825
Miss E. Tamsitt	774

The Board recently appeal for the foundation of new pensions for incurable sufferers from nervous diseases, thus affording, if desired, an opportunity of associating the name of some loved one who has passed away with a work of permanent usefulness and mercy.

GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.
National Hospital, Queen-square, W.C.1.

ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY.
RESULT of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Half-yearly ELECTION, held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Friday, November 28th, 1930 :—

IN-PATIENTS.

23.	Fyffe, Ada Alice	6,010	76.	Taylor, Ellen Maud	4,336
72.	Stroud, Mary Louisa	5,877	88.	Wilson, Charles	4,193
62.	Read, Amy	5,799			
8.	Bowman, Emma	5,706	78.	Tremain, Alice M.	4,062
77.	Taylor, Maggie M.	5,140	31.	Hill, Charlotte	3,983
			92.	Fulbrook, Edith A.	3,789

PENSIONERS.

91.	Archer, Elsie	922	90.	Andrews, Emily	464
117.	Street, Ada	911	117.	Rose, Annie	458
116.	Hillier, Alice M.	713	110.	Forrest, Christina D.	440
153.	Rose, Lilian Frances	625	98.	Brooks, Flora G.	425
120.	Ingledew, George	617	14.	Warren, Mary L.	406
107.	Dury, Henry William	582	16.	Dale, Emily Ethel	380
128.	Naylor, Edith	561	11.	Hawkins, Freda G.	373
148.	Welch, Gertrude H.	516	105.	Hughes, Harriet M.	371
152.	Wiley, Constance B.	516	127.	Midwinter, Phoebe	351
132.	Richardson, Emma	505	149.	Whitehead, Jane	327
143.	Sullivan, Sydney H.	490	103.	Coulthard, Marion E.	327
138.	Smith, Violet F.	478	119.	Hughes, John	325
			130.	Puttock, Caroline	320

A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to J. Turton Wright, Esq., for taking the Chair, and also to the Members of the Board who acted as Scrutineers, and to John C. Potter, Esq., for acting as Chairman to the Scrutineers.

CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.
Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

SKINNERS' COMPANY'S MIDDLE SCHOOL for GIRLS, NORTH LONDON.
Notice is hereby given that an ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930, of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls, North London, is affixed to the principal outer door of Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, E.C., and will remain there for inspection for one month from 1st December, 1930.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930, of SIR ANDREW JUDD'S SCHOOL, TONBRIDGE, administered by the Skinners' Company of London, pursuant to Scheme made under the Endowed Schools' Acts, is affixed to the principal outer door of Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, E.C.4, and will remain there for inspection for one month from 1st December, 1930.

J. J. LAMBERT, Clerk.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

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RESIDENT CASUALTY OFFICER.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RESIDENT CASUALTY OFFICER at a Salary £200 per annum with full board, laundry, &c. Candidates (male and unmarried) must be fully qualified. Copies of the rules relating to the office can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be submitted not later than Saturday next, December 6th.

CHARLES PHILIP NEWMAN, House Governor.
Charing Cross Hospital, Strand, London, W.C.2.

COUNTY of DERBY.
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited from registered Medical Practitioners (Male) for the APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH. Candidates must be Diplomates in Public Health and must have had administrative experience in public health.

Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, and the officer appointed must reside in the county and devote his whole time to the work.

The appointment, which will be terminable by three months' notice on either side, will be an established post for the purposes of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The salary, in accordance with the B.M.A. scale, will be £840 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £960 per annum.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than 10th December, 1930.

W. ASH, County Medical Officer.
New County Offices, Derby, 26th November, 1930.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, BRAINTREE.
REQUIRED to commence in January next, a full-time ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Principal Subject ART. State subsidiary subjects offered in order of preference. The School is for boys and girls and there are at present 266 pupils.

Salary—Burnham Scale for Essex.

Applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, to reach the Headmaster not later than December 8th.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, one Senior, REQUIRED in the Buildings Department. Contributory pension scheme.

Applications, stating salary asked, age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered by the 10th December, 1930, to the Council's Architect, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Springfield, Maidstone.

W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the County Council.
Sessions House, Maidstone.

LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
APPOINTMENT of a SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.
APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER; salary £400 to £600 per annum, subject to at least two years' experience after qualifying.

The successful candidate will be required to contribute 5 per cent. of salary under the Local Government and other Officers Superannuation Act.

Applications stating age, qualifications, particulars of experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 10th December.

JAMES GRAHAM, Director of Education.
Education Department, Leeds.

SHROPSHIRE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, OSWESTRY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON on the Visiting Staff of the above mentioned Hospital. Salary £450 per annum. Duties commence on or about 1st January, 1931, and the successful candidate is eligible for annual re-election. Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and stating experience in Orthopaedic Surgery, should be sent to the undersigned by December 10th.

JOHN C. MENZIES,
Secretary-Superintendent.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
DIRECTOR FOR FUEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above Directorship.

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Applications, with copies of testimonials all in triplicate, must reach the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 73, Strand, W.C.2 (from whom application forms and further particulars may be obtained), not later than December 15th, 1930.

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FALMOUTH.	Cornish Echo, 13A, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE.	Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.
HASTINGS.	Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.
HYTHE.	Strualtgate and Co., 41, High-st.
ILFRACOMBE.	Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st. Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.
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TEIGNMOUTH. TORQUAY.	Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd. Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Stear's Station Service, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

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CAMBRIDGE Honour female, wide experience organizing and administrative posts, six years Central Europe, also lately information officer to important organizations, journalistic and literary work; speaks fluent German, French, Italian, useful Polish, Spanish, Dutch, desires position with public or industrial organization; excellent testimonials.—Write Box B.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (29), experienced in all branches of the profession, seeks a progressive appointment.—Write Box B.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-PUBLIC School Physical Training Instructor seeks appointment in Preparatory School, Handy

Law Report, Nov. 28

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Thankerton—in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, retired Civil servants, from a decision of the Court of Appeal, held that a Civil servant's expectation of superannuation allowance was not a legal right and could not be enforced by legal proceedings. (NIXON AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Luxmoore, in a reserved judgment, held that a shareholder in a company who has given a valid proxy is not precluded thereby from attending the meeting and tendering a vote in person, his right being paramount to that of the proxy, who is merely his agent. (COUSINS AND ANOTHER v. INTERNATIONAL BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of banknotes from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Dr. Ulrich, president of the Portuguese National Railways, and a director of the Banco de Portugal from 1914 to 1928, was further cross-examined by MR. BIRKETT. He agreed that one of the conspirators, a man named Reis, alleged at his trial that it was owing to the inaction of the Banco de Portugal in April, 1925, that he and his associates were able to do what they did. "He said so," said Dr. Ulrich, "but he told a lot of lies during the case." (Laughter.)

"A PERSISTENT RELUCTANCE"

The witness also agreed that in April, 1925, there was a persistent reluctance on the part of the public at Aveiro to accept the "Vasco de Gama" 500 escudos (about £5) notes. The notes delivered to Marang were of the Vasco de Gama design, there being a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, on each note.

MR. BIRKETT.—The fact that the public were reluctant to accept the notes was a very serious matter?—Yes.

It is now clear that in April, 1925, the conspirators were using Marang notes?—Yes.

Did the bank take no steps at all to verify the ground on which there was unrest with regard to the currency?—Yes. We asked our agency to send us information about the matter. We were told that there were rumours that the bank was going to withdraw the notes from circulation. The bank denied that rumour and the matter was therefore ended.

In May, 1925, Dr. Ulrich agreed, he received a letter from the bank's agency at Faro saying that the traders in the district were refusing to accept 500 escudos notes on the ground that that issue of notes was withdrawn and that the greater part of the notes was forged.

MR. BIRKETT.—The bank never made any inquiries as to what notes were being suspected?—No. If there were forged notes about they were bound to get to the head office and the matter would be dealt with then.

The bank, said the witness, issued a denial that there were any forged notes in circulation.

MR. BIRKETT.—The purport of that notice was to assure the Portuguese public that they need have no fear in accepting 500 escudos notes?—Yes.

Trading on that assurance, did the conspirators unload the unauthorized notes?—Yes. This notice was, of course, most useful to them. (Laughter.)

In 1924, when a newspaper had published a statement about the circulation of forged notes, did you send an official to investigate the matter?—We sent an official to see where the newspaper had obtained its information.

You didn't send anyone to investigate the rumours in 1925?—We did not, because we could not. The position was quite different. No newspaper was publishing anything. The rumours were reported by our own agents, who expressed the opinion that the suspected notes were genuine.

In 1924 there was one notice in a newspaper and there was an investigation. In 1925 there were repeated rumours and you did nothing of the kind?—We could not.

The man Reis was one of the founders of the Bank of Angola e Metropole?—Yes.

The records of your bank showed that Reis was a known swindler and embezzler?—Yes, but he hadn't been convicted when the Bank of Angola e Metropole was started.

Another man who had been convicted of the Marang conspiracy, named Bandeira, also supported the application to the Banking Council for permission to start the bank, said the witness. He was the brother of the Portuguese Minister at The Hague, but he was reported to have no capital and to be doing some business as a commission agent.

MR. BIRKETT.—Would it be fair and just to say that the applicants for permission to found this bank were, speaking generally, of no sufficient standing to allow the Banking Council to grant permission?—Certainly.

We now know that many of the conspirators in this fraud were among the applicants?—Yes.

The Banking Council refused the application and all the applicants, except Reis, dropped out. Eventually permission to form the bank was granted, on certain conditions, by the Minister of Finance.

INFORMATION FROM OPORTO

Dr. Ulrich said that on December 4, 1925, he first had information of dealings in unauthorized notes from a private banker and jeweller at Oporto, whose cashier had communicated to him suspicions which emanated from the magnitude of certain exchange transactions which were being carried through with new 500 escudos notes. The bank reported the matter to the police.

MR. BIRKETT.—There was nothing on December 4 that, in any material particular, differed from the situation in April, when you did nothing?—The circumstances were quite different.

On December 5, continued Dr. Ulrich, the police surrounded the premises of the Bank of Angola e Metropole. One of the conspirators, named Silva, who was a director of the bank, was arrested in the street and put into prison at once.

MR. BIRKETT.—You then had no more information about Silva than you had had in April?—I had had the information from the banker.

But that did not mention Silva's name?—No.

Later, the Governor of the Banco de Portugal called a meeting of the directors. They were then informed that four duplicate notes had been found and they decided to withdraw the whole of the Vasco de Gama issue.

MR. BIRKETT.—You decided to call in the whole of the issue without any inquiry as to the extent of the duplication?—It was not possible to make any inquiry into that.

You did not think that it would involve you in much liability?—No.

The result was that, having withdrawn the unauthorized notes, you put in their place authorized notes and you thereby increased the circulation of the notes of the Bank of Portugal?—Yes.

When you come here claiming £1,000,000 from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons the real position is that, by your act in calling in the Vasco de Gama notes, you increased your paper currency with the subsequent ratification of the Portuguese Government?—We increased our circulation, which means that we have increased our indebtedness to the holders of the notes.

LIABILITY TO HOLDERS OF NOTES

Your liability is not to pay for the notes in gold or silver?—It is to pay in notes.

The liability is to hand over one piece of paper for another piece of paper?—If there should be a liquidation, our indebtedness would materialise.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—The liability will be to redeem a note by another note until the law is altered and notes are made convertible into coin.

Dr. Ulrich said that the bank, by issuing notes, acknowledged its indebtedness to the people who held the notes. He agreed that the promise offered by the notes was a promise to pay in coin at some unknown and uncertain time. He also agreed that the bank, by agreement with the Government, could postpone the payment in coin of any notes for 50 years.

MR. BIRKETT.—Postponement of payment has already been in existence for 40 years?—Yes.

Dr. Ulrich agreed that the board of the bank contemplated that their action in withdrawing the Vasco de Gama notes might result in loss.

MR. BIRKETT.—If the bank had an accession of gold into their coffers from any source it is clear that, if you wanted to, you would be empowered to increase your circulation of notes?—I am not sure. I think that the present limit of the circulation is fixed.

The witness said that, until Messrs. Waterlow and Sons supplied the key to enable the bank to tell the difference between the authorized and the unauthorized notes, the experts of the bank were unable to distinguish them.

MR. BIRKETT.—Did it occur to the bank that it would be advisable to try to find out how the notes were distinguishable?—Yes, we tried to do that.

Did the directors of the bank consider calling in the Vasco de Gama notes and keeping them on deposit while they were examined?—No. It would not have been possible. I do not think that the bank would have been entitled to do it.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—They might have demobilized a considerable proportion of the currency of the country for the time being if they had done that.

MR. BIRKETT said that such a course might have caused some inconvenience, but it would have prevented all the alleged damage.

MR. BIRKETT (to the witness).—You took your irrevocable step without asking Messrs. Waterlow and Sons whether they could come and distinguish the authorized notes from the unauthorized notes?—Yes.

You asked every one to bring his notes, good or bad, and they would be paid?—Yes.

You were inviting every swindler with a forged note to come and cash it?—No; I think that swindlers are always afraid to bring their notes to a bank.

You don't know how many notes were presented by the swindlers or their agents?—I do not think that any of them were presented by the swindlers, but, of course, I do not know for certain.

You have said that, if the bank had not withdrawn the whole issue of the notes, you would have had a revolution in Portugal. Why a revolution?—If you tell the people that they are threatened with the loss of one-sixth of their money it is not very extraordinary if you do have a revolution.

The income of Portugal for years has been less than its expenditure. In private life that sort of thing leads to bankruptcy?—Yes, but a State is quite different. (Laughter.)

MR. BIRKETT.—Perhaps they have translated Mr. Micawber into Portuguese. (Laughter.)

"I suggest that you took the course of withdrawing the whole issue of the notes to save the credit of the country, without regard to what was right and prudent to protect payment," Mr. Birkett put to the witness.

The witness.—I deny that.

Dr. Ulrich said that Marang had attended some Red Cross celebrations at Lisbon as the representative of Prince Henry of Holland.

MR. BIRKETT.—Do you know that the Portuguese Minister at The Hague gave Marang the passport which he produced in London on his first visit?—I do not know that.

If people and documents are vouched for by high officials of your country it is safe to assume that they are vouched for properly and honourably?—Certainly.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

CHANCERY DIVISION
HORSE-RACING INFORMATION
EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER v. KILLIAN AND OTHERS.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a motion by the plaintiffs, the Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Press Association, Limited, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Mr. Frank Killian and Mr. Charles Naven, of Northampton-street, Birmingham, and Mr. William Pratt, of Spring-hill, Birmingham, from publishing or transmitting horse-racing or other news collected and transmitted by the plaintiffs to their subscribers; and also, as against Mr. Pratt, from surreptitiously obtaining or from copying such news.

MR. A. H. S. VIVIAN, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the action had now been settled subject to his Lordship's approval. The defendants were willing to treat the motion as the trial of the action in the terms of the notice of motion, and to pay each the agreed sum of £5 5s. damages and the plaintiffs' costs.

MR. C. D. RICHMOUNT, for the defendants, said that they were innocent in the matter. The plaintiffs had a tape-machine whereby the results of horse-races were transmitted, and the first two defendants from time to time innocently communicated to the third such information, but it was not done deliberately.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—At any rate, you submit to the injunction. The order may go in that form.

MR. VIVIAN said that there was no suggestion against the defendants that it was done deliberately.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholson and Crouch; Messrs. Percy Haseldine and Co., for Messrs. Thomas Coates and Co., Birmingham.

LAW NOTICES, NOV. 29

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

CHAMBERS JUDGE (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings. Carey-street. Lincoln's Inn.
In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

Companies

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—J. Brunning and Co., Ltd., adjourned first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, adjourned first meeting of contributories.
MASTER Sitting.—Burnand.
TAXING MASTER.—Rivington.
CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Blaker (on Eve, J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

COSTS IN A WILL DISPUTE

The President (Lord Merrivale) in the Probate Court yesterday heard arguments on the question of costs in the probate action of Ashburn and Another v. Crookes, in which a special jury had found (as reported in *The Times* of November 28) that the testator, Mr. Ralph Crookes, of Marton, Blackpool, had testamentary capacity when making a will of October 17, 1929, and that there was due execution and understanding of its contents. The President pronounced for that will, which was disputed by the defendant, the testator's son. The plaintiffs were the executors, Mrs. Dora Rushby Ashburn, of Blackpool, daughter of the testator, and Mr. Frank Barrett, a solicitor of Manchester.

The PRESIDENT said that as from October 29, 1930, the costs of the trial of all parties would be borne by the defendant—by that he meant the costs of and incidental to the trial—and as to costs antecedent to that date Mrs. Ashburn and the defendant would pay their own.

Charles Ernest Bloomfield, 58, of Denman-street, London, was charged at the Brighton Police Court on Thursday, with obtaining £2,000 by fraud at Glasgow on October 6, and was handed over to Glasgow police officers.

HOUSE OF LORDS
CIVIL SERVANTS: RIGHT TO SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE
NIXON AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(*Before* LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE, LORD TOMLIN, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The House to-day, without hearing counsel for the respondent, dismissed this appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 246; [1930] 1 Ch., 566) affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Clauson (46 *The Times* L.R., 31).

The question raised by the appeal was whether the Treasury, by a minute of March 20, 1922, could determine and estimate the amount of superannuation allowance of Civil servants and alter the amount of such allowance so far as it was based on the bonus to which they were entitled. The appellants (the plaintiffs) alleged that, so far as any minute made by the Treasury went outside the plain reading of the Superannuation Acts, the Court was entitled to declare that the minute was null and void.

The appellants, Mr. John Nixon, Mr. John Scott, Mr. William Clark, and Mr. Benjamin Louis Samuel, were four retired Civil servants. Mr. Nixon entered the Home Office in 1877, was transferred to the Metropolitan Police Courts Department in 1883, and retired in 1922. Mr. Scott entered the service of the National Telephone Company, Limited, in 1895, and contributed to the pension fund. In 1912 he became a pensionable officer under the Postmaster-General and retired in 1927. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Samuel entered the Service in 1882 and 1890 respectively and retired in 1922 and 1925 respectively.

The appellants claimed to have the amount of their superannuation allowances calculated as prescribed by section 2 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as amended by sections 1 and 3 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1909. They asked for a declaration that the Treasury minute of March 20, 1922, in so far as it limited the right to have the superannuation allowance, or pension, or the amount of the additional lump sum superannuation allowance calculated on the full amount of the actual annual salary and emoluments, including the amount of the actual annual "bonus" emolument payable at the date of retirement, and in so far as it made the annual allowance or pension vary from time to time, was contrary to the provisions of the Superannuation Acts, and was *ultra vires* and void.

They alleged that they were entitled to one-eightieth of their annual basic salary and emoluments and full annual bonus emoluments payable at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of completed years (not exceeding 40) which they had served. The additional allowance or lump sum ought, they said, to be calculated not only on the full amount of salary and emoluments, but also on the full amount of bonus emoluments at the date of retirement.

They further contended that at the time when they respectively entered the Civil Service a contract arose with the Crown, through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, giving them a legal right to superannuation allowances, and reliance was placed on a Treasury minute of June 14, 1859, as an offer. That minute was as follows:—

With regard to persons appointed or to be appointed subsequent to the passing of the Superannuation Act, 1859, the Treasury minds every case in which the Act is precise and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the second section of the Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of the seventeenth section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on them by the ninth section of reducing the allowance on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

Mr. Justice Clauson held that the so-called rights of a Civil servant under the Superannuation Acts were not rights of a legal character which could be declared by a judgment of the Court, and further that the Treasury minute of June 14, 1859, did not form the basis of a contract with the appellants.

The Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Romer) agreed with the conclusions of the Judge.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. J. V. Nesbitt appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C.), Mr. Stafford Crossman, and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

LORD DUNEDIN, in giving judgment, said that it was the right of every litigant who had lost his case before the Court of Appeal to bring his appeal to their Lordships' House, and one could not wonder that the gentlemen who had brought this appeal felt strongly in the manner in which they thought they had been dealt with in regard to the amount of their pensions. Although he said that, it did not make any difference to the character of the appeal. He had listened for some hours without discovering any argument in support of the appeal which was worth considering. Their lordships could best show what they thought of the merits of the case by giving their decision at once.

The first question was how the matter stood on the Superannuation statutes. Counsel had to admit that in early days there was no right in a servant of the Crown to have a pension, and he really pinned his faith on the Act of 1859. All through the Acts there was a frequent use of the word "entitled," but that meant nothing more than entitled to such title as the Acts gave. On that point he quoted the opinion of Lord Buckmaster in Considine v. McInerney (32 *The Times* L.R., 453; [1916] 2 A.C., 162) where, speaking of the right of a Civil servant to a pension under the Superannuation Acts, he said: "He was entitled to expect an annual allowance" at the rate the claimant mentioned, and that "that expectation, though it might be relied on with full certainty, was none the less not a legal right and no claim for it could be enforced by any legal proceedings."

But the matter did not end there. In the first place, there was section 30 of the Act of 1834, which was specially exempted from the repeal of the sections of that Act by the Act of 1859, and had to be read into all the other Acts. That section provided that nothing in that Act should be construed to extend to give any person "an absolute right" to any superannuation allowance. Reliance was placed on the word "absolute." But to get out of that a positive provision that the Civil servant was to have a right to an allowance provided he fulfilled the necessary conditions to qualify him therefor was an impossible argument.

Then there was the proviso to section 2 of the Act of 1859, which said that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person for superannuation under that clause it should be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision should be final. That plainly excluded the jurisdiction of the Courts of law because it made the decision of the Commissioners of the Treasury final. So much for the Acts apart from authority.

THE AUTHORITIES

In his opinion the case was clearly covered by authority. He agreed that there was no judgment which bound the House in which the precise point and nothing more than the precise point had been decided. But they must not forget the two old cases of Cooper v. the Queen (14 Ch.D., 311) and Yorke v. the King (31 *The Times* L.R., 220; [1915] 1 K.B., 852) in which the question was decided in terms. No doubt those cases were not binding on the House, but they were decided by very learned judges and their judgments had stood for many years. Then came the opinion of Lord Buckmaster in Considine's case (*supra*), in which Lord Loreburn concurred, which, though *obiter* on this point as regarded the decision of that case, was not *obiter* on it in Lord Buckmaster's view, who thought it necessary to the decision. Then followed similar expressions of opinion by Lord Cave and Lord Reading in the Privy Council.

That was a considerable body of authority which ought not to be set aside unless their Lordships were very clearly of opinion that it was wrong. All that could be set against that was the rather incautious opinion of Lord Moulton in *In re* Lupton (38 *The Times* L.R., 45; [1912] 1 K.B., 107), where the point did not arise for decision and was not argued. That really ended the general question.

With regard to the special question on contract. The answer to that was conclusive. If a statute was found giving a power to the Lords of the Treasury, that was the only power, and there could be no contracting out of it. A subsidiary point was raised that, though the Lords of the Treasury had power to withhold a pension in cases of misconduct or inefficiency, yet, when once the pension was granted it must be on the scale provided by the Acts and they had no power to alter the amount. That was not really a separate point, but was the same point over again. It followed that the appeal should be dismissed.

The other noble and learned LORDS concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Percy Robinson and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

Charles Blomfield, of Denman-street, London, was at Glasgow yesterday remitted to the Sheriff Court, charged with obtaining £2,000 by means of the confidence trick in connexion with horse racing. He was arrested at Brighton on Wednesday.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
PERSONAL VOTE AFTER GIVING PROXIES
COUSINS AND ANOTHER v. INTERNATIONAL BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP delivered a considered judgment making no order on this motion which raised a novel question of interest to shareholders in companies—namely, whether, on the construction of the articles of association relating to proxies (which were in a very usual form), a shareholder who had given a proxy, which was not validly revoked, could nevertheless attend and vote personally at the meeting for which the proxy was given.

By their writ the plaintiffs, Mr. Henry Cousins, of Belldornie, Golders Green-road, N.W., and Mr. Henry George Talbot Carr, of Glantham Lodge, Shenfield, Middlesex, suing on behalf of themselves and all other members of the company other than the defendant, Mr. Pantlin, claimed against International Brick Company, Limited, of Salisbury House, Finsbury-circus, E.C., and Mr. Charles W. R. Pantlin, of 52, Russell-square, W.C., a declaration that on the poll of the shareholders in the defendant company held on November 3, 1930, as to the election of Mr. Carr as a director in place of Mr. Pantlin, and as to the re-election of the latter, the defendants, or one of them, wrongfully rejected or disallowed votes tendered by Mr. Cousins as proxy for other shareholders and wrongfully received and counted votes in favour of Mr. Pantlin; that Mr. Pantlin was not validly re-elected a director; and that Mr. Carr was elected a director in place of Mr. Pantlin.

By their notice of motion they asked for an order that Mr. Pantlin be restrained from acting in any way as a director of the defendant company, and that he might also be restrained from preventing or interfering with Mr. Carr acting as a director of the company. The facts giving rise to the action are set out in his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. R. J. Sutcliffe appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. H. S. G. Buckmaster for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE read a judgment in which he said that the sole question to be determined was whether certain votes were properly rejected or improperly accepted on the taking of the poll referred to in the writ. Article 71 of the company's articles provided:—

Every member shall upon a show of hands have one vote, and upon a poll one vote in respect of each Preferred Ordinary share and one vote in respect of each five Deferred shares held by him.

Article 74 stated: "Votes may be given personally or by proxy."

Notices were sent out convening the second annual general meeting of the company for October 20, 1930. At that time Mr. Pantlin was chairman of the directors, but under the articles he was bound to retire at that meeting; but, being eligible, he offered himself for re-election. For reasons not material to the action Mr. Cousins was anxious to prevent Mr. Pantlin's re-election and to secure the election of Mr. Carr as a director. For that purpose Mr. Cousins secured a number of proxies in Mr. Carr's favour from other shareholders. Those proxies, representing 102,138 votes, were duly lodged, as required by the articles, not less than 48 hours before the meeting of October 20.

At that meeting Mr. Pantlin acted as chairman, and a resolution for his re-election was put to the meeting. Mr. Cousins proposed an amendment, which was duly secondod, that Mr. Carr should be elected a director in place of Mr. Pantlin; but Mr. Pantlin refused to accept it on the ground that the consent to act as a director was invalid. The resolution to re-elect Mr. Pantlin was put, and was declared on a show of hands to have been carried. A poll was demanded, and the meeting was adjourned to November 3 for the poll to be taken.

As the result of proceedings taken by Mr. Cousins the defendants undertook to put Mr. Cousins's amendment to the adjourned meeting. That meeting was attended by some 50 or 60 members, and the chair was taken by a Mr. Hopkins, a director. On the taking of the poll Mr. Cousins, besides his own votes which numbered 900, tendered 102,138 votes, for which he claimed to hold proxies. Shareholders who were present and who voted against the resolution represented 96,604 votes. The chairman announced that the number of votes cast for the amendment was 52,081, and against it 96,604. He stated, as the fact was, that shareholders whose votes amounted to 11,396 had purported to withdraw by notice in writing the proxies given in favour of Mr. Cousins, and had voted personally against the amendment; and that shareholders whose votes amounted to 36,991 had purported by notice in writing to withdraw their proxies given to Mr. Cousins. It was admitted that all the notices purporting to withdraw or revoke the proxies were given after the meeting on October 20.

Mr. Cousins claimed that the admission of the 11,396 votes against the amendment and the rejection of the proxies, both of the 11,396 and of the 36,991 votes, were improper, and that if no such improper admission or rejection had been made the amendment would have been carried. That depended on the articles of the company.

THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES

The material articles, in addition to those already referred to, were: 75, as to the lodging of proxies, and 76, which provided:—

A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy will be valid notwithstanding the previous death of the principal or revocation of the proxy or transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is given, provided no intimation in writing of the death revocation or transfer shall have been received at the office before the meeting.

It was said that the meeting of November 3 was an adjourned meeting and was, therefore, in law a continuation of the meeting of November 20, and that, as none of the proxies given to Mr. Cousins were revoked before the meeting of October 20, he was entitled to use all the proxies given to him, even if the members who had given the proxies attended the adjourned meeting and tendered their votes in person.

He (his Lordship) accepted the plaintiffs' contention with regard to the 36,991 votes in respect of which the shareholders did not attend personally and tender their votes, for the purported revocation of those proxies was not in accordance with Article 76, and the precise point was covered by the decision of Mr. Justice Russell (as he then was) in Spiller v. Mayo (Rhodesia) Development Company (1908), Limited; ([1926], W.N. 78).

That was not decisive of the plaintiffs' case; for if those votes were admitted, but the 11,396 were refused, the voting in favour of the amendment would be 89,072, while the voting against it remained unchanged at 96,604. It was essential, therefore, to consider the position with regard to the 11,396 votes.

It was clear that the purported revocations of the proxies by themselves were ineffective, and therefore the only question was the effect of the tender of those votes in person by the shareholders who executed the proxies. Was there anything in the articles to preclude a shareholder who had given a proxy from attending a meeting and voting in person, notwithstanding the proxy?

There was no authority touching the point, but on principle he did not think that there was any ground in such a case for refusing the shareholder's vote and accepting that of the proxy. The latter was merely the agent of the shareholder, who, as between himself and the proxy, could determine the agency at any time, and the agent was not entitled to vote if the agency was in fact determined. Here the shareholders and their proxies tendered votes in respect of the same shares, and the company was bound to consider which votes were to be accepted.

Where the votes of a shareholder were cast by the shareholder himself in a manner justified by the articles, the company was (in the absence of any particular circumstances) bound to accept those votes, notwithstanding that a validly appointed proxy in respect of the same shares had also purported to vote. The right of the shareholder to vote in person must be paramount to the right of the proxy. There was no contract between the shareholder and the company binding the shareholder to exercise his option to vote in person or by proxy before the actual moment of tendering the vote, and the proxy might obviously be conditional, as between the shareholder and the proxy, on the shareholder being unable to attend and vote in person.

The object of Article 76 was not to preclude a shareholder who had given a valid proxy from voting in person, but to protect the company from any liability to inquire whether a proxy validly used had in fact been revoked or not. It did not purport to deal with the position of a shareholder, who, notwithstanding the proxy, elected to vote in person.

It followed that the 11,396 votes were properly accepted by the company, and that the votes tendered by Mr. Cousins in respect of the same shares were validly rejected. The amendment for the election of Mr. Carr was, in fact, defeated, and Mr. Pantlin validly re-elected. The relief asked for must, therefore, be refused.

Counsel for the plaintiffs intimating that they did not desire the motion to be treated as the trial of the action, his LORDSHIP made no order except that costs should be costs in the action, and gave leave to appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bateman and Co.; Messrs. Clifford-Turner, Hopton, and Lawrence.

ALLEGED FORGED NOTE FACTORY
POLICE RAID ON PLANT AT PLAISTOW

A woman and three men, who were arrested when detectives visited a house in Godsell-road, Plaistow, E., appeared on remand at the West Ham Police Court yesterday, charged with being in possession of implements, paper, and instruments for the making of forged 10s. notes. They were: HENRY SAUNDERS, 39, ROSE SAUNDERS, 39, both described as of Godsell-road, Plaistow; ERNEST WILLIAMS, 24, described as a chauffeur, of no fixed abode, and BENJAMIN BONNY, 28, described as a printer, of no fixed abode.

At the previous hearing it was alleged that forged 10s. notes and forged Road Fund licences were found at the house, and one room was filled with plant for making forged notes. Yesterday the four accused were further charged with conspiring together and with other persons unknown with intent to defraud, in forging and uttering a 10s. Bank of England note, and with being in possession of forged Bank of England notes, knowing them to have been forged; and Bonny and Williams were charged with being concerned together in forging a Bank of England note.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys appeared for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Williams was defended by Mr. H. W. Wickham.

Mr. Humphreys said that on November 19 a man was committed for trial from Old-street Police Court, charged with uttering a forged banknote. Naturally the police were not satisfied with only getting the utterer, and made intensive and widespread inquiries. As a result of fine work they centred on an address at Godsell-road, Plaistow. Police surrounded the house and detectives entered with a search warrant. In the front room they found a woman actually bending over a bed and trying to hide two 10s. notes. She said: "They are not mine." In another room the police found a complete plant for turning out as many imitation 10s. notes as they had time to make. In the middle of the room Bonny, in his shirt sleeves, was actually working the plant, forging 10s. notes.

Mr. Humphreys said that at the police station Bonny said: "These three people know nothing about it." Williams said: "I know nothing about it." Saunders said: "I only lent the room to them." Mrs. Saunders made no reply.

Albert George Marshall, overseer of the printing section of the Bank of England, said that the plant he was shown included various negatives from which might be printed imitation 10s. banknotes. There was a complete plant for forging banknotes, and great progress had been made with the notes. They were not good 10s. notes, but would be passable to the public.

Handing one note to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wickham asked:—"Would anyone outside a lunatic asylum pass that for a 10s. note?"

Mr. Marshall.—It is not a good note, but it is passable to the public.

Mr. Marshall agreed that imitation banknotes engraved for the purpose of advertisement were as well printed as these.

Re-examined by Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Marshall said there was nothing on the notes produced deliberately to differentiate them from a genuine note. He added that it was a criminal offence to imitate a Bank of England notes for advertisement if they too nearly resembled the genuine article.

Divisional Detective Inspector Lawrence said that the house in Godsell-road was tenanted by the Saunderses. Bonny and Williams had been living together at an address in Scott-street, Canning Town.

Mr. Wickham.—I put it that Williams was at the house in Godsell-road for the first time when you went there, and that he was there for the purpose of purchasing a bed?—My information is that he has been going daily to the house.

William Claude Evans, senior clerk of the Issue Office, Bank of England, produced 71 forged notes, 20 of which, he said, were actually accepted by other banks but only detected to be false by the Bank of England. The notes were made from the same plant in his opinion. With one note in his hand, Mr. Evans inspected a negative handed to him, and said:—"The print is undoubtedly from this negative."

The four accused were remanded until Monday.

MR. J. N. LONG'S FAILURE
LOSSES ON PLAYS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was held yesterday before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of JOHN NICHOLAS LONG, described as a publisher, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn. The receiving order was made on July 30 on a creditor's petition, and an order of adjudication was made on August 18, 1930. A statement of affairs was submitted showing total liabilities £23,472, of which £1,929 is expected to rank, against assets valued at £2,306.

Questioned by Mr. BRUCE PARK, Assistant Official Receiver, the debtor stated that since 1918 he had been employed successively as a journalist, as a reader on the staff of a publishing company, and as editor of *British Industry and Finance*, a weekly financial newspaper. Since March, 1927, he had also been connected as director with a number of industrial companies. In December, 1927, he produced, in conjunction with another person, a play entitled *The Black Spider*. The play was not sucessful and ran only for four months, with a resultant loss to himself of £4,000. The witness also helped to finance from April to July, 1928, the production of another play entitled *Out of the Blue*. That venture was also unsuccessful, and he sustained a loss of £2,500 over it.

The debtor further stated that under the will of his father, who died in 1927, he became entitled to a one-seventh share of his father's estate, valued for probate at between £10,000 and £11,000, but that that estate was not divisible until the youngest beneficiary attained majority some 14 years hence. A portion of the estate had been realized, but he (the debtor) was unable to estimate the value of his interest under the will. He attributed his failure to his having been held liable under a guarantee given by him to the petitioning creditor on the sale by the latter of certain shares in bad debts; to his inability to realize his shares in a newspaper company; and to losses in connexion with the plays mentioned.

The ASSISTANT OFFICIAL RECEIVER questioned the debtor at length regarding the operations of *British Industry and Finance*, and the witness admitted that the income derived by that concern was for the pushing of shares by way of circulars, telegrams, telephone calls, and representatives who called from house to house.

His liabilities included £21,024, which he had returned as expected to rank for only £1,316. It was the fact that claims for £13,897 had been made by purchasers of shares in respect of damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation. He had returned those claims as not expected to rank for dividend for the reasons (1) that he considered he had a good defence to the claims; and (2) that if any liability were to be found it would be met by a third party.

Mr. BRUCE PARK intimated that he expected to receive a large number of other claims from people who had bought shares. He further wanted an account of the debtor's share of profits from the dealings in shares and of the expenditure of the moneys so received.

His HONOUR directed the debtor to furnish the additional accounts, and adjourned the examination until next sittings.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

HENRY SAVILLE STRACEY, 59, of Norwich, appeared at the Brighton Police Court yesterday for the hearing of further evidence respecting a charge of converting to his own use £367, the moneys of Mrs. Freer-Ash, a costumier, of Brighton, who employed him to wind up her business. It was alleged that while acting as trustee for Mrs. Freer-Ash, Stracey applied certain money to purposes other than those intended by Mrs. Freer-Ash, and it was stated at the last hearing that Mrs. Freer-Ash's father, a French gentleman, had remitted her large sums of money which had been appropriated by Stracey. Yesterday evidence was given as to Stracey drawing cheques in his own name, and he was again remanded for a week.

MAGISTRATE AND STREET BAND

Eight musicians, composing a band of six with two collectors, appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday on a charge of causing an obstruction in Regent-street on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. MEAD, in fining each man 2s., said:—"It seems to me inevitable that obstruction would be caused. This is a thing that cannot be tolerated, especially at this season of the year when the streets are crowded. It is monstrous to attempt to hold a good concert in Regent-street. It was impudence on your part."

COMPANIES ACT PROSECUTION
ALLEGED ILLEGAL OFFER OF SHARES

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, the CRESSET TRUST, LIMITED, of Cresset House, 23, Abchurch-lane, and Mr. HAROLD E. BETTS, Mr. BERNARD QUINT, Lieutenant-Colonel GEOFFERY M. PAGET, and Mr. R. C. E. VANDERZEE, all of 23, Abchurch-lane, attended again on an adjourned summons under the Companies Act, 1929, issued at the instance of Mr. George Warren Walton, of Towy Castle, Carmarthen.

It was alleged that on June 17 last the defendants made an offer in writing to the complainant of shares in the British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation, Limited, which contravened the Act inasmuch as it was not accompanied by a statement in writing signed and dated, but by a statement unsigned and undated that the corporation would shortly apply to the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in its shares and that dividends on the 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the corporation had been paid for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, whereas, in fact, no such dividends had been paid.

Mr. Walton, as a speculation, paid £6,250 for 5,000 shares in the corporation. Major Christopher Lowther,

Sporting News

RACING

NEWBURY MEETING

BURNING BUSH WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Rain fell throughout the afternoon at Newbury yesterday for the first day of the Newbury November Meeting under National Hunt Rules. The going, naturally, was heavy, but there was a clear light, and the whole of the running could be followed with ease.

There is little that needs to be recorded about the two selling events with which the afternoon's racing, as usual, was begun. Braemer, the pronounced favourite for the opening race, the Findon Selling Steeplechase, was unable to show his best form in the heavy going and was not even placed behind Disposals, who, ridden by a little known rider in Elder, won easily from Newtown Wonder, with Mr. Madcap third. There was no bid for the winner, who is a seven-year-old by Somme Kiss. He was saddled for this race by Thrale, who was also responsible for the next winner, Rondeau, who started a short-priced favourite and won comfortably by three lengths. Rondeau had run well at Sandown Park in much better company than he was meeting yesterday. He is quite nicely bred, being by the Stewards' Cup winner Braxted, so that he was probably bought in cheaply for 380 guineas. He should win again even when not competing in selling events.

The Moderate Steeplechase brought out a much better class field than either of the two previous races had done, although it was for horses which, up to the time of closing, had not won a steeplechase. Burning Bush, who won, has previously been running over hurdles not without success. He now showed that he was a promising steeplechaser and that he had been well schooled by Woodland, whose stable jockey, Moloney, had the mount. For quite a long way Meander was in front, but he was joined when the Straight was reached by Burning Bush and was soon afterwards beaten. Two fences from the finish Prince of Athens joined Burning Bush and for a moment it seemed that there might be a good finish, but Burning Bush had much the better speed on the Flat and drew away to win by three lengths. Colliery Band, who had won in excellent style at Liverpool a few weeks ago, had a very easy task in the Open Steeplechase, run over three miles. He was opposed by only three rather moderate steeplechasers and, after making practically all the running, won in a canter by eight lengths from Temé Salmon. Colliery Band is without any doubt a young steeplechaser of very considerable promise.

Residue was a most unlucky loser of the Berks Hurdle, for which he started at very short odds, as he was entitled to do after his running at Liverpool. For a long way Stott, who rode him, had him with the rear division, but when he asked the horse to begin his run in the Straight it was at once forthcoming. Stott, however, for once appeared to have made a mistake in that he did not begin the run quite soon enough, and Residue just failed to get up, being beaten by less than a length from Bob Stone, who won by a head from Tuck Box. Williams, who hardly gets as much riding as he deserves, rode a fine finish on Bob Stone, who was led over the last hurdles by Tuck Box. Ennis Bridge ran well, but appeared just unable to stay two miles in the heavy going.

Sir M. McAlpine has had a number of good horses, especially under National Hunt Rules, the best horse that he ever owned being Shaun Spadah, who won the Grand National for him soon after the War, and who is still alive at Lewes, where he is, I believe, sometimes used as a hack by his old trainer, Poole. The Wheedler, who won the Hants Hurdle for him yesterday, cannot be compared with that gallant old horse, but he is a useful horse when he is in the mood to race, which, unfortunately, is not very often. Yesterday, ridden by an apprentice named Atkins, he ran well, and won from Boomlet and Roman General. The last-named, who was favourite, tried to make all the running. The Wheedler, however, soon after the start, went after him and, showing the better speed on the Flat, was able to win.

THE GIMCRACK DINNER

LORD ELLESMERE AND DOPING

Lord Ellesmere, winner of the Gimcrack Stakes, who was the guest of honour last night at the York Gimcrack Club dinner at York, referred to the doping of race-horses as a horrible practice and a pernicious evil.

Speaking of the progress made by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, he said that often their duties were of a very disagreeable nature; lately there had been one very serious trouble, which, if it had been allowed to continue, would have done untold harm to racing—namely, doping. LORD ELLESMERE said that it was a horrible practice, and must do harm to the breeding of horses in the future. Also a horse that was doped one day and not another was not fair to the public. For those two reasons alone the practice had to be stopped. He congratulated the Jockey Club Stewards on the firm way in which they had dealt with this pernicious evil.

With reference to the totalisator, Lord Ellesmere said that it was still in its infancy, but was growing daily. He had heard people criticize the slowness of getting the machine working on all the race-courses, hinting, as it were, that a machine could be purchased on a Wednesday and be running successfully at York or Kempton Park on the following Saturday afternoon. He was quite sure that the totalisator had helped to attract people to the race-courses, and the more people who took an interest in racing the more racing would prosper. The totalisator had necessitated alterations in the Rules of Racing, and other improvements in the Rules were always taking place.

It was often said, Lord Ellesmere continued, that racing was going downhill in this country. However, it is a national asset in which vast sums of money are invested, giving employment to many thousands of people in this country in addition to attracting foreign money for the purchase of bloodstock. The foundation upon which it is built is the excellence of the English bloodstock.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

TOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (LEICESTER) AND THREE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Southern Hue.

BOURNAM MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE (SANDOWN PARK).—Oma.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKES AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Diocesan. WIN 7s. PLACE 2s. 6d.; Newtown Wonder, PLACE 10s. 6d.

1.30.—Rondeau. WIN 2s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Solfeggio, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Chutney, PLACE 2s. 3d.

2.0.—Burning Bush, WIN 4s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Prince of Athens, PLACE 21s. 6d.; Others, PLACE 41s.

2.30.—Colliery Band, WIN 2s. 3d.

3.0.—Bob Stone, WIN 66s. 6d., PLACE 6s. 3d.; Tuck Box, PLACE 11s. 6d.; Residue, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.30.—The Wheedler, WIN 6s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Boomlet, PLACE 16s. 6d.; Roman General, PLACE 2s. 3d.

Messrs. Tattersall announce that the December Bloodstock Sales due to begin at Newmarket at 11 a.m. on Monday next will not be started until 12.30 p.m., owing to the funeral of Mr. Felix Leach, jun.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The YATESBURY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs st lb
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale	a 12 0
AQUILON (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)	Blagrave	a 12 0
ROQUEFORT II. (Mr. P. J. Casale)	J. Hall	5 12 0
BAYTLER (Miss Nan)	Wilson	5 12 0
TEROLOGY (Mr. R. Cranston)	Cranston	a 12 0
GARSLY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	F. Panuke	6 12 0
LACUELLE (Mrs. N. S. Davis)	Chancy	6 12 0
SWEET SWAN (Mr. C. Evans)	Merritt	10 4
RAVENGLASS (Major A. J. W. Huntington)	Rimell	10 4
LACUELLE (Mr. C. Vaughan)	E. Pigcott	10 4
TRISSOTIN (Mr. J. Johnstone)	Davies	10 4
TOWN TALK (Mr. H. E. Lawrence)	Gwilt	10 4
BRABANT (Mr. T. H. Lloyd)	Thrale	10 4
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee)	Macnee	10 4
SOMERSET (Mr. R. W. Mealings)	Newey	10 4
IRISH MONARCH (Mr. Walter Nightingall)	W. Nightingall	10 4
ANNALY (Lord Rosebery)	Duller	10 4
GOOD (Mr. V. Smyth)	V. Smyth	10 4
TEMÉ HEAD (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	10 4
LUXTON (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	10 4
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald)	J. Anthony	10 0
BLUE TRAIN (Mr. H. R. Lawrence)	Gwilt	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AQUILON, —; ROQUEFORT II., —; TEROLOGY, W. Parvin; GARSLY, K. Piggott; TRAPEZE, —; SAN MARINO, —; BRIDGE OF HOPE, —; CARMAN, —; RAVENGLASS, W. Stott; KEOGH, —; TIBER, G. Pellerin; PLANAPHONE, —; LORD ROWLEY, Speck; ANCHOR WATCH, Foster; HAPPISON, Mr. L. Whitfield; TRUTHFUL JAMES, E. C. Brown.

1.30.—The ALFRISTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

		Yrs st lb
SOME TOFF (Lord Allendale)	R. Gordon	a 12 3
aLUTON (Mr. H. E. Ocampo)	S. Beasant	a 12 3
GLEN ANTRIM (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell)	Savill	a 12 3
JERU (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon)	Reeby	12 3
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dorn)	G. Langlands	6 12 3
BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards)	Edwards	a 12 3
COOLCONNOR (Mr. F. Sedgwick)	J. Hall	a 12 3
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a 12 3
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne)	Powell	a 12 3
COLONEL LIGHT (Major C. W. M. Norrie)	Stubbs	a 12 3
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. E. C. Paget)	Cockton	a 12 3
CLYVIDA (Captain C. B. Petre)	Petre	a 12 3
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale)	Thrale	a 12 3
ROSSCOMMON (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	W. Smith	a 12 3
BERTIE BROOKS (Lord Willoughby de Eresby)	W. Payne	a 12 3
GRAND CANAL (Mr. C. Winn)	F. Hartigan	a 12 3
aYOUTHFUL HARTRAIN (Mr. R. J. Ratcliff)	Mosley	5 12 0
BEN BAWN (Mr. R. W. Sharpies)	I. Anthony	4 11 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUXTON, E. Rose; GLEN ANTRIM, Mr. Cundell; AFRIKANDER, W. Davies; COOLCONNOR, Mr. West or G. Wilson; EAST AFRICA, W. Parvin; GOLDEN LIGHT, Mr. Thackray; CLYVIDA, W. Stott; GRAND CANAL, —.

2.0.—The NEWBURY JUVENILE MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 400 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

		St lb
ESSEX BEACON (Mr. T. Z. Davis)	Thrale	11 2
QUARTORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	J. Nightingall	11 2
SWAN UPPING (Mr. A. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	10 12
aLARKLAND (Mr. A. Briscoe)	Briscoe	10 4
CENTAUR (Lady Carnarvon)	Duller	10 4
DENDON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)	Cottrill	10 4
LACUELLE (Mrs. N. S. Davis)	Chancy	10 4
SWEET SWAN (Mr. C. Evans)	Merritt	10 4
RAVENGLASS (Major A. J. W. Huntington)	Rimell	10 4
LACUELLE (Mr. C. Vaughan)	E. Pigcott	10 4
TRISSOTIN (Mr. J. Johnstone)	Davies	10 4
TOWN TALK (Mr. H. E. Lawrence)	Gwilt	10 4
BRABANT (Mr. T. H. Lloyd)	Thrale	10 4
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee)	Macnee	10 4
SOMERSET (Mr. R. W. Mealings)	Newey	10 4
IRISH MONARCH (Mr. Walter Nightingall)	W. Nightingall	10 4
ANNALY (Lord Rosebery)	Duller	10 4
GOOD (Mr. V. Smyth)	V. Smyth	10 4
TEMÉ HEAD (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	10 4
LUXTON (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	10 4
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald)	J. Anthony	10 0
BLUE TRAIN (Mr. H. R. Lawrence)	Gwilt	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QUATORZE, Owner; SWAN UPPING, Mr. Thackray; ARKLAND, —; LYRAL CENTAUR, W. Speck; DENDON, D. Morgan; SWEET SWAN, —; RAVENGLASS, W. Stott; ORVELLO, K. Piggott; TOWN TALK or BLUE TRAIN, G. Pellerin; SOMERSET, S. Ingham; IRISH MONARCH, —; ANNALY, F. Donoghue; TEMÉ HEAD, W. Crump; LUXTON, H. Nicholson; THE TAVERN KNIGHT, R. Everett.

2.30.—The CRANBORNE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs st lb
MISTER MOON (Mr. R. H. A. Greenon)	Rimell	a 12 3
aSPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a 12 0
LORIN (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a 12 0
CORAL REEF II. (Major J. Straker)	Abroad	a 11 11
BANSTONE (Mr. C. Poole)	Poole	a 11 8
EAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)	I. Anthony	a 11 4
ALICE (Mr. R. K. Mellon)	A. Law	a 11 0
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a 11 0
vAPOSTASY (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a 11 0
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp)	Barrett	a 10 11
YOUTHFUL (Mr. P. V. F. Casalet)	J. Hall	5 10 7
BALLYBRANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair)	Blair	a 10 7
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen)	Powell	a 10- 5
PRINCE JEROME (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	Woodland	a 10 5
SWIFT NEWS (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	T. Dennis	5 10 0
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)	I. Anthony	a 10 0
SILVER GRAIL (Captain J. R. Powell)	Powell	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

APOSTASY, F. Brookes; YOUTHFUL, Mr. West or G. Wilson; BALLYBRANWOOD, T. Cullinan; TOY BELL, E. Brown; PRINCE JEROME, J. Moloney; MAROON GUN, D. Williams.

3.0.—The MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs st lb
BARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge)	Stubbs	5 12 4
THE TORCH (7lb. ex.) (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	F. Hartigan	4 12 0
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	5 11 11
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen)	Powell	a 11 7
NUMIDE (Mr. B. Warner)	G. Bennett	4 11 5
PURE KNIGHT (Major A. E. Phillips)	Clement	4 11 4
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. P. Ellison)	Butchers	4 11 4
FAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. F. Lester)	J. Scott	4 11 2
ROYAL REPOSE (Mrs. B. Brady)	Mairs	5 11 2
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp)	Barrett	a 11 0
SANTPOINT (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	a 10 12
BACO (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. B. Bates)	F. Harper	4 10 11
PLANAPHONE (Mr. G. Barclay)	A. Pickles	4 10 10
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Malden)	J. Reardon	6 10 10
BLACK ARMSTRONG (Mr. G. H. Peacock)	Reunison	4 10 9
KING'S WRIT (Mr. F. de Moleyns)	De Moleyns	4 10 9
DONAGHADEE (Mr. T. F. W. Hore)	Chapman	4 10 8
SOUTH ERA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt)	J. Anthony	4 10 7
SOUTHERN HUE (Mr. G. Pease)	Pease	6 10 7
POUNCE (Lady Warrender)	H. A. Brown	4 10 5
KING CARROLL (Mr. S. J. White)	Powell	4 10 5
PEBBLE RIDGE (Lord Glanely)	J. Anthony	5 10 4
GOLDEN MONARCH (Mrs. R. Levy)	Powell	4 10 4
BUCKSMOOR LADY (Mr. W. E. Bissill)	Bissill	4 10 4
BUCKS CLOVER (Miss N. Paull)	Private	4 10 3
THE ALDERMAN II. (Brigadier-General E. Peel)	J. Dodd	5 10 0
aPTOLEMAIS (Mr. T. Coulthwaite)	Coulthwaite	a 10 0
BEDGUARD (Mr. E. W. Brook)	Thompson	5 10 0
ZERO HOUR (Mr. E. W. Merrell)	T. Merrell	5 10 0
aGOLDEN MILLER (Mr. P. W. Carr)	Private	3 10 0
TRANSMIT (Mr. W. E. Robinson)	J. Hall	5 10 0
SET SQUARE (Major Evans)	Turner	5 n. q.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARON JOHN, Mr. Thackray; THE TORCH, —; RELATION, W. Parvin; NUMIDE, G. Pellerin; PURE KNIGHT, —; NORMAN ARROW, D. Butchers; FAITHFUL GARRY, —; ROYAL REPOSE, J. Ramsey; MAGIC MOON, T. Morgan; SANTPOINT, Owner; BACO, S. Ingham; PLANAPHONE, —; YOUNG PRINCE, G. Hardy; BLACK ARMSTRONG, Mr. L. Whitfield; KING'S WRIT, —; SOUTHERN HUE, —; POUNCE, W. Stott; KING CARROLL, E. Brown; PEBBLE RIDGE, D. Williams; PTOLEMAIS, —; ZERO HOUR, Foster; GOLDEN MILLER, R. Lyall. K. Piggott rides either Pure Knight or Ptolemais.

3.30.—The ANDOVER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

		Yrs st lb
aSPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a 12 7
ROYAL SCOT (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	5 12 2
LEWENDON (Mr. R. G. Macmillan)	I. Anthony	a 11 12
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. F. C. Parker)	J. Kelly	6 11 11
RENDER (Mr. H. Peel)	Poole	6 11 9
SIR LIDDAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney)	J. Anthony	a 11 9
BATHTOL (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	6 11 9
SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford)	T. E. Leader	6 11 9
BANISTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood)	Ringwood	a 11 9
PISBOGUE (5lb. ex.) (Baron F. de Tuyll)	F. Hartigan	6 11 5
CURTAIN RAISER (Mrs. Leake)	J. Burns	a 11 5
MARTYR (Mrs. J. A. Watson)	Bullock	6 11 2
LUCIFER (Mr. H. Savill)	Savill	a 11 2
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding)	Woodland	a 11 2
PICKWELL (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a 11 0
WOKHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre)	Petre	a 11 0
FREE STATE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	Mairs	6 10 11
CROCKAMORE (Mr. H. S. Henderson)	Powell	a 10 11
THE BLACK FELLOW (Wing-Commander W. Read)	Woodland	6 10 9
AVION (Mr. A. J. Phillips)	Powell	a 10 9
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps)	R. Thompson	a 10 7
MORPHEUS (Mr. A. E. Stigwood)	Private	6 10 7
aHER LADY (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	F. Hartigan	6 10 7
CURSON (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a 10 7
FAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clark)	I. Anthony	6 10 6
THE MONK (Mrs. M. E. White)	Powell	a 10 6
FAULKNER'S (Mr. J. Beary)	J. Beary	a 10 4
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Crossman)	Whitaker	5 10 4
PRINCE ROWLAND (Mrs. F. B. Bibby)	E. Pigcott	a 10 2
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy)	A. Law	a 10 2
HACKDENE (Mrs. L. Wilson)	I. Anthony	a 10 1
aPONGO (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a 10 0
aCARRE (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	5 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEWENDON, D. Morgan; MOUNTAIN SLIP, —; RENDER, Stott; BATHTOL, Lenehan; PISBOGUE, M. Keogh; MARTYR, —; LUCIFER, D. Williams; ST. GERMAINE, Speck; WOKHAM BRIDGE, —; FREE STATE, J. Hamey; CROCKAMORE, —; AVION, —; NO FOOLING, —; THE MONK, E. Brown; FAULKNER, T. Cullinan; PRINCE ROWLAND, K. Piggott; PONGO, T. Morgan.

LAWN TENNIS

BRITISH TEAM IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.—The British lawn tennis team, composed of A. Wallis Myers (captain), H. W. Austin, J. S. Olliff, E. D. Andrews, and M. D. Horn, arrived here this morning aboard the Viceroy of India. The team will reach Calcutta on December 1.—*Reuter.*

QUEEN'S CLUB TOURNAMENT

J. de Verda, who is ranked No. 1 in Portugal, and E. R. Avory reached the final of the Singles in the Queen's Club electric light tournament on covered courts at West Kensington last night. De Verda would have beaten the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie rather more easily than he actually did, by 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, but for being troubled by cramp in the second set. He gained many of his points by excellent passing shots. Avory, who beat G. F. Mathieson by 6—2, 6—2, was particularly steady from the back of the court.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—E. R. Avory beat G. F. Mathieson (6—2, 6—2); J. de Verda beat the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie (6—3, 4—6, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss B. Yorke (6—3, 4—6, 6—2); Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Miss M. E. Dix (6—3, 6—4).

BOXING

FOREMAN TO MEET CUTHBERT

Al Foreman has agreed to fight Johnny Cuthbert, the Feather-weight Champion, at Olympia, on December 15, for his Light-weight Championship and Lonsdale Belt. The match originally was at catch-weights.

NEWBURY RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The FINDON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

DISPOSALS, b g. by Somme Kiss—Stepaway (Mr. P. Hands). aged 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) T. Elder 1

NEWTOWN WONDER, br g. by St. Brendan—Hoopoo (Mr. G. S. Longlands), aged, 11st. 9lb. Owner 2

MR. MADCAP, b g. by Lochryan—Lady Madcap (Mr. J. Rowlands), aged, 12st. ..... J. Anthony 3

Braemer (Mrs. A. S. Evans), aged, 11st. 7lb. G. Hardy 0

Poutchartrain (Mr. R. J. Ratcliff), 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. (car. 11st.) ..... Owner 0

Guidance (Mr. J. Hobbokes), aged, 10st. 2lb. F. Maxwell 0

(Winner trained by Thale, at East Clandon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Braemer, 100 to 30 Newtown Wonder, 4 to 1 Mr. Madcap, 5 to 1 Disposals, 10 to 1 Guidance, 100 to 6 agst Poutchartrain.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3d., 5s. 4d., 24s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,448 units; total place pool, 2,983 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Solanum was fourth and Master Orange last.

2.30 (2.32).—The OPEN STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

COLLIERY BAND, ch g. by Polyphonic—What Pettle (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 6 yrs. 10st. 7lb. E. Atkins 1

TEMÉ SALMON, b m. by Star and Garter—Teme Valley (Mr. F. W. Greswolde Williams), 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 2

CARRE, br m. by Simon Square, dam by Captain Ketile (Sir E. Wills), 5 yrs. 10st. ..... W. Parvin 3

Spear o' War (Lady Lindsay), aged, 11st. F. Brookes 0

(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Colliery Band, 5 to 2 agst Temé Salmon, 6 to 1 Spear o' War, 100 to 6 agst Carre.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. Total win pool, 3,657 units.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third.

3.0 (3.2).—The BERKS HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

BOB STONE, b g. by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 10st. 11lb. D. Williams 1

TUCK BOX, b g. by Hapsburg—Mrs. Tuck (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 5 yrs. 10st. ..... K. Piggott 2

RESIDUE, ch g. by Rochester—Resna (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Pellerin 3

Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 0

Kilreckle (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 10lb. Owner 0

Castlederg (Mrs. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Thackray 0

Ennis Bridge (Major A. Bonsor), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. T. Cullinan 0

Harpagon (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 10st. 13lb. R. Spring 0

Sound Asleep (Sir E. Wills), aged, 10st. 9lb. F. Brookes 0

Kyra (Mrs. M. G. Harris), aged, 10st. 9lb. J. Bisgood 0

Ferryside (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. R. Everett 0

Clydesdale (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. W. Payne 0

Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. T. Morgan 0

Truthful James (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), aged, 10st. 4lb. W. Parvin 0

Dovedale (Mrs. L. Ribll), 6 yrs. 10st. 2lb. D. Butchers 0

(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Residue, 6 to 1 each Ennis Bridge and Castlederg, 8 to 1 Kinnaird, 10 to 1 each Clydesdale and Tuck Box, 100 to 6 each Kilreckle and Bob Stone, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 46s. 9d.; places, 9s. 3d., 10s., 2s. Total win pool, 5,917 units; total place pool, 3,270 units.

Won by a head; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Ennis Bridge was fourth and Harpagon last.

3.30 (3.31).—The HANTS HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

THE WHEEDLER, b or br g. by Orpheus—Elisalexi (Sir M. McAlpine), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. T. Atkins 1

BOOMLET, ch g. by Littleton—Boom (Mr. E. E. Large), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... D. Williams 2

ROMAN GENERAL, br g. by Agadir—Ballyphillip (Lieutenant-Colonel E. Leake), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. E. Brown 3

Kenwyn (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. Owner 0

Passing Cloud (Mr. D. A. Jackson), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Stott 0

Gamesome (Mr. G. D. Smith), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. W. Stott 0

Cadenabbia (Major W. B. Roderick), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. G. Pollerin 0

Golden Cloud (Mr. M. Cuddy), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. P. Fleming 0

Freeholder (Mrs. G. Shorrock), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Parnell 0

En Garde (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. T. Cullinan 0

Eager Love (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. Mr. Thackray 0

Green Midge (Miss N. Paull), 3 yrs. 10st. 7lb. J. Delaney 0

Belle Bird (Mr. A. Merritt), 3 yrs. 10st. H. Haddrell 0

Knave of Kildare (Mr. F. Pratt), 3 yrs. 10st. T. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Roman General, 9 to 4 Boomlet, 9 to 2 En Garde, 7 to 1 The Wheedler, 10 to 1 Cadenabbia, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 27s. 3d.; places, 6s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 2s. Total win pool, 5,549 units; total place pool, 3,287 units.

Won by half a length; one length separated second and third. Golden Cloud was fourth and Cadenabbia last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.—Burning Bush and Colliery Band.—Dividend :—£2 7s. Pool :—£857 10s.; 325 winning tickets.

BADMINTON

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

The London Championships were continued at the Logan Club, Kensington, yesterday, when the results were :—

SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND (concluded).—K. G. Livingstone beat S. Jackson (7—15, 15—5, 15—9).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—L. Nichols and G. J. Fish beat A. W. Goodfellow and G. E. F. King (15—9, 15—11); C. R. Sherwell and D. Macfarlane beat E. du Rovereay and C. T. A. Wilkinson (15—11, 15—12); E. B. Bowyer and M. W. Field beat W. T. Sainsbury and E. Millar (15—7, 15—8); A. K. Jones and K. G. Livingstone beat B. P. Cook and J. S. M. Tremenheere (15—10, 7—15, 15—5).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. M. Millar and Miss Howard beat Mrs. R. L. Barton and Mrs. Harris (15—5, 14—18, 15—14); Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss K. S. Elton (holders) beat Mrs. C. J. Wheatley and Miss B. Speaight (15—5, 7—15, 15—8); Mrs. J. C. B. Nias and Miss C. M. Patten beat Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss H. P. Legard (15—10, 15—8).

SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. Myers beat Mrs. C. Dawson and Mrs. E. Sainsbury (17—15, 15—6); Mrs. Barrett and Miss Elton beat Mrs. Millar and Miss Howard (15—13, 15—0); Mrs. Uber and Miss Patten beat Miss K. S. Jewell and Mrs. Burges-Smith (15—5, 11—15, 15—8); Miss D. J. Colpoys and Miss B. Neville beat Mrs. Hodge and Miss Hogarth (15—8, 15—10).

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. Barrett and Miss Elton beat Mrs. Uber and Mrs. Myers (15—13, 15—2); Mrs. Nias and Miss Patten beat Miss Colpoys and Miss Neville (15—9, 15—11).

MIXED DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—P. D. Macfarlane and Mrs. M. Barrett beat K. G. Livingstone and Miss R. H. Whitfield (15—18, 15—10, 15—9); F. Hodge and Miss J. Uber beat G. J. Fish and Mrs. C. J. Wheatley (15—12, 15—3); W. B. Jones and Miss H. Hogarth beat Captain Isherwood and Mrs. Anning (15—3, 15—5); SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—E. Phillipps and Miss B. Speaight beat Macfarlane and Mrs. Barrett (15—12, 15—13); Hodge and Mrs. Uber beat Jones and Miss Hogarth (18—17, 15—2).

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE MATCHES

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

DIVISION I.

NEW BECKENHAM.—Lee v. Buckhurst Hill.
BROMLEY.—Catford v. Cambridge University.
EAST MOLESEY.—Guy's Hospital v. Hampstead.

DIVISION II.

ROEHAMPTON.—Henry Thornton School v. Purley.
HAMPTON WICK.—Surbiton II. v. Oxford University Iroquois.

DIVISION III.

BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill II. v. Lee II.
KENTON.—Hampstead II. v. Willoughby II.

CLUB MATCHES

SYDENHAM.—Old Dunstonians v. Surbiton.
SOUTH CROYDON.—Purley II. v. Wimbledon.
CAMBERWELL.—Cambridge University II. v. Catford II.

WEST OF ENGLAND MATCHES

BRISLINGTON.—Brislington v. Old Fairfieldians.
CLIFTON.—Clifton North v. Keynsham.
KINGSWESTON.—Kingswestonv. Clifton South.
BRISTOL.—Wills v. Bristol University.

WOMEN'S MATCH

MERTON ABBEY.—Southern Trial.

UNIVERSITY RELAY RACES

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT FENNER'S

The eleventh relay match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities will be held to-day at Fenner's, Cambridge. The match will consist of seven events and will begin at 2.30 p.m. It is pleasing to know that B. G. D. Rudd, who, as the Oxford President, proposed to G. M. Butler, the Cambridge President, this series of contests in 1920, is back in England from South Africa and will be present at Fenner's to-day. The greatest change which he will probably notice will be that the relays, which he suggested largely as a device to prevent Freshmen from becoming committed body and soul to other games in the Michaelmas term, have now come to have an interest of their own almost comparable with that of the University sports.

To date Cambridge has won seven times to Oxford's three, but there is a distinct chance that Oxford will to-day narrow this margin. Oxford has in the last five years fared badly at athletics. The reason has been twofold. Cambridge has had a run of great athletes since the War, the like of which has never been seen; and Oxford's representatives have in consequence gone to the track in a spirit of defeatism. But the line of G. M. Butler, H. M. Abrahams, E. D. Mountain, H. B. Stallard, D. G. A. Lowe, Lord Burghley, and J. W. J. Rinkel is to-day continued by R. M. N. Tisdall only. On the other hand, Oxford to-day has its own great ones. She has been described to see men like V. P. Brown and T. Hampson do great feats the moment they have gone down. But now she can boast in one of her residents, J. F. Cornes, a runner who is in the first half-dozen of the world's milers. His President, H. S. Townend, is overshadowed by him alone, while E. W. Goodwillie is a sprinter of high merits. If the lesser men of the team can hold their own against the lesser members of the Cambridge team these three may turn the scales against Tisdall and M. C. Gutteridge. Oxford cannot derive much hope from Tisdall's triple appearance in the two Hurdle races and the Mile, nor Cambridge from Cornes's two efforts; they are both used to that sort of thing.

Most of the members of the two teams this year have not competed before. Oxford has the experience of Townend, Cornes, Goodwillie, Oosthuizen, Hewins, Wansey, Miller, and Koch; Cambridge that of Tisdall, Gutteridge, Horan, Robins, Bryan, Munro, and Gale. But in the meantime Cambridge has again skimmed the cream of public school talent and to-day proposes to serve it clotted. Wade and Cawston are both schools' champions. No outstanding athletes from oversea have come to Oxford to make the balance, but Oxford has great hope in the form found at last by Goodwillie, of Corn

Sporting News
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RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The best of the few important Rugby matches to be played in London to-day is that between Old Merchant Taylors' and Cambridge University at Teddington. The Old Boys are invariably strong at forward and should give the University pack a hard game. Behind the scrummage, however, Cambridge seem likely to outplay their opponents, whose backs are hardly up to University standard.

For their match in Wales against Newport the Harlequins will have J. C. Hubbard, who has been out of the side for some time with a damaged ankle, at back again, but will be without their scrummage half-back, C. C. McCreight, who is playing in an Irish Trial match at Belfast. Other absentees for various reasons will be J. S. R. Reeve, J. E. Hutton, and J. C. Gibbs in the three-quarter line, and P. W. Adams and H. L. Price of the forwards. In the circumstances Newport should win fairly comfortably. Blackheath, who also travel to Wales to play Cardiff, will not be quite at full strength, but their ranks are not so seriously depleted as are those of the Harlequins. Guy's Hospital are also out of town, visiting Northampton, where they may well find the home side too good for them.

Oxford University, having played a strenuous match against Gloucester on Thursday, will no doubt benefit from their rest to-day, though they are due to meet Old Allegnians at Oxford on Monday. Birkenhead Park will be paying their third visit to London this season when they meet London Scottish at Richmond. The latter club have been showing much improved form lately, but they will need to be at their best to defeat Birkenhead Park, for whom the internationals J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and D. E. Law will be playing. Richmond, who go to Thames Ditton to meet Old Paulines, have made several changes in their pack, and the home side, who are suffering from the effects of injuries to some of their leading players, may not be good enough to win. The other match in London, between London Welsh and Rosslyn Park at Herne Hill, will probably devolve into a forward struggle, in which case London Welsh should gain another victory.

There will also be four good school matches to-day—Wellington v. Rugby, Haileybury v. Harrow, St. Paul's v. Bedford, and Dulwich v. Sherborne.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

The vacancy at scrummage half-back in the Colours team for the International Trial match at Blundellsands on December 6, caused by the withdrawal of J. P. McArthur, of Waterloo, will be filled by A. Key, of Old Millhillians.

WELSH TRIAL TEAMS

The Welsh Rugby Union Selection Committee at Cardiff on Thursday selected the following teams for the Welsh Trial Match at Swansea on December 6 :—

PROBABLES.—F. T. Schofield (Torquay), back ; J. C. Morley (Newport), H. M. Bowcott (Cardiff), W. G. Morgan (Swansea) (captain), and R. Bloom (Cardiff), three-quarter backs ; W. Powell (London Welsh) and W. H. Lewis (Guy's Hospital), half-backs ; T. Arthur (Neath), H. C. Day (Neath), and Watcyn Wilkins (Aberavon), forwards. Reserves, R. Salmon (Cross Keys), A. Lemon (Neath), M. Fender (Cardiff), and I. Jones (Llanelly), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—T. Bassett (Penarth) (captain), back ; G. Morgan (Bridgend), D. Davey (Swansea), I. Towill (Ridgend), and H. Jones (Swansea), three-quarter backs ; C. Axford (Pontypool) and F. Williams (Cardiff and Wakefield), half-backs ; W. James (Neath), D. Day (Swansea), A. Skym (Cardiff), E. Lloyd (Abertillery), A. Vaughan Jones (The Army), H. Peacock (Newport), J. Lang (Llanelly), and W. Vickery (Abervon), forwards.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back ; R. G. Turnbull, G. E. Bancombe, L. Bywater, and W. R. Sprazz, three-quarter backs ; R. H. D. Heck and C. E. Dobbs, half-backs ; G. Shimacek, D. L. English, J. C. Arnold, W. N. Devonshire, K. M. Wilkins, E. F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back ; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), J. H. Cullimore (Old Hill and St. John's), J. A. Talent (Sherborne and Clare), and C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs ; J. C. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall), and J. C. Morgan (Monmouth and Trinity Hall), half-backs ; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), F. W. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), M. Marx (Fettes and Oxford), H. Whitaker (Bedford Modern and Jesus), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and J. G. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), forwards.

CARDIFF.—CARDIFF v. BLACKHEATH.

BLACKHEATH.—A. C. Thompson, back ; H. C. Doust, J. E. N. Giles, G. S. Hoghton, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs ; C. C. Bishop and E. B. Pope, half-backs ; J. H. Worsley, M. S. Bonaventura, H. Rew, J. McIntyre, G. W. G. Lee, R. E. Tucker, G. H. Wentworth, and C. E. Bailey, forwards.

NEWPORT.—NEWPORT v. HARLEQUINS

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back ; D. Hodge, G. C. Adams, G. Wilson, three-quarter backs ; H. C. C. Laird and J. G. Dean, half-backs ; G. A. Rutter, R. Payne, E. P. Sewell, E. B. Coghlan, P. E. Dunkley, R. H. Doder, R. A. Hamilton-Hill, and C. R. Hindes-Howell, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK (2.45)

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back ; I. S. Smith, R. A. Headeand, G. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs ; A. C. C. Miers and G. MacLaren, half-backs ; W. N. Roughead, A. F. Macleod, R. C. Macpherson, D. H. Macdonald, D. H. Simpson, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, and D. W. Dryburgh, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—C. O. Bring, back ; J. B. Charles, J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs ; O. W. Roberts and T. C. Knowles, half-backs ; D. E. Law (captain), R. C. Critten, N. Evans, H. Griffiths, G. Hughes, C. H. Gibson, and F. D. Russell-Roberts, forwards.

HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. OLD ALLEYNIANS

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. E. Thompson, back ; J. W. O'Sullivan, M. Dinner, and D. C. Curtis, three-quarter backs ; H. Samson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs ; Tompkins, T. M. A. Lewis, R. C. Percival, A. F. R. Wilson, J. A. Mercer, A. J. P. Coetzee, T. P. Reidy, and R. Barnes, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—K. C. F. Whitley, back ; J. E. Pottier, D. H. Prankard, C. S. Davies, and L. J. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs ; C. Mowbray and K. W. Andrese, half-backs ; T. L. Fo'er, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. —. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bell-Irving, and King Davies, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. ROSSLYN PARK (2.45)

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back ; W. T. Lewis, J. Roberts, R. Thomas, and A. H. Jones, three-quarter backs ; J. Jones-Davies and D. W. C. Powell, half-backs ; E. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. V. Thomas, T. Morgan, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and I. Davies, forwards.

FARNHAM.—OLD BLUES v. U.C.S. OLD BOYS

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nielson, back ; R. A. Jones, H. E. R. Wales, K. C. Oliver, and T. G. Jennings, three-quarter backs ; T. E. Mathins and G. Hooper, half-backs ; T. N. Pearce, K. Wynne, P. S. Osborne, J. R. Harrison, K. D. Crook, E. M. Undery, J. J. Redman, and H. J. Hobden, forwards.

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—C. Moore, back ; C. E. Brown, J. V. Turnbull, T. H. Rowney, and F. E. C. Appleby, three-quarter backs ; G. MacKenzie and R. R. Whyte, half-backs ; C. H. Wilson, D. C. Wright, C. Kelly, L. Wilk, C. T. Every, K. W. Parkes, H. L. Wilsdon, H. G. Lozdale, and R. Almenrader, forwards.

GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. LONDON IRISH (2.45)

LONDON IRISH.—W. H. Lyon-Clarke, back ; W. King, J. Savage, B. A. Barr, and P. A. Gummer, three-quarter backs ; L. Reed and D. C. King, half-backs ; R. Cahill, W. Morgan, J. E. Anderson, S. McClean, N. S. Chapman, G. Gray, B. Donnelly, and G. S. Barry, forwards.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTON v. GUY'S HOSPITAL (2.45)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back ; A. O. Johnson, J. E. Gleeson, L. C. Thomas, and D. E. Acklom, three-quarter backs ; W. H. Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs ; T. S. Batchelor, J. P. O'Shea, R. G. Knight, G. J. Rothwell, T. Shepplewell, and Morgan, G. F. Lashmore, and R. A. P. Hogbin, forwards.

BRISTOL.—CLIFTON v. OLD MILLHILLIANS.

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. P. Clement, back ; G. M. Meikle, R. J. Edwards, W. W. Kempner, and G. A. Miskin, three-quarter backs ; R. S. Spong and K. E. Colman, half-backs ; W. C. Ramsay, R. B. Hall, W. D. Gibbs, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, P. D. Childs, J. E. Benham, and R. T. Hancock, forwards.

BRIGHTON.—BRIGHTON v. OLD LEYSIANS (2.45)

OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back ; K. B. Kilner, C. E. Taylor, T. F. Morel, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs ; R. H. Plant and R. D. Holloway, half-backs ; C. N. S. Boston, J. T. Allston, H. S. Hargreaves, D. R. Macpherson, T. A. Macfarlane, A. Lamason, E. M. Dowry, and E. J. Boston, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY v. MANCHESTER (2.45)

MANCHESTER.—J. Leech, back ; G. A. Gaddum, L. J. O'Reilly, and D. Peat, three-quarter backs ; J. W. N. Barclay and J. A. Woolley, half-backs ; H. C. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, F. Huthes, M. C. Leigh, J. Walker, J. Kendal, R. F. Massey, and J. A. Bell, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD PAULINES v. RICHMOND

OLD PAULINES.—V. Martinson, back ; A. Jankel, C. B. Cook, and T. Jones, three-quarter backs ; J. B. Macleas and R. W. Bally, half-backs ; W. B. Scott, J. S. H. King, R. Klemin, N. Embleton, C. H. Dixon, J. S. H. Nicholls, E. O. H. Thompson, and G. E. Delafield, forwards.

RICHMOND.—D. J. Ryan, back ; H. M. O'M. Holman, C. P. M. Green, W. N. S. Hoare, and W. A. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs ; R. Bridgman and D. C. MacLean, half-backs ; C. R. Hopwood, J. H. V. Hall, A. S. S. Charles, M. F. Bovill, F. W. Lister, M. H. A. Martin, E. F. Howes, and A. B. Clarke, forwards.

NORTH WEMBLEY.—St. MARY'S HOSPITAL v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Schoolbred, back ; J. W. Hanson, P. A. Hamilton, and D. Jenkyns, three-quarter backs ; R. E. Clark and W. A. R. Hoshin, three-quarter backs ; R. E. Clark and W. A. R. Miller, half-backs ; D. H. McCall, F. W. Holmes, G. S. Bowdach, R. Bowdach, F. Venables, C. R. Jenkins, T. D. Craven, and A. B. Clarke, forwards.

KINGSTON.—K.C.S. OLD BOYS v. UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM) (2.45)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back ; A. H. A. Quelch, R. J. Ridgway, J. W. Hall, and C. Pocket, three-quarter backs ; H. Samson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs ; Tompkins, T. M. A. Lewis, R. C. Percival, A. F. R. Wilson, J. A. J. Mercer, A. J. P. Coetzee, T. P. Reidy, and R. Barnes, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—K. C. F. Whitley, back ; J. E. Pottier, D. H. Prankford, C. S. Davies, and L. J. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs ; C. Mowbray and K. W. Andrese, half-backs ; T. L. Fo'er, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. —. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bell-Irving, and King Davies, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. ROSSLYN PARK (2.45)

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back ; W. T. Lewis, J. Roberts, R. Thomas, and A. H. Jones, three-quarter backs ; J. Jones-Davies and D. W. C. Powell, half-backs ; E. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. V. Thomas, T. Morgan, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and I. Davies, forwards.

SURBITON.—WASPS v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

WASPS.—J. Sanders, back ; R. F. Stevens, E. C. R. Hoskins, R. J. Hayes, and D. G. Hawkins, three-quarter backs ; W. Powell, half-back ; J. Hewett, W. F. Jones, J. Hewett, H. Hewett, W. Hall, F. Hall, J. Cameron, R. Cameron, H. Rowley, H. R. Halford, D. C. H. Cassidy, W. Davies, V. Fielder-Smith, and H. P. Maguire, forwards.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—T. H. Wilson, back ; R. T. Norman, C. J. F. Pearson, C. W. Crossley, and R. M. Cockburn, three-quarter backs ; J. W. Hall and J. A. Cockburn, half-backs ; R. Bland (captain), A. C. Gilbert, W. D. Lyle, G. J. Chesser, D. F. de Villiers, T. D. F. Mosey, J. E. Jameson, and E. J. Brown, forwards.

FORTESCUE.—UNITED SERVICES v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back ; H. H. L. Lambert, H. F. Jacob, C. E. J. Lambert, and G. C. Collingwood, three-quarter backs ; G. T. Jacob and A. Key, half-backs ; H. R. Heard, T. F. Miles, G. A. Saunders, F. R. Kay, A. M. Richardson, D. C. Shuter, F. P. Bentley, and H. B. Mallyon, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—MIDLAND BANK v. LLOYDS BANK (3.0)

MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back ; P. J. Shaw, S. A. Yeates, R. T. Davey, and H. J. Jarvis, three-quarter backs ; R. H. Davey and F. J. Herbert, half-backs ; W. H. Glover, R. F. Burgess, G. H. Masters, W. F. Dykins, H. D. Scott, R. C. Cahill, B. Parker (captain), and L. G. Bell, forwards.

LLOYDS BANK.—H. G. Nisbett, back ; F. J. Hobbs, J. H. Jones, K. J. Stanley, and R. L. Crisp, three-quarter backs ; L. Ellis and R. S. Keyworth, half-backs ; M. C. F. White, T. J. Ritchie, L. W. Dingley, E. C. Mossman, C. Pemberthy, E. W. Emerson, H. G. Parr (captain), and H. J. Bed, forwards.

KINGSTON.—OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS v. BERKSHIRE WANDERERS (2.45)

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back ; R. Carter, J. Peacock, V. A. Armitage, and T. H. Mozon, three-quarter backs ; G. F. Carter and G. T. Jones, half-backs ; K. J. Timberlake, E. G. Miller, A. G. Sheard, M. F. Sheppard, G. C. Montrie, D. S. McKinnel, W. E. Pearce, and L. Ellis and R. S. Keyworth, forwards.

HEADSTONE LANE.—OLD BRIGHTONIANS v. WOODFORD (2.45)

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. D. Ronald, back ; R. S. Baker, C. B. Barnard, J. R. Finke, and H. F. Kilcoin, three-quarter backs ; R. N. Jones and R. J. P. Shankey, half-backs ; S. Jennings, J. R. Abbot, C. J. B. Manning, A. Wootten, N. J. Davies, D. H. Foulds, G. S. Stephens, and E. M. Thwaites, forwards.

WOODFORD.—J. Payne, back ; W. H. Wickes, J. S. Freeborough, R. A. Kelwick, and L. D. Walker-Arnott, three-quarter backs ; H. H. Walker-Arnott and H. A. Whitehead, half-backs ; G. A. Cripps, H. B. Jolly, J. H. Bourne, G. S. Seward, J. S. Price, J. V. Klein, R. E. Cripps, and H. J. E. Moule or T. D. Glover, forwards.

HAYES.—BECKENHAM v. PARK HOUSE (2.45)

BECKENHAM.—C. W. Aste, back ; M. F. Percy, E. P. Hindley, J. I. Davis, and J. Paletti, three-quarter backs ; D. D. Finney and F. A. Feery, half-backs ; R. Martin, K. Squire, W. M. Downie, G. S. Crick, S. Harper, P. Murphy, J. B. Forster, and P. J. Fuller, forwards.

PARK HOUSE.—C. Maig, back ; G. Millichab, A. T. Gracie, A. McKenzie, and S. T. Lawrie, three-quarter backs ; L. S. Yoxall and A. Hodgkiss, half-backs ; A. J. Whitehead and F. A. Taylor, Scott, E. E. Weston, C. Temple-Cole, A. J. Watson, J. C. Pile, Lee, and P. E. Parnacott, forwards.

LOUGHTON.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. OLD BANCROFTIANS

OLD STORTFORDIANS.—C. Collett, back ; R. C. Bell, B. J. Greenhill, G. E. Wall, and M. Pearce, three-quarter backs ; M. C. F. Hall and J. B. Knight, half-backs ; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Krith, E. E. Hos, F. S. Palmer, J. Davies, A. J. Todd, G. C. Chamberlain, and M. L. Arnold, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER v. SUTTON (2.45)

ESHER.—J. Caldwell, back ; L. O. Woodward, J. C. White, J. E. Heath, and M. Roberts, three-quarter backs ; J. Carter and R. Hunter, half-backs ; O. Isaac, H. L. Hunter (captain), T. R. Green, G. W. Sherrard, F. Miller, V. P. Brooks, A. L. Hunking, and A. N. Other, forwards.

BARNET.—BARNET v. WEST HERTS

BARNET.—J. W. Kennett, back ; J. A. Stephens, L. R. Woolmer, G. Fraser, and H. A. Woolley, three-quarter backs ; E. R. Bryant and D. A. Williams, half-backs ; F. A. Brown, E. L. Hayward, F. E. Williams, S. Henry, J. K. Carnegie, J. F. N. Grange, I. Macmillan, and D. A. Brown, forwards.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—OLD DOVORIANS v. MID-HERTS (3.0)

OLD DOVORIANS.—R. J. Craig, back ; B. G. Winthrop, J. E. Conway, A. J. Southam, and J. E. West, three-quarter backs ; M. R. H. Nethersole and J. G. Leclerq, half-backs ; R. C. S. Johnson, K. D. Napper, F. C. Vowler, L. Moon, P. Bell, A. K. Neville, G. M. Watson, and I. H. Bradford forwards.

STAINES.—STAINES v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS "A"

STAINES.—J. Moore, back ; R. Warner, F. B. T. Simpson, R. M. Close, and R. C. Sturt, three-quarter backs ; R. E. A. Stovold and E. H. B. Pilkington, half-backs ; G. G. Sutherland, D. King, H. Bowley, H. R. Halford, D. C. H. Cassidy, W. Davies, V. Fielder-Smith, and H. P. Maguire, forwards.

EALING.—BARCLAYS BANK v. LEYTONSTONE

LEYTONSTONE.—J. Abbott, back ; T. C. R. Baker, F. A. Willsmore, L. W. Carroll, and A. J. Selby, three-quarter backs ; W. M. D. Lewis and J. Stock, half-backs ; A. R. Munden, W. Robertson, W. Norwood, D. A. S. Conroy, K. de Mans, R. Bishop, K. S. Hay, and W. J. Turpin, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. WORTHING (2.45)

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back ; R. Hatfield, G. W. F. Swayne, W. W. Jones, and R. R. Thomas, three-quarter backs ; H. J. Rose and L. Gibson, half-backs ; J. H. F. Reynolds, A. MacDonald, F. A. Walls, T. B. Waugh, F. J. May, V. Jillard, H. F. Ayers, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK v. UPPER CLAPTON (2.45)

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back ; H. I. Skinner, G. F. Nichols, A. T. Young, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs ; R. J. Coomber and N. E. Fisher, half-backs ; A. W. Bradford, W. Gilbert, S. Stokoe, F. B. Helder, M. B. Helder, J. R. Mills, W. B. Wright, and A. N. Other, forwards.

UPPER CLAPTON.—A. Roberts, back ; G. E. Wells, N. H. Cullen, J. W. Robinson, and W. M. Clarke-Lees, three-quarter backs ; C. S. Farnes and M. Pasella, half-backs ; E. Noel, S. C. Tucker, F. Pasella, H. C. Steere, and E. Bleeker. C. West, F. Wey, and J. F. Turck, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

OLD HABERDASHERS.—G. O. Boden, back ; G. A. L. Manton, D. A. Blesley, G. A. Birch, and N. Appleton, three-quarter backs ; J. Welch and D. S. Baker, half-backs ; L. Green, A. Bailey, D. G. Knowles, A. J. Martyn-Johns, J. C. Smith, C. C. Henry, J. E. G. Moody, and S. Gaywood, forwards.

CHARLTON PARK.—A. T. Jones, back ; J. F. C. Peacock, C. W. Leigh, W. H. Quelch, and F. W. H. Bailey, three-quarter backs ; F. I. Davies and G. L. Polson, half-backs ; R. E. Quartermain, H. Plummer, J. Whitland, A. Thompson, W. C. Scrivener, E. Stewart, F. W. Roper, and L. S. Akhurst, forwards.

HENLOW.—HARPENDEN v. R.A.F. HENLOW

HARPENDEN.—E. E. Bent, back ; W. E. Pellant, G. P. Ashwell, R. A. Aldred, and F. N. Whitmore, three-quarter backs ; A. N. Other and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs ; G. P. Ashford, R. M. Horner, B. Wood, T. Nott, J. Vine, B. Vine, T. S. Raban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.

TONBRIDGE.—TONBRIDGE v. MAIDSTONE

MAIDSTONE.—F. F. Haynes, back ; L. F. Amlot, F. E. Foreman (captain), L. A. Hedges and C. Gowan, three-quarter backs ; W. J. Smith and W. Holbrook, half-backs ; E. A. Craven, H. O. Johnson, E. J. W. Farmer, W. Steer, D. F. Grant, F. J. White, M. P. Johnson, and E. W. D. Weston, forwards.

BECKENHAM HILL.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. ASTON OLD EDWARDIANS (3.0)

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back ; E. G. W. Wood, J. H. Poynor, E. G. Scott, and L. J. C. Wheeler, three-quarter backs ; C. Womack and L. C. Pridmore, half-backs ; C. R. Greenacre, F. Morris, P. Waller, F. A. Haines, E. D. Murrell, D. S. Murrell, F. C. Muir, and A. H. Waghorn, forwards.

SARACENS.—SARACENS v. WARLINGHAM

WARLINGHAM.—J. Howard, back ; I. Jaques, J. Turnbull, G. Legge, and C. Dawkes, three-quarter backs ; H. Slade and G. Drabble, half-backs ; T. Rae, H. Underhill, J. Hoare, H. Blake, T. Gray, T. Meadows, G. Morse, and J. Hemmant, forwards.

ILFORD.—P.L.A. v. L.C.C. (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd, back ; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, J. G. Turner, and J. F. Porter, three-quarter backs ; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs ; F. C. Cole, S. F. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, G. S. Tumman, E. James, R. C. Gell, C. A. Hudson, and J. M. Miller, forwards.

CHISWICK.—ARTISTS' RIFLES v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.45)

ARTISTS' RIFLES.—W. F. Hoare, back ; A. W. Reid, G. G. Withers, P. G. Livingstone, and M. W. Paterson, three-quarter backs ; J. Ferris and N. L. Kelly, half-backs ; G. W. Coster, W. H. Horton, G. C. Darley-Bentley, L. P. Candler (captain), E. F. Stanton, L. K. Sweet, R. Hutchinson, and A. G. Cook, forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—I. John, back ; C. Thompson, J. R. Williamson, D. Marshall, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs ; G. Lewis and J. Davies, half-backs ; C. Stagg, T. A. Forse, W. D. Kirkham, and W. Davies, forwards.

HAMPTON WICK.—OLD TIFFINIANS v. DORKING (3.0)

OLD TIFFINIANS.—H. Sutherland, back ; J. A. Scott, J. J. Harper, J. S. Offer, and W. L. Andrews, three-quarter backs ; E. A. Watts and R. C. Gamwell, half-backs ; A. North, J. W. Cash (captain), T. C. Akers, J. Scott, E. M. Stone, H. V. Hyde, A. M. Gray, and L. S. Smith, forwards.

NOTTINGHAM.—CENTAURUS v. LONDON WELSH "A"

CENTAURUS.—W. James, back ; J. Dillon, E. Cleland, J. Sage, and B. S. O. Jones, three-quarter backs ; E. Fenton and D. M. Shaw, half-backs ; F. Angell, S. Bernard, A. H. Creek (captain), W. Gamble, K. Hiley, Matthews, G. C. Parker, and W. R. Wakefield, forwards.

LEWISHAM.—POLYTECHNIC v. OLD COLFEIANS

POLYTECHNIC.—W. E. Molyneux, back ; J. Lester, G. Estickmap (captain), B. C. Howcroft, and R. F. Downes, three-quarter backs ; G. W. Jackson, half-backs ; forwards : from A. L. Palmer, H. Porter, N. Clark, A. Abley, C. A. Kerensky, D. Macfarlane, A. Bremner, T. M. Parkin, and H. Aron.

OTHER MATCHES

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Cross Keys (3.15).

BARNSTAPLE.—Barnstaple v. Plymouth Albion (3.0).

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Liverpool (2.45).

BRISTOL.—Bristol v. United Services (Portsmouth) (2.45).

COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Nuneaton (2.30).

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.0).

GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Swansea (2.45).

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Waterloo (2.45).

MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Nottingham (2.45).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Guy's Hospital (3.0).

NEATH.—Neath v. Llanelly (3.0).

OXFORD.—Oxford University Greyhounds v. Bath (2.30).

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Risca (3.0).

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Kelso (2.30).

GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Hawick (2.30).

EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Selkirk (2.15).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Aske's School v. Colfe's Grammar School : Beaumont College v. K. C. S., Wimbledon ; Bedford Modern School v. Eltham College ; Bedford School v. Cleland, Birkenhead School v. Ruthin School ; Bishop's Stortford College v. St. Edmund's, Ware ; Caterham School v. Old Caterhamians R.F.C. ; Clifton College v. Blackheath Proprietary School ; Cranleigh School v. Clifton College v. Manchester Ex "A" ; Cranleigh School v. Keble College ; Denstone College v. Trent College ; Dowsdale School v. Bromley School ; Dulwich College v. Sherborne School ; Eastbourne College v. Radley College ; Exeter School v. Newton College ; Framlingham College v. Ipswich School ; Glasgow Boys v. Ipswich School ; Gresham's School v. Leeds Grammar School ; Haileybury College v. Harrow School ; Hereford C.S. v. Worcester "B" ; Herne Bay College v. Dover College II. ; King's, Bruton v. Downside School II. ; Kingswood School v. Clifton College II. ; Llandovery College v. Christ College, Brecon ; Luton Modern School v. Dunstable School ; Marlborough College v. Cheltenham College ; Merchant Taylors' School v. King's, Canterbury ; Mill Hill School v. London Scottish ; Nautical, Pangbourne v. Brighton Park School ; Newbury G.S. v. Newbury (away) ; Notts High School v. Ratcliffe College ; Oakham School v. Worksop College ; Oratory School v. Rossall School ; Oundle School v. Q. M. T.S. "A" ; Portsmouth Grammar School v. Dosal School ; R.N.C., Dartmouth v. H.M.S. Erebus ; St. Bees School v. Cockermouth (away) ; St. Edward's School v. St. Ed. Old Boys ; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Brighton College ; St. Paul's School v. Radford School ; St. Peter's, York v. Mt. St. Mary's College ; Sedbergh School v. Stonyhurst College ; Stowe School v. Richmond R.F.C. ; Sutton Valence School v. King's, Rochester ; Tiffin School v. Wimbledon College ; Tumbridge School v. Richmond "A" ; Warwick School v. Marlborough College ; Wellington College v. Rugby School ; Wellington (Somerset) v. Old Boys ; Wrekin College v. Birkenhead Park "A" ; Wycliffe College v. St. Paul's College.

RUGBY LEAGUE

LANCASHIRE CUP.—FINAL ROUND

SWINTON.—Wigan v. Holme Recreation (2.45).

LEAGUE MATCHES

BARLEY.—Batley v. Barrow (2.45).

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Hull (2.45).

CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Bramley (2.45).

HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Salford (2.45).

HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Dewsbury (2.45).

HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Oldham (2.45).

LEEDS.—Leeds v. Wakefield Trinity (2.45).

LEIGH.—Leigh v. Widnes (2.45).

OLD HALIFAX.—St. Helens v. Rochdale Hornets (2.45).

WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Hunslet (2.45).

WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Huddersfield (2.45).

WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Broughton Rangers (2.45).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

To-day brings round once again the beginning of the struggle proper for the F.A. Challenge Cup. Preliminary rounds for the right to enter the competition proper have been in progress since the beginning of the season, and the survivors now enter on the First Round together with those of the League clubs who did not secure exemption till the Third Round, which is to be played early in January.

Still the interest of those who follow the game closely will not turn to the Cup contests to-day, but to the match between two London clubs, Chelsea and Arsenal, on the Chelsea ground at Stamford Bridge. Arsenal are now, as they have been for most of the season, at the head of the championship table and have a comfortable lead. Chelsea are back in the first class for the first time for some years, but they have not fared too badly, for they are now in the top half. On recent performances, however, Arsenal should certainly start the game with some confidence and expectation to win. The two teams, moreover, met in the Cup competition early in the year, and Arsenal won then, but Chelsea have secured some recruits of fame and experience since then. Both clubs have in recent times expended large sums of money to buy famous players, and it will be interesting to compare the stars on the one side with those on the other. Arsenal seem likely to be at full strength, but Chelsea may be without their centre-forward, Gallacher, who is probably the greatest player in that position at the present time. Their left back, Law, too, has been in the wars, but he may be able to take his place once again to-day.

Arsenal play after a fashion not indulged in by many other clubs. They concentrate largely on defence and on packing their goal always when under attack, the centre half-back playing almost as a third back, and the two inside forwards being often behind the backs to clear when things are going hard. Yet along with this strong defence they have the knack of suddenly flashing the ball down the field in a series of rapid rushes which often find the opposing defenders away far up the field and unable to cope with the speed of the centre and wing forwards. James and Jack, the inside players, are just the men to give the quick, sudden pass through or out that makes such movements possible, and thus though they figure little in the list of those who score goals, they are the men behind them all. Arsenal are thus a hard side to beat. To the impartial spectator it seems at times as if they have not deserved to win, for they have been on the defensive for most of the time, but it should be remembered that their tactics are of such a nature as to create that impression, and yet they are the tactics that have proved successful so far in scoring goals and winning matches.

Whether Chelsea can provide some means of coping with this style of play will be seen this afternoon. Chelsea, like Arsenal, have provided themselves with famous and experienced forwards at great cost, and Jackson, who may once more take Gallacher's place at centre-forward, is, whether he plays there or anywhere else, the most dangerous player individually at the present time. He will have with him that wonderful schemer Wilson, who has all that craft and skill can give, if he may at times feel the burden of advancing years. The game should certainly be a fine display of football, for both teams play in a fine spirit, and both are clever.

Two other League games of note will be played to-day. Portsmouth, who have been doing well of late, play Aston Villa at Birmingham, and Leicester City, a rather disappointing side at times, come to London to play West Ham United.

Most of the clubs in the Third Division of the League will be engaged in the Cup-ties. Some of them are down to play some of the strongest amateur teams. Thus Fulham, on their own ground, meet Wimbledon, who have not been beaten in the Isthmian League this year. Wimbledon have a powerful defence and a good centre-forward, and may give the professionals some shocks. Dulwich Hamlet, who also have a good record in Isthmian League games, play Newport County on their own ground, and Ilford, the holders of the F.A. Amateur Cup in the last two seasons, play Brentford, a league team who have been doing well, though not quite so well as a year ago. Queen's Park Rangers and Thames, two London teams, meet at Shepherd's Bush. Notts County, who have yet to be beaten in a League match, are drawn to play Chesterfield, who stand high in the Northern Section. That should give some idea of the relative worth of the two sections, but Notts County should hardly fail to win.

AMATEUR MATCHES

Six of the leading amateur clubs will be playing this afternoon against professional opponents. The Corinthians, who visit Brighton and Hove Albion, will be gaining valuable experience for the third round of the F.A. Cup, but the other five will be struggling in the first round. Although three of the five have been drawn at home there seems little prospect of even one surviving. Ilford, the Amateur Cup holders, were beaten at home by Watford last season, and Brentford, who visit Newbury Park this afternoon, are much better than Watford were last season, so Ilford are probably not so strong. Walthamstow Avenue, the Athenian League champions, are at home to Watford, but Dulwich Hamlet, though without E. Kail and W. Sadler, might surprise Newport County, who are very near the bottom of the Third Division. Newport County, however, will leave nothing to chance, because they are looking to the Cup ties to help their finances. Wimbledon can hardly be expected to win at Fulham, although they are certain to put up a good fight, and Kingstonian will probably find Tunbridge Wells Rangers rather too experienced for them.

There can be no change at the top of the Isthmian League or Athenian League, but in the Spartan League Metropolitan Police, the champions and present leaders, should have an excellent game against Maidenhead United, who have won all their five matches and are placed second.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS GOALKEEPER

The announcement that Herbert J. Arthur, who kept goal for Blackburn Rovers many years ago, had taken one back to the days when the provinces were wresting the honours in Association football from the public schools and universities.

Arthur helped Blackburn Rovers to win the cup in 1884, 1885, and 1886, the achievement of the Lancashire club equalling that of the Wanderers eight years before. Arthur kept goal first in 1885 for England and again in 1886 against Scotland.

THE ARMY v. OXFORD

The following team has been selected to represent The Army against Oxford University at Wealdstone to day :—

Lance-Corporal H. Morton (2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers), goal ; Sergeant S. W. J. Knight (Royal Army Pay Corps) and Bombardier O. H. Jones (Royal Malthery), backs ; Corporal R. D. Gerrard (5th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), Corporal C. Richards (1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers), and Private G. Sanderson (2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment), half-backs ; Private W. J. Izzard (2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), Corporal G. Mudford (Royal Engineers), Lance-Corporal W. S. Hardin (2nd Battalion,

Parliament

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

MR. CLYNES ON NEW LEGISLATION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, NOV. 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM (Islington, E., Lab.) moved the second reading of the Nationality of Women Bill, a measure which, she said, sought to remove an illogical and mischievous situation which resulted in endless personal hardships and injustices. The present law provided causes of friction in international relations. The principle which this Bill sought to reverse was that which gave women an entirely inferior status and classed them with lunatics and criminals. That principle was not of any great antiquity. The Act of 1870 made the nationality of a woman entirely dependent upon that of her husband as far as this country was concerned. This meant that she was left entirely Stateless and was deprived of her civil rights and privileges in both countries. Since 1870 there had been a great alteration in public opinion, and many countries had remedied to some extent at any rate the grievance of women on this subject. Great Britain and the British Dominions, however, had taken no effective steps. This Bill would enact that a woman should not lose her nationality because of the mere fact of marriage, and that a woman should not receive British citizenship by the mere fact of marriage. She would have to apply for that citizenship on the same grounds as a man.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.), in seconding, said that to-day women were in the House of Commons, women practised at the Bar, women formed the majority of the electors in the country, and it was supposed that they had equal rights, and any inequality as regarded their sex was looked upon as an anachronism. Every political party had for a number of years committed itself to the principles underlying the Bill. Great hardship had been inflicted on British women owing to the inequality of the law. The promoters of the Bill, however, did not bring it forward on the ground of the sufferings of individuals, but on the broad principle of equality. It was very disappointing that the Imperial Conference found itself unable to agree to any substantial change of the law; but the fact that the Dominions would not agree to take action was not an adequate excuse for the British Government doing nothing.

THE REJECTION MOVED

SIR G. HURST (Manchester, Moss Side, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that it was wrong to regard the question as one of treating women as chattels, nor was it a simple question of human rights. It was a complicated question and essentially an international one, which it was impossible to look upon from an isolated, national point of view. He asked the House not to regard the experience of Englishwomen in the War as furnishing any guide as to how the Bill was to be treated. How did the promoters explain away the practical difficulties and the confusion that would arise out of double nationality in the form of double allegiance in the event of war? He did not say the present law was perfect, but change must be made in concert with other countries.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.), in seconding the rejection, said that the complications brought about by the Bill would be at least as great as the complications which it was sought to remove.

Miss WILKINSON (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) supported the Bill. No man, she said, had a greater right to British nationality than she had, and it was not just that, by marriage, she or any other woman should be deprived of that right artificially. It was not fair to saddle the Empire with the responsibility for the opposition to this Bill; what they were facing was the opposition of officials in the Home Office.

Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) said that Liberals gave the Bill their sympathetic support.

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) supported the Bill, although he recognized that it would need amendment in Committee.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) contended that the difficulties put forward by Sir G. Hurst ought not to deter the House from passing the second reading.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) also supported the Bill. She declared that there was no logic in the present law. Opponents of the Bill had said that its proposals would lead to divided allegiance; but the fact that she was a Virginian did not prevent her from being a good citizen of England. England, however, was a country which was in line with her native country, and her feeling about taking her husband's nationality might be very different if he should belong to a country of a different character. Therefore the question was one for the individual woman to decide.

"A DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS"

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (Salop, The Wrekin, Lab.) emphasized that all that was asked for was that a woman should be allowed to choose whether or not she was to take her husband's nationality. To compel nationality on any woman was surely a denial of human rights.

Mr. MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said that the Bill would, in certain respects, penalize citizens of this country.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) and DR. MARION PHILLIPS (Sunderland, Lab.) supported the Bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) said that unless foreign countries could be persuaded to come into line the Bill would lead to extraordinary complications. He urged the promoters, therefore, to do all in their power to get some international agreement. He would vote for the second reading.

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) said that once it was provided by the law of England that a wife might have an entirely different nationality from her husband they were entrenching upon the rule that a husband and wife had the same domicile. They were really face to face with the conflict which every practitioner in private international law met with every day in his practice—namely, that of a world divided into two legal systems, one based on the English system and the other based on the Code Napoléon or Continental system. Wherever these two systems came into conflict international difficulties arose. He would support the second reading, but thought that alterations would be required in Committee.

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) supported the Bill.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) argued that the balance of advantage to the State lay in leaving the existing law unaltered.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Platting), said that the Government wished to go a long way to give effect to the substance of the Bill, and they earnestly desired speedily to change many aspects of the law with which it dealt. They were concerned to make the law better for aggrieved persons. The Government felt, however, that the Bill was an attempt to do the right thing in the wrong way. The Bill would have a retrospective effect. The Government approved of the principle of the Bill, and he did not think there was any conflict of opinion in the House on the question of the right of sex. The Imperial Conference was unable to agree on any change in the existing law beyond what was agreed on at The Hague Conference. If, therefore, Parliament passed this Bill they would be committing a breach of faith with the Dominions and giving a direct invitation to other parts of the Empire to pass legislation contrary to the principles unanimously approved by those present at the Conference. He hoped that the time would soon come when common agreement on the lines of this Bill would be reached throughout the Commonwealth. In the meantime, those in favour of the principle of the Bill would render the best service to their cause if they directed their energies to instructing public opinion on this question.

Substantial agreement had been reached with the Dominions over a considerable part of the ground, and the Government were prepared at the earliest possible opportunity to promote legislation to give effect to that agreement. The Bill would include various amendments of the British Nationality Acts. Those amendments were recommended by the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926. Among them was one which facilitated the resumption of British nationality by a British-born woman who, having lost her British nationality by her marriage, was living apart from her husband. Under existing law a British woman married to an alien could only recover her British nationality if the marriage had been legally dissolved. If the amendment to which he referred were passed, the wife in the circumstances he had indicated would be able to recover her British nationality by the grant of a certificate of naturalisation, even if the marriage still subsisted. In addition to these alterations, the Government had under consideration a proposal which would go a considerable way towards removing the disabilities and inconveniences suffered by British women who were aliens in consequence of marriage. The proposal they would make was that any woman who became an alien by reason of marriage should, in the United Kingdom, be entitled to all the rights and privileges which she would enjoy if she were still a British subject. For example, she would be able to qualify to vote as a registered voter, and would be relieved of the necessity of registering as an alien and of complying with the provisions of the law relating to aliens. The Government agreed that all such disabilities due to the act of marriage could no longer be defended, and ought not any longer to be continued, whether they related to public usefulness, old-age pensions, or any one of the other grievances referred to during the discussion.

In regard to the decisions of The Hague Conference, the Government were prepared to give effect to Articles 8, 9, and 10 in a Bill which, with the good will of all parties, they were hopeful of introducing. Under existing law, the national status of a woman followed that of her husband, with the consequence that a British woman who married an alien ceased to be a British subject, whether or not upon marriage she acquired the foreign nationality of her husband. The effect of Article 8, if transformed into law, would be that a British woman who married an alien would not lose her British nationality unless by reason of her marriage she acquired the nationality of her husband. The effect of Article 9 was to apply the principle of Article 8 to the case where, under existing law, a wife would lose her husband's nationality as a result, for example, of the naturalization of the husband in a foreign country during the marriage. Article 9 would alter the existing law, and make the loss of the wife's British nationality dependent on her acquiring her husband's new nationality. Article 10 provided that, even in the case where a wife would acquire the new nationality of her husband who was naturalized in a foreign country during the marriage, a British-born woman should not lose her British nationality, except with her own consent. The Government, therefore, had recognized the justice of the demand for equality, and he would regard a second reading of the present Bill as a demonstration in favour of the principle acceptable to them all.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said that the Government had shown itself incapable of making any declaration of policy or of giving the House a lead, but that did not relieve them from the necessity of giving the Dominions a lead by experimental legislation.

VIEWS AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the speech of the Home Secretary left the matter in a wholly unsatisfactory position. If the Bill was wrong why not say that it ought not to be passed? If it was mistaken in some details the Government should say what they were and suggest how the measure could be amended. It was impossible to wait for some amendment of the law until there was absolute unanimity on this question throughout the world. The House ought to be told the extent to which the Imperial Conference failed to reach unanimity on the question of what was the attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom. He heard with astonishment the Home Secretary's statement that all he knew of what transpired was based upon the printed report of the proceedings.

Mr. CLYNES said it would be quite wrong to assume that the Home Secretary and the Home Office had no part in the proceedings of the Conference. They took an active part in the preparation and statement of the case for the Government.

SIR H. SAMUEL asked to what extent there was disagreement among the members of the Conference.

Mr. CLYNES said it would be quite improper for him to make any announcement as to who dissented and who approved. There was agreement that the question should be postponed.

SIR H. SAMUEL said the House was still in the dark, because it had no information as to the amount of the dissent.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions (Derby), intervened to explain that in the Imperial Conference the British Government said they were not content to allow women to suffer as they did during the War. A compromise, which was known as The Hague compromise, was reached, but the British Government left the Conference in no doubt that they took a much more forward view than the Dominions. On the question of divorce, however, certain of the Dominions held very strong views.

SIR H. SAMUEL asked whether it was to be assumed that no change was to take place in the law which the House was discussing until certain Dominions had altered their views on divorce law. Some arrangement ought to be made to overcome or obviate that difficulty. The House ought to express the view that it wished the present somewhat lethargic Government to fulfil the policy which the Prime Minister said was theirs.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) said there appeared to be every evidence that the Government did not put very much fervour into their advocacy of this subject at the Imperial Conference.

The Bill was read a second time.

BOOTS FOR NEEDY CHILDREN

LIEUT.-COL. WATTS-MORGAN (Rhondda, E., Lab.) moved the second reading of the Children (Provision of Footwear) Bill, which is designed to enable local authorities in the distressed areas, with the consent of the Minister of Health or the Board of Education, to provide footwear for children.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) seconded.

LORD E. PERCY said the Bill could never pass unless the Government brought in a money resolution. Were they prepared to do that?

Mr. THOMAS said that the Treasury contribution at present in the Bill (90 per cent. of expenditure) was not one that he could accept on behalf of the Government, but, subject to that reservation, he hoped the Bill would get a second reading.

The Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Colonial Naval Defence Bill passed through Committee.

Statement on R 101 Inquiry.

WEDNESDAY.—Colonial Naval Defence Bill agreed to on Report.

Debate on British Sugar Industry.

THURSDAY.—Government statement on Round-Table Conference.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Motion dealing with selection of amendments to Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill agreed to.

Education (School Attendance) Bill considered in Committee.

TUESDAY.—Road Traffic Act, 1930 (Amendment), Bill read first time.

Education (School Attendance) Bill: Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Buildings (Escape from Fire) and Spiritualism and Psychical Research (Exemption) Bills read first time.

Debates on Agriculture and Dumping of Foreign Cereals.

THURSDAY.—Education (Local Authorities) Bill read first time.

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill read second time.

Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill passed through Committee.

Unionist Vote of Censure on Government for failure to formulate at the Imperial Conference any effective proposals for Extension of Empire Trade defeated by 299 votes to 234.

Select Committee appointed to consider procedure on Public Business.

FRIDAY.—Nationality of Women and Children (Provision of Footwear) Bills read second time.

BY-ELECTION IN IRELAND

Nominations were received at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, yesterday for the vacancy in Dail Eireann for County Dublin caused by the death of Major Bryan Cooper. Mr. T. A. Finlay, K.C., was nominated as candidate of the Cumann na nGaedheal Party and Mr. Conor Maguire, barrister-at-law, as the Fianna Fail candidate. Polling takes place on Tuesday, December 9.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSES

Princess Arthur of Connaught presided at a lecture given by Miss Isabel Macdonald at the British College of Nurses on Wednesday. A large audience assembled to welcome her Royal Highness, who, after the lecture, took tea at the College and inspected its arrangements.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON FOOD TAXES

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Cardiff last night on the Government's work, said: "What is the indictment we lay against the Government? It is that they came into office on promises which were incapable of fulfilment, on a policy which even their short experience of responsibility has shown to be disastrous; that they are now bankrupt of constructive ideas; that they have aggravated the crisis which we had in any case to go through; that they are groping in the dark for a policy which they cannot find, and are professing a faith in a policy in which they no longer believe.

"I cannot see any member of the Government who shows any appreciation of the real gravity of the unemployment problem or the novelty or peculiarity of it for us. 'World causes,' they say, 'Wait till the clouds roll by; when prosperity comes all will be well.'

"Will it? Are we maintaining our proportion of the reduced trade which is now doing in the world in these conditions? We are not. Have we any reasonable ground for supposing that when trade revives we shall compete on terms similar to those which existed before the War in the great industries? We have not. Is there any reasonable ground for supposing that as we now conduct our economic and commercial policy, we shall when trade revives have a fair share of the increase? Again I say there is not.

"Never again will this country be the monopolist producer of the great staples of consumption. Our competitors will not surrender to us the monopoly which we used to enjoy. The Government cannot see that. They always say, 'Wait till the clouds roll by.' You will not win this struggle by waiting. You have to fight a commercial fight as we never fought before, and you have to give to your workmen, still the most accomplished craftsmen in the world, and your manufacturers, who are as skilled, enterprising, and courageous as any, a fair field of competition, and not start them with handicaps that even a thoroughbred cannot carry."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Speaking of the Imperial Conference, Sir Austen Chamberlain said, "I confess that I hesitate almost to put into words how grave the consequences of the failure of the Conference appear. When the Prime Ministers of the Dominions at the opening session of the Conference laid down what they hoped to accomplish they were agreed that the economic problem dominated the political, that it was more important that we should support each other in trade and industry than that we should exactly define the constitutional relationships existing between us.

"If our Government had met them in that spirit who can say there would not now be a new spirit of hope and confidence in the country? I do not find that hope; I find a feeling of profound disappointment that this great opportunity has been let slip, that the Conference broke off without a single constructive idea having been advanced or accepted by our Government either in the way of economic policy or political unity.

"Genial Mr. Thomas, who had so relieved of the tedium and, perhaps, the nausea of most of the official discussions by the pleasing tales which he told them when they dined together, said last night that the proposals put forward by Mr. Bennett were 'humbug.'

"Does Mr. Thomas think that this description of a proposal seriously and honestly made with a view to serving the interests of his own Dominion and the common prosperity and unity of the Empire, is to be swept aside by saying that it is humbug? I have been Foreign Secretary; I say that that kind of language is what no Foreign Minister will use even in speaking of an unfriendly Power, and I say that it is not merely an outrage on courtesy, it is an outrage on the British people that a Minister who professes to speak in their name should use language of that kind about a proposal which was offered in the hope that it might serve as a basis for discussion in which we could all evolve a common plan for our common weal and serve our prosperity and secure our unity.

SOMETHING DEFINITE

"Mr. Bennett put the proposal forward in order that the Conference might discuss something definite and not evaporate in clouds of loose and frothy talk. If the Government had met him in his spirit, if they had met the other Governments who spoke in the same sense without making similar definite propositions, do you doubt that as brothers meeting in that spirit and discussing Mr. Bennett's proposition with a desire to make something practical of it, they would have arrived at a successful result. I do not doubt it, but the Government were not ready. They professed to have an open mind; they had not got a mind at all.

"What is now their explanation? It is that we cannot have this arrangement with the Dominions without putting some tax upon food. Is the fear of a tax on any foodstuff for ever to paralyse us? Is this bogy of a past time to overawe us for all times? Are not these rather times and circumstances in which we should think whether it is not worth while to make some sacrifices to prejudice in order to obtain the major result.

"What use is it to have cheap food if you cannot buy it? I submit that in the conditions of the world to-day we have to think of ourselves first of all as producers, as earners, and only in the second place as buyers, and that change of view involves the change of fiscal policy which Mr. Baldwin invites you to support."

POSITION OF NURSING

CONSTITUTION OF THE "LANCET" COMMISSION

Lord Crawford and Balcarres has consented to preside over the *Lancet* Commission on the position of nursing. The terms of reference of the Commission are "to inquire into the reasons for the shortage of candidates, trained and untrained, for nursing the sick in general and special hospitals throughout the country, and to offer suggestions for making the service more attractive to women suitable for this necessary work." The members of the Commission are:—

The EARL of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, P.C., K.T., F.R.S.
PROFESSOR HENRY CLAY, M.A., D.Sc., late Professor of Social Economics in the University of Manchester.
Miss R. E. DARBYSHIRE, R.R.C., Matron, University College Hospital.
Miss M. CLARK, M.B.E., R.R.C., Matron, Whipps Cross Hospital.
Dr. ROBERT HUTCHISON, F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital and to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.
PROFESSOR F. R. FRASER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in the University of London, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Mr. LESTER HARRISON, J.P., Chairman, Committee of Management, Metropolitan Hospital.
Miss M. D. BROCK, D.Litt., Headmistress, the Mary Datchelor Girls' School.
Mrs. OLIVER STRACHEY, Chairman, Employments Committee, London Society for Women's Service.
Miss EDITH THOMPSON, C.B.E., Member of Council, Bedford College, University of London.
SIR SQUIRE SPRIGGE, M.D., F.R.C.P., the Editor of the *Lancet*, with DR. M. H. KEYTLE, as assistant editor, as honorary secretary.

Any organization or individual wishing to provide evidence for the Commission to consider, or to make proposals relating to the improvement of conditions of service of the nursing profession, is asked to communicate with the hon. secretary at the *Lancet* Offices, 7, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., speaking at Great Yarmouth, last night, said no one who had reviewed the actions of the Government since they came into power would have guessed that the country was suffering from the severest burden of trade depression and unemployment that it had ever known. The deficit on the Unemployment Fund was over £1,000,000 a week. The fund was already £55,000,000 in debt. On Monday next the Government was to come to the House of Commons to ask that that debt might be allowed to be increased to £70,000,000. It was a staggering sum, a huge burden. Its very size one would imagine, would make it more necessary in the national interest for the administration of unemployment insurance to be beyond reproach. Yet it was under such conditions as these that the whole administration of unemployment insurance had been degraded by the provisions of the Act which the Government passed last year, against their own better judgment, and at the bidding of their extremists. Abuses became so patent that a conference composed of representatives of the three parties was appointed last July to go into the matter. What happened? They spent much time and much pains—and then the committee was dissolved. Why? There was an explanation; and that was that the true facts became known to and acknowledged by all the members of the committee (including the two Government Ministers who were members) and that the Government did not dare let those facts see the light of day.

In a written reply to Mr. Hall-Caine, the Minister of Transport states that he has decided to fill the two vacancies on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, which he expects to arise at the end of the year, by reappointing Sir Max Muspratt and appointing Mr. Charles McVey.

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

Candidates	Mr. Loel Guinness (U.)	
	Mr. Barnett Janner (L.)	
	Mr. James Hall (Lab.)	
	Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.)	

Polling: December 3

LAST ELECTION:—	
Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.) ..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.) ..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.) ..	3,417
Labour majority ..	9,180

Rain interfered with outdoor speaking in the Whitechapel by-election yesterday, but the army of canvassers continued their work. Everywhere they could be seen going from shop to shop and house to house.

Mr. Guinness's agent claimed yesterday that the Irish Roman Catholics in the St. George's and Wapping area, who were particularly interested in the question of the non-provided schools, were strongly dissatisfied with the Labour Government and that they were solid for the Conservative candidate. Mr. Hall's agent said that the Roman Catholics were mostly dockers and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and that their loyalty to the union and Mr. Hall—one of the union leaders—was in no way shaken. Mr. Janner's agent said there was no doubt that the Catholic vote on the whole would be anti-Labour this time, though they would not say so openly.

MR. MAC DONALD'S LETTER

The Prime Minister, in a letter of good wishes to Mr. Hall, writes:—

"Your opponents will seek to exploit the difficulties of the time, difficulties which all highly industrialized countries in the world are facing in common, in an attempt to damage the Government. I feel confident, however, that Whitechapel will see the folly of the remedy suggested by the Conservatives. Nothing could so damage the volume of international trade passing through the Port of London, or do more to reduce the employment it provides, than a hurried, ill-thought-out tariff policy such as they are suggesting. The Labour Government, on the other hand, is doing all in its power to increase our trade abroad and to stimulate industrial reorganization in order that our industries may be better equipped to secure a bigger share of the world's markets. This work does not appear readily upon the surface, but it is the only policy which will help the London Riverside permanently.

"We have also promoted schemes of useful public work, in order to provide employment while the present emergency lasts, on a scale never before attempted by any Government. Over £140,000,000 of such schemes have been approved. Our housing and slum clearance legislation, moreover, will not only provide work, but will also enable a big onslaught to be made on one of the most grievous social evils of the time.

"At the present moment a Bill is before Parliament to provide increased employment on the land and, in the teeth of Conservative opposition, we are taking special steps to secure its speedy passage. We are also pressing on with our Education Bill with maintenance, and have ahead of us a heavy programme of legislation which I hope to have your help in carrying through.

"Efforts will no doubt be made to misrepresent to the electors the intentions of the Government with regard to the carrying out of the Mandate in Palestine and the establishment there of a Jewish national home. The debate in the House of Commons the other day showed how groundless was the attack made by both Liberals and Conservatives on the Palestine policy of the Government. We are determined to carry out the Mandate, in which the Balfour Declaration is embodied, in the most conscientious manner, and in full accordance with the interpretation of that Mandate given in the White Paper of 1922, to which all successive Governments have adhered.

"So far from aiming to stop or prohibit Jewish immigration, we are providing for the continuation of colonization operations without a break, and are promoting a large scheme of land development and irrigation with the object of making additional land available for Jewish and Arab settlement, and we propose to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 for this purpose. Has any Government ever done as much? We are now in consultation with representatives of the Jewish Agency and I can assure you that the Labour Party is second to none in its sympathy with the ideal of the Jewish national home, and in its desire to facilitate whatever expansion of that national home, in accordance with the terms of the Mandate, may prove practicable."

POLLING IN EAST RENFREW

DECLARATION TO-DAY

Candidates	Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.).	
	Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.).	
	Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.).	

LAST ELECTION:—	
Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.) ..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.) ..	16,924
Unionist majority ..	1,563

The electors in the East Renfrewshire Division struggled to the poll yesterday through one of the worst fogs Clydeside has experienced for years. In many cases, especially in the outlying areas of the scattered constituency, they found real difficulty in locating the polling stations. Some visited two or three places before groping their way to the right one.

Although polling increased in the evening, returns from the various centres showed that the poll was a light one, a fact which was regarded as favouring the chances of the Labour candidate, Mr. T. Irwin.

The fog prevented Lord Clydesdale from touring the division in his own light aeroplane. He had to be content, like Mr. Irwin and Mr. Brown, to struggle through the gloom by motor-car.

Polling continued until 9 p.m., when the ballot-boxes were taken under police guard to Paisley, where counting will begin at 9 a.m. to-day. It is expected that the result will be known between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

THE TUBERCULIN METHOD

SIR R. PHILIP ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

SIR ROBERT PHILIP, delivering the Malcolm Morris Lecture at the Royal Society of Arts yesterday, said that while 50 years ago in Scotland the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 326 per 100,000, last year it was only 97. The decline in mortality from tuberculosis had been much more rapid than the decline in mortality from all causes. There had recently been a remarkable acceleration in the rate of decline in mortality from tuberculosis. During the decade 1901-11 the percentage decrease had been 21, and during the decade 1911-21 the percentage decrease was 31. While in 1871 (five-yearly mean) the deaths from tuberculosis formed 16.8 per cent. of deaths from all causes, in 1921 the percentage was 7.2.

There was a remarkable inequality in the mortality from tuberculosis in different countries and in different cities. Thus, in 1925, the death-rate from tuberculosis per 100,000 of the population was in Sheffield 99, London 112, Manchester 158, Belfast 187. In cities outside Great Britain the inequality was even more striking. Comparable statistics for the year 1920 showed that the death-rate from tuberculosis per 100,000 of the population was in Washington (D.C.) 85, Chicago 97, New York 126, Philadelphia 137, Berlin 177, Paris 279, Warsaw 338, Vienna 405. Those figures could not be explained on the principle of a gradual immunization of civilized populations. The conclusion seemed fair that the decline in mortality had been hastened by the more correct outlook on the field and the better adaptation of measures of attack and defence. By the adoption of certain procedure, it was possible to influence the morbidity of, and the mortality from, tuberculosis. To say that the decline in mortality, so evident in Great Britain, was referable to causes acting uniformly throughout the world was to admit ignorance of the facts.

But we had not reached finality. With the constantly enlarging knowledge of the natural history of the disease there was a recurrent call for fresh orientation. While maintaining solicitous care for all cases of tuberculous disease, attention must be shifted more and more towards the earliest indications of tuberculous infection. During childhood the more general use of tuberculin was desirable. Preventive medicine might wisely take a lesson from the sphere of agriculture. A method for the early detection of tubercle which was worth the farmer's while on economic grounds had still greater significance—both medical and economical—in the human race. It would constitute an advance of first importance were it made routine practice on the part of the family doctor, or health officer, to determine in this way the fact and date of initial infection. Observation and effort should be directed to the nursery and schoolroom.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

SIR J. SIMON'S LECTURE

Sir John Simon last evening delivered to an audience of about 2,000 persons, in the Whitworth Hall of the University of Manchester, his Ludwig Mond lecture, the subject of which was "The Constitution of India."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. W. H. Moberly) said that if the hall had been twice as big the University could have filled it with people wanting to hear Sir John Simon. The purpose of the Ludwig Mond lectures, founded in memory of the great chemist, was to enable the University to secure the presence from time to time of speakers very distinguished in their subjects. He never remembered an occasion when they had heard a lecturer who had drawn so large an audience as Sir John Simon had done. Sir John Simon had in recent years undertaken a task as responsible and as thankless as any Englishman had been called upon to undertake, in trying to help in the production of a constructive scheme for the future of India—perhaps the hardest problem our generation was called upon to face.

Most of the inhabitants of India, said SIR JOHN SIMON, had no adequate appreciation of the constitutional arrangements under which they lived. A more serious difficulty was that the ordinary inhabitant could not appreciate a fact which lay at the root of the whole Indian problem: the variety of India itself. The effort of accomplished Indian leaders to find in the self-governing institutions of the West some guidance for progress in the East, where those institutions were not native to the soil, showed that it was only by cooperation between men of sympathy and good will in this country and in India that a solution could be reached.

Contrasting the Dominion and the Indian Constitutions, Sir John Simon said that, by the Government of India Act, instead of the central organ being evolved as the result of a period during which Provincial Constitutions had been working out their own natural destiny, a plan was devised in which both the Centre and the Provinces went through a transformation at the same time. He did not know of any instance in constitutional history where this had been attempted before. The Government of India Act was one of the most complicated constitutional instruments ever devised.

That Act was passed into law in 1919 almost without debate. The recent appearance of Mr. Montagu's diary—the lecturer could not conceive that he would ever have authorized the publication of some of the passages it contained—revealed the strain and stress of the time as well as the fervour and devotion of the man. No wonder then that the structure and working of Indian Government were in some respects hard to understand.

BRITISH POLICY

No one should ever forget the Preamble to the Act, for it represented the policy then adopted by all British parties and often reaffirmed since. He would not discuss whether the pronouncement authorized by the British Government, and made by Lord Irwin a year ago, involved any departure from the aims to which Parliament was committed by the Preamble, because shortly after that declaration was made Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressly affirmed that the Viceroy's declaration implied no change in the policy hitherto declared or in the time when this status may be attained."

The Preamble, like the Act itself, did not deal with India as a whole; it dealt only with British India. It was not surprising that the members of the Round-Table Conference had come to the conclusion that the future Constitution ought to be one which took into account, or made provision for, the relations which might develop between British India and the Indian States. But the important thing to notice was that the Chamber of Princes was not, and could not be, an organ of "All-India" federation, for it was exclusively concerned with Indian problems looked at from the standpoint of the Indian States. Its only contact with British India was through its President, the Viceroy, and the Viceroy in this connexion acted rather as the representative of the British Crown than as the head of the Government of British India.

Apart from Burma, less than 3 per cent. of the population in electoral areas had the franchise—say 6½ millions. In view of the enormous size of British India, direct election to the Central Legislature necessarily meant that many of the constituencies, and especially rural constituencies, covered an area which no British member of Parliament would regard as manageable, and this difficulty, which, so long as direct election was maintained, must be serious in any case, was intensified by a system of separate electorates, according to which Mohammedan voters in an area formed a constituency by themselves, as also did Sikhs in the Punjab and Europeans in six of the Provinces.

AN INGENIOUS ARRANGEMENT

One feature of the Government of India Act had always struck him as exceedingly ingenious and effective. In every written constitution which set up a central legislature in combination with a series of provincial legislatures, the question arose how legislative power was to be distributed between them. How were legislative powers distributed between centre and province in India? The answer was paradoxical. They were not distributed at all, and thereby a vast amount of forensic disputation and extensive litigation had been avoided. He did not know of any other instrument of constitution in which this solution had been applied. He did not think even students of comparative constitutional law had always appreciated how extremely ingenious this arrangement was. It had worked so smoothly that many people had never noticed it.

Sir John Simon concluded by saying that now the Indian Constitution had come under review it had become more and more plain that what was required was not so much the expression of general sentiments as the labour of study and analysis and reflection.

** Sir John Simon's lecture is published by Benn, at the price of 1s.

STATUS OF TEACHERS

DR. CYRIL NORWOOD ON "LONG-STANDING PREJUDICES"

Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, was the principal guest last night at the annual dinner of the London Teachers' Association (the county association of the National Union of Teachers), which was held at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. J. C. BUCKLEY, president of the association, was in the chair.

Responding to a toast proposed in his honour, Dr. Norwood said he was certain that long-standing prejudices against the teaching profession were dying. Things were changing steadily, although slowly, and one reason was the change in the schools themselves. The status of their profession was slowly rising. Another reason why school masters and mistresses were more highly thought of was because the country had had nearly 60 years of elementary education. The nation owed much to the elementary school teachers—men and women who worked for small salaries and meagre pensions, who changed slum districts into healthy districts and a criminal population into a respectable population. The teacher at his highest was an artist.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council, in proposing the toast of the National Union of Teachers and the London Teachers' Association, congratulated the association on the satisfactory solution of the difficulty which had arisen regarding the salaries of head teachers according to the grading of the schools. Mr. W. D. BENTLIFF (treasurer, National Union of Teachers) responded.

"The London County Council," was a toast submitted by Miss W. ORGAN (vice-president, L.T.A.), and acknowledged by Mr. ALFRED BAKER (deputy-chairman of the London County Council).

Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Norwood, Mrs. Buckley, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gater, Mr. Cecil Manning, Miss Keane, Mr. Marshall Jackman, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Mr. R. J. Salisbury, Mr. E. M. Rich, Miss Fawcett, Mr. J. H. Lumby, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. John Brown, Mr. E. P. Bennett, Mr. W. J. O. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Jones, Dr. F. H. Spencer, Mr. H. T. Holmes, Mr. L. J. Morison, Mr. E. H. Allen, Mr. Hyams, Mr. T. Gautrey, Mr. A. G. Channon, and Mr. J. Cox.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' HEALTH

On December 4 Miss MacDonald will entertain at 10, Downing-street a company interested in the health of industrial workers, which will be addressed by the Prince of Wales, Sir Thomas Horder, and Lord Luke. It is expected that the Prime Minister will also speak on the value of the healthy industrial worker to the industries of the country. The meeting is connected with the Industrial Health Education Society, which has for the last six years been engaged in giving the industrial workers health talks on how to prevent, or at least mitigate, sickness and diseases of an occupational nature.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

AIMS OF NEW BILL

The Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill is set down for second reading in the House of Lords next Wednesday, on the motion of Lord Askwith, and in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Ede, next Friday.

The Bill proposes to repeal and re-enact with amendments the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Act, 1908. The main purpose of the amendments is to bring the law of admission of the Press into conformity with the changes in local government effected by the Local Government Act, 1929, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. The Bill introduces amendments suggested by experience of the working of the Act of 1908. It is proposed (1) to abolish the existing restriction on the attendance of the Press at meetings of an education committee; and (2) that a meeting of a committee consisting of the whole of the members of an authority shall be regarded as a meeting of the authority.

The principle contained in the Bill is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Imperial Press Conference in London this year affirming that the Press should be admitted to meetings of representative bodies administering public funds. The Commons Bill is supported by Major Astor, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Alpass, Mr. Foot, Mr. Gould, Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Lawther, and Mr. Naylor.

A detailed memorandum drawn up by the Newspaper Society in favour of the measure has been circulated to members of both Houses of Parliament. This points out that, apart from the Newspaper Society, which represents about 1,000 morning, evening, and weekly newspapers published in the United Kingdom, the principle has the approval of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, representing London daily and Sunday newspapers. The major portion of the changes sought to be made by the Bill, as compared with the Act of 1908, consists of additions to the number of bodies defined as "local authorities." The increased duties placed upon county councils and other local authorities mean that important public business is transacted at committee meetings. The Bill provides that the Press be admitted to important committee meetings, always subject to the safeguard that when any obviously private business is to be discussed such committees may temporarily exclude reporters.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

THE DEGREE OF "SWEATING"

Further evidence was given at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, before Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Ministry of Labour to inquire into objections to the proposed setting up of a Trade Board for the catering trade. This was the fifth day of the inquiry.

Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., who, with Mr. G. G. Honeyman and Mr. C. W. Graham Guest, appeared for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, first called for re-examination Mr. Archibald P. L. Gordon, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, who spoke the previous day of investigations he had made into returns supplied by 435 business firms as to hours and wages in the light refreshment trade.

Mr. Gordon said that the figures were representative of both large and small firms. There was no direct evidence as to how the trade was distributed between them. He had gone into the figures showing the wages of daily female workers, omitting those of Messrs. Lyons, and had found that the figure was £2 4s. 6d. a week.

Mr. Gordon was answering further questions when Mr. S. P. Low (for the Ministry) asked: "Is this the catering trade as known by Mr. Gordon or by the Ministry of Labour?"

Mr. Macaskie.—They are the same.

Mr. Low.—Oh, I see.

Mr. Macaskie (to Mr. Low).—Have you any other objections to make?

Mr. Low.—I didn't make an objection; I asked a question.

Mr. Macaskie.—Well, we have been dealing with this all the week.

In referring to differences between the Ministry's figures and those of Mr

Letters to the Editor

A GENERATION MISSING

THE SURVIVORS' PART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—This business of the "missing generation" is liable to be overdone. Mr. W. E. D. Allen writes in your columns to-day that "in England there is a generation missing which might have bridged the gap between the men of 30 and the men of 30 years' experience." In fact, less than one-twelfth of the male half of that generation is missing. In the 1911 Census of England and Wales the number of males aged 10 to 39 was just under 9,000,000. The number of deaths under arms during the War was under 700,000 (744,702 for the whole of Great Britain).

The rest of us, who are fortunate enough to have survived, have had an experience denied to any other generation in history; a vision of new faculties and opportunities for human progress; and an unequalled incentive to carry on the lessons of service, learnt in the War, to the utmost of our powers, and to the end of our days. Mr. Allen need not feel so lonely; nor our leaders so bereft of men—and women. Despite, or in consequence of, their losses, the male generation of the War are surely working no less hard, in total output, and their female counterpart a good deal harder than their predecessors. Will the next generation also play their part?

Yours faithfully,
F. E. FREMANTLE.

House of Commons, Nov. 28.

DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The attention of the public is too much occupied at the moment with Imperial questions of the first magnitude to make it likely that they should take much notice of what is going on at Geneva. And yet, matters which may affect the trade or even the safety of our whole Empire are there being discussed, in continuation of similar debates in the League's Assembly.

As regards the economic problems to be solved, it became apparent that the recent Assembly favoured a universal application of the principles adopted by the General Conference of 1927 as an ideal, and refused to contemplate a method of preliminary grouping such as that proposed by the eight nations at Warsaw, some of whose peoples, however, are in the meantime in danger of starvation. There are, in fact, two schools of thought struggling to secure control of the future policy of the League, and the conflict between them will influence the Economic Conference about the Commercial Convention of last March, which is now taking place.

But it is in the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament, also now in session, that the difference between these two schools is showing itself most clearly and threatens to cause the greater danger. Delegations from 32 Governments are doing their best to ensure that the present session shall be their last. Their business is to agree upon a Draft Convention by reconciling differences of opinion which the Assembly itself failed to remove. Their genuine desire to prepare a Draft which all may sign conscientiously is shown by the many compromises which have already been adopted, but on one item (as an example only, for space is limited) agreement was found to be impossible and it will remain to be fought out again at the main Conference. The German proposal about trained reserves was rejected by 12 delegations against six, while 14 abstained from voting, including the United States and Great Britain. And why? Was it for fear lest the casting of a vote on a vital resolution which was in any case doomed might indicate that they abandoned their ideal hope of unanimity as distinct from a mere agreement to differ? Whatever the reason, they seem to take it for granted that the million-year-old war between altruism and egotism can be won in a decade or two, and that peace can be ensured without the force of sanctions. Moreover this idealistic dream seems to overlook existing practical difficulties, for example, political unrest in certain European countries, the economic war threatened by the state of the cereal markets, the avowed Soviet wish to impose on others the strange experiment in government which is being enforced on 150,000,000 in Russia in spite of the inflation of its currency (your issue of November 1), and the fact that the three greatest nations are not members of the League. Unless these difficulties are taken seriously the conclusions of the Disarmament Conference will be in vain, and are not likely to be ratified by Parliaments composed largely of men who have no illusions about the brotherhood of man.

The truth seems to be that the League's deliberations are influenced by a mixture of disturbing realities, misplaced emotion and noble idealism, but its ultimate object may only be obtainable if, of these three, it concentrates on the first and controls the second, while regarding the third only as a guiding star. Otherwise the League may fail. If those who flatter themselves that they are doing good work for it would take the same line, their chances of obtaining a hearing from those who have hitherto not been hypnotized by rhetorical appeals to their emotions might be vastly improved.

Faithfully yours,
ALEX. H. GORDON.

Chalfont St. Giles.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the advantages of separating the present dual appointment of High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor-General of the Union. Strong opinions have been expressed in *The Times* by men such as Lord Buxton, Lord Selborne, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, against such a step, and their views are likely to influence considerably public opinion on the subject.

As one who has resided in South Africa in an official capacity, may I be allowed to express the view that the natives in the High Commission territories will welcome, rather than deplore, the separation of these two appointments. It is well known that these natives are anxious that the existing arrangement, whereby their territories are administered by someone directly responsible to his Majesty's British Government, should in no way be interfered with, since they realize that, should they at any time be taken over by the Union Government, they might find themselves embarrassed by a policy of native segregation. There is little unoccupied territory left in the Union which could be used to carry out such a policy, and these natives foresee the possibility of their lands being used for this purpose. On the other hand, the separation of these appointments must be welcomed by his Majesty's Union Government, since they doubtless prefer that their Governor-General should have no responsibilities to shoulder outside the Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ULICK ALEXANDER (Major),
late Secretary to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Nov. 28.

THE EASTBOURNE ROAD

RENEWED HOPES FOR WILLINGDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The fate of Willingdon still hangs in the balance. The road has not been begun; tenders for the work have not yet been invited. It would seem as if both the East Sussex County Council and the Ministry of Transport are loth to give the fatal order. We, the residents in Willingdon, are in the position of the clients of Messrs. Spenlow and Jorkins; the county council and the Ministry each represents the other as the obdurate partner.

Since I appealed to you a year ago the position has materially altered. We can now count the Eastbourne Borough Council among our friends; it has passed a resolution in favour of the modification of the scheme; at the recent municipal elections the protagonist of the road was rejected, and the opponents of the road are in a decided majority on the council. The ratepayers of Eastbourne would undoubtedly reject it if a plebiscite were taken.

The county council ignored the resolution of the borough council, and has refused to receive a deputation from the clergy of the district and from Willingdon. A deputation from Willingdon was most sympathetically received by Lord Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, who, in August, visited Willingdon and met representatives of the county council and the borough council on the site of the road, and expressed his strong dislike for the road as planned. Yet our hopes were dashed again by the news that, in spite of the disapproval of Lord Ponsonby, the Ministry had sanctioned it.

We have been informed that the county council accepted the report of the Roads Committee without discussion, the members being apparently unaware that there was any opposition to the proposal. Now that they know how strong the opposition is and how great are the objections, I feel convinced that many would welcome an opportunity of reconsidering it; and I cannot but think that all the authorities concerned would be glad to escape from the inevitable opprobrium they would incur by the construction of the road. This is a time of round-table conferences for the solution of great problems. Why should not representatives of all concerned meet in a friendly spirit—leaving outside the door their expert officials—and come to an agreement?

The utilitarianism of the first half of the nineteenth century has become a byword for its vandalism, its dreary streets of uniform ugliness, its back-to-back dwellings. Is the twentieth century to gain a similar reproach for its soullessness in road construction?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PHILIP J. ELLIS.

Hopedene, Willingdon, near Eastbourne.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is very encouraging to British industrialists to find that such a determined effort is being made to secure the simplification of the "obsolete chaos" of present building regulations. Your leading article of the 27th inst. is specially valuable in drawing attention to the fact that "the diversity of legal requirements in different parts of the country has to a large extent prevented standardization and with it a cheapening of constructive materials."

It is hardly realized to what extent the building industry and the numerous range of ancillary trades which support and lead up to that industry are held back in their development by the braking effect on standardization of the diversity of requirements from town to town and from borough to borough in the United Kingdom. The quality of British materials is uncontested throughout the world, and any factor such as standardization which would tend to reduce the cost of production would have a very marked effect in expanding a live, world-wide demand for the British products. Economic world prices demand mass production, mass production demands standardization, and if the efforts of Lord Ebury's Committee succeed in lifting from the industry the existing incubus of diverse and obsolete administrative requirements, they will aim a great blow in favour of our export trade and an expansion of employment.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
ROLAND NUGENT, Director, Federation of British Industries.

39, St. James's-street, S.W.1, Nov. 28.

A GREAT SILVERSMITH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In making some researches into the records of certain families among the French Protestant refugees who came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in October, 1685, I came across a piece of information with reference to the great silversmith Paul (de) Lamerie, which, I believe, has never before been published to the world.

It is to be found at the Lambeth Palace Library in pamphlets 66A5, No. 12, entitled:—"Liste des Protestans François Refugiez en Angleterre, Qui étant dans le besoin, ont part a l'Assistance Charitable de Quinze Mille Livres Sterlings qui leur sont accordées tous les Ans dans ce Puissant & Heureux Royaume. Laquelle Liste est imprimée par Ordre des Seigneurs nommez par la Reine pour avoir Inspection sur la Distribution desdits quinze mille Livres Sterlings." On page 24 there is the subsection: "Quinze ou seize cens Livres Sterling, peu plus ou peu moins, en sont employées à secourir extraordinairement les Personnes de la Noblesse, de la Bourgeoisie, ou du Commun Peuple, même, qui n'étant point à l'Assistance accoûtumée, & tombant dans quelque cas extraordinaire de nécessité, soit par maladie, soit pour avoir épuisé ce qu'ils avoient, soit par perte, &c. ont recours au Comité François pour en avoir quelque soulagement. Et dans la dernière Distribution la somme de seize cens soixante-dix Livres sept Shillings a été employée à cet usage; & distribuée aux Personnes suivantes: L1670.7."

This is followed by a long list of names of the beneficiaries, among whom is that of "Paul Delamerie" [the surname in one word] on page 28. On page 29 it is stated that: "Le nombre des Personnes assistées extraordinairement, est de huit cens quatre-vingt-treize—893." On page 30 it concludes with: "A Londres, sur la fin de l'Année 1703"; and beneath this: "A Londres, chez Robert Roger, demeurant dans les Black-fryers, proche de l'Imprimerie Royale."

Certainly very little is known of the personal history of this noted craftsman, and I have never yet seen mention of him before the date at which his maker's mark was first registered at Goldsmiths' Hall—namely, 1711.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
PHILIP A. S. PHILLIPS.

Hotel Metropole, W.C.2.

DICKENS IN EAST LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As chairman of the East London Hospital for Children in Shadwell, I was intensely interested to read in your issue of the 22nd the reference to the unique copy of Dickens's pamphlet on the hospital. The approaching sale at the American Art Gallery, New York, on December 2, affords to some public-spirited and charitably disposed person the opportunity, not to make history, but to repeat it. As a result of Dickens's writing my hospital was relieved from overwhelming financial straits and enabled to carry on to this date, when, in common with so many charities, I and my board do not know where to turn for assistance. Yours faithfully,

HARRY MACHIN, Chairman, East London Hospital for Children.

City Carlton Club, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Queensland, Australia, there is held each month the Golden Casket Sweepstake, and through it the hospitals benefit by a considerable percentage. This sweepstake has been held for many years, and in consequence the hospitals of Queensland are well equipped, and never short of money.

It seems to me that such a plan might very successfully be adopted in England. It is distressing to think that the wonderful work of the hospitals here is always being handicapped by lack of funds. Though personally I have never been one of the lucky ones in the Golden Casket, I have derived much pleasure and amusement from holding tickets on many occasions. The 5s. expended on a ticket is, in my humble opinion, better spent in that way than on so-called entertainment in a stuffy picture house. Even if one's dream of sudden wealth is never realized, it is gratifying to know that someone's dream has come true, and also that further funds have become available for the sick and needy.

Yours faithfully, N. H.

POWER STATIONS IN CITIES

WASTE HEAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The erection of big power stations in the centre of large cities is fundamentally wrong, for the following very simple and obvious reasons:—

(1) The best and most economical power stations, burning coal or other fuel, which can be erected to-day will waste 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the total heat of the fuel which they consume; the whole of this "waste heat" will be thrown away, either in the form of warm water (the so-called cooling water of the condensers), which is poured away into some river, canal, or other outlet; the remainder of the "waste heat" goes up the chimney.

(2) Even if, as the Government chemist anticipates, it should prove possible to eliminate all the sulphur from the flue gases, there are grave objections to the emission of stupendous volumes of carbonic acid gas and water vapour, not to mention smoke or grit, in the centre of London.

The obvious remedy is either to bring in power by cable from outside the City (as was suggested in the case of Battersea), or, if it is considered essential to generate the power within the city, then to subdivide the generation into a number of relatively small and innocuous units.

The advantages of such a subdivision would be twofold. In the first place, the concentration of the products of combustion, &c., could be so small that they would be rapidly diluted and become innocuous, whereas the huge volumes of vapour emitted by such stations as those intended at Battersea and Fulham will be impossible to dilute, and will spread with slowly diminishing strength for many miles, according to the direction and speed of the wind.

The second advantage is equally fundamental, but more commonly overlooked. The rational way in which to consider a power station burning coal or other fuel is to treat it primarily as an installation for producing 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. of low-grade heat suitable for steam-raising, domestic or horticultural heating, &c., and 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of high-grade heat, suitable for conversion into mechanical power. Obviously we should give our first consideration to the larger proportion.

In Battersea and Fulham the larger proportion of heat will, as I have said, be thrown away altogether. In a number of small power stations it should be perfectly possible to utilize the larger proportion of the heat for the domestic heating of the surrounding districts. In this way, the whole of the coal and coke at present burned in the neighbourhood for heating purposes, steam-raising, &c., could be dispensed with, to the immense gain of the purity of our atmosphere. The question is how to apply this great store of "waste heat." In America and other countries the problem is being seriously tackled, and "waste heat" is actually being distributed over a radius of the order of over a mile.

One further point may be added—namely, that if the "waste heat" is to be distributed at a temperature suitable for domestic heating, horticulture, &c., the electrical engineers must be content with a somewhat lower efficiency when it comes to converting their share of the heat into mechanical power. To the electrical engineer this may be terrible to contemplate; to the economist it is a matter of no concern, since, if the distribution of electric power and heat were in the hands of the same organization, they might still sell their electric power at the same price as before, and yet have a large source of revenue over, in the shape of heating rates from the district which they served.

I suggest, therefore, that before any further power stations are permitted to be erected in London, or any other of our great cities, this matter of the rational utilization of the heat which is at present thrown away at all big power stations should be considered as a matter of national urgency in the cause of fuel economy.

Our coal is a golden egg, of which the Electricity Commissioners only want the white; shall we continue to throw the yolk down the sink?

I am yours faithfully,
R. A. S. PAGET.

1, Devonshire-terrace, Lacaster-gate, W.2, Nov. 26.

THE WORKS OF LULLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just returned from a voyage to America and seen the article in *The Times* of October 11 on my edition of the works of Lully. Will you allow me the opportunity of replying to the criticism there made?

From the point of view of an editor the works of Lully may be divided into three categories:—(*a*) The works of which only a very limited number of manuscripts are extant—ballets, comedy-ballets, motets; (*b*) the operas printed during Lully's life or immediately after his death; (*c*) the operas remaining in manuscript form or which were published only in the eighteenth century.

For category (*a*) we establish the text with the most minute care, noting all the differences, as will be seen by reading Volume I. of the Ballets and Comedy-Ballets. For category (*b*) we follow the printed text, enriching it with a few marks of orchestration and of nuances.

For category (*c*) the situation varies with each opera. For *Cadmus* it was inextricable. The simplest plan would have been to follow the edition of 1719, but it is full of material faults, the rhythms are mutilated, the figures are false. The copy of Philidor, which is to be found, not at the Conservatoire but at Versailles, is dated 1708; it is figured but contains many faults. Philidor was a superb writer, but it is impossible to consider him as a sure guide. He very often arranges the texts which he reproduces. After a minute examination of the question I made use of a score from my own library, but which is identical with a number of others. I compared it with manuscript No. 4 in the Library of Opera (dated 1678), which is nearly identical, and several other manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale (Vm 2/6), Versailles and Conservatoire, without finding important variations. There are many differences in the distribution of the ornamental signs (the little cross) and in the alterations, but these omissions were so numerous that I considered it useless to note them all and preferred to correct the fundamental text by means of these various copies. The printed score, as I stated in my preface, offers a very different version from the text reproduced from the manuscripts which I consulted, with the exception of those which in the eighteenth century were executed from it. Not only have I indicated the principal vocal differences, but I have published two facsimiles, that the reader may judge of the enormous difference between the two texts. To have published all the differences would have needed a second volume hardly smaller than the first. The few specialists will always be able to consult the score of 1719, which is to be found in most of the large European libraries, if they wish to study the variations that the score has undergone in 35 years.

In the absence of an authoritative text, as is the case with *Cadmus*, one must rely on the best text, noting a few interesting differences. Your critic complains that my choice is arbitrary. In principle he is right, but in practice he is wrong. The essential was to resuscitate *Cadmus*, and I have succeeded in drawing from the dust of libraries this admirable score.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
HENRY PRUNIERES.

Paris, Nov. 14.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

I am glad to see that Lord Wittenham agrees with me as to the danger of feeding the provinces with more opera than they can reasonably be expected to assimilate. But, while their digestive capacity may be limited, their love for opera in English has for many years been far more constant and reliable than that evinced by the metropolis. It would seem only fair, therefore, that they should be allowed their full share of whatever benefits may be about to accrue from the subsidy promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question is, how can this best be done? Obviously the Carl Rosa Company, with its long and useful career behind it and now doing excellent work, cannot be altogether ignored in this matter. The proper thing would be to invite it into the magic circle to fix up a working agreement with the Covent Garden Syndicate and the Imperial League of Opera for the purpose of settling dates and avoiding clashes in every big provincial town where it is worth while to give opera. There might, with some support from the State, be room enough for two such undertakings, but not for three, and the Carl Rosa claim, as Lord Wittenham has shown, is incontrovertible.—Mr. HERMAN KLEIN, 40, Avenue-road, N.W.8.

A COURT LEET IN DEVON

The 1,110th Portreeve was elected here on November 25 at "The Court Leet of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Court Baron of the Lords of the Borough of Ashburton, held at the Chapel of Saint Lawrence." His officers were also elected, including the bailiff, ale-taster, bread-weigher, pig-driver, and scavenger. This is, I understand, the last place where this ancient custom survives. St. Lawrence Chapel, founded in 1314 as a school and chantry, is the oldest schoolroom in the country that has been in use since its foundation.—Miss F. PALMER, Sparnham, Ashburton, South Devon.

RATIONALIZED BUILDING

At a time like the present, when industrial efficiency is being preached on all hands, there is little doubt that much can be accomplished in the building industry by a national review of the whole situation and the elimination of parochial standards. Modern commercial buildings are developing more and more upon engineering lines, and there is undoubtedly a wide field for industrial standardization, which would not only give local authorities guidance, but would contribute more than anything to lower costs and give more employment. The time has definitely passed when we can afford to build to static Acts of Parliament and the local interpretation of varying by-laws if enterprise is to be encouraged and a fair field offered for the widest possible utilization of the products of British industry.—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NEWTON MOORE, M.P., House of Commons.

CLAIMS TO WAR PENSIONS

In your issue of November 21 Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston urges that ex-Service men who submit their claims to pensions outside the statutory period of seven years should have "the right to appeal to the House of Lords Tribunal," in the same way as men who had claimed before the expiration of the time limit. Theoretically the claim has much to be said for it. No one wishes for a time limit, if it could be reasonably and safely dispensed with. But all these cases have to be dealt with on practical, reasonable lines. When Parliament set up the Tribunal at the end of the War, it was for the purpose of hearing, and deciding on, *evidence then available*. Twelve years after the War evidence reasonably convincing only too often is not available. In such cases the Appeal Tribunal could form only impressions, not reasoned conclusions based on evidence. The Minister stated last April that the majority of new claims are rheumatism and bronchitis cases. The difficulties of reasonable proof that such cases arose in 1914-18, and not since in civil life, are almost, if not quite, insuperable.—Mr. W. A. CHEETHAM, Quarry Hill, Eastbourne.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On three tombstones in this small country churchyard we have records of domestic service of which any parish may be proud—(1) Martha Barwood, aged 87, for 62 years in the service of the Rev. Henry Ware Schreiber; (2) Elizabeth Brooker, aged 75, for 55 years faithful servant and valued friend in the service of Frances Harriet Viscountess Torrington; (3) Margaret Sager, aged 64, mourned by the family she had faithfully served for 38 years.—The Rev. FRANCIS L. SCHREIBER, vicar of Shipbourne, Kent.

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

On an average there are not more than half a dozen prosecutions for bigamy a year in France under the system of insisting on the birth certificate of the parties before marriage and endorsing it with the marriage after it has been celebrated, as against our average of 400. Mr. Tyrrell Lewis's objection has been provided for under the French system. As a registrar has to be present in this country, so the French law provides that in the case of the marriage of French citizens abroad the marriage to be valid shall not only be celebrated according to the forms required in the country where it takes place, but shall also be registered in the office of the diplomatic agent of France in the country in question; see articles 170, 63, and 48. In the case assumed by Mr. Tyrrell Lewis of a previous marriage in America (if valid), the girl would have had notice thereof, for the intending bigamist could not produce a birth certificate which had not been endorsed. Foreign diplomatic agents are obliged to transmit certificates of all marriages registered with them for endorsement on the birth certificates. The registration of the births of French citizens abroad is regulated by article 55.—Mr. E. BLACKWOOD WRIGHT, Temple.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT CLUB?

I wish to find out if the claim of the Rothamsted Allotment Club to be the oldest club of its kind in Great Britain is correct. The club was founded by Sir John Bennet Laws, the great agriculturist, for the benefit of the labourers on his own and neighbouring estates. The major part of the allotments was laid out in 1852 and the club house built in 1857. The club was very successful and a number of small cooperative societies were formed in connexion with it. In 1859 Dickens visited the club and attended a meeting of the "Pig Club," one of the societies connected with it. In the first number of "All the Year Round" Dickens published an account of his visit under the title of "The Poor Man and His Beer."—Mr. JOHN H. BUSBY, Furthur Bowers, Harpenden, Herts.

TELEPHONE BELLS

I believe the Post Office claims to be up to date in its telephone service. There is, however, one matter in which it entirely fails to meet a normal demand. It supplies a calling bell of one power only for the varying circumstances of hall or room for the thousands of subscribers in the British Isles—unless an extra fee is paid. Subscribers should be offered the choice of two or three bells of varying power to meet the much diversified work for which they are required.—Mr. BASIL H. A. HANKEY, Stanton Manor, Chippenham, Wilts.

STIRRUP LAMPS

Up to about half a century ago stirrup lamps were produced in Walsall and Birmingham in considerable quantities. The lamps were made so as to be attached easily to any ordinary stirrup. A jagged "foot plate" from which the lamp was suspended gripped the lamp by a spring. The greatest demand for stirrup lamps came from the Continent, principally from Germany, for bridle path and forest use. I write as a one-time exporter. The lamps can possibly be obtained to-day. The secretaries of the Chambers of Commerce of Walsall or Birmingham may be able to give information.—Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Ashtead, Surrey.

MUSICAL REACTIONS

No observant cat owner will deny the cat's extreme sensitiveness to musical vibrations. But the reaction is not always unfavourable, as your correspondent, Miss Norris, assumes. My own cat is an appreciative member of the vast audience which listens to the B.B.C.'s superb new orchestra whenever occasion offers. With his head turned towards the loud-speaker, his paws tucked under him, and the tip of his tail waving gently to and fro, as his manner is when most moved to ecstasy, he emits, sometimes for an hour on end, the steady purr of complete contentment.—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, Kingswood Cottage, Shaftesbury.

SCHOOL AGE IN THE COUNTRY

Now that the Government are advocating what they call "family farms," the proposals put forward by the Duchess of Atholl in her letter published last Monday should be carried out, and children of a certain age, who have passed a given standard, should be allowed to help their parents in the spring and summer during the busy periods of planting and harvesting. On the Continent this has always been the case, but here, even if a boy or girl leaves a pint of milk at a customer's house on the way to school, the parent is summoned and fined! This is one of the reasons that many of my allotments have been given up and why skilled shepherds and carters have become almost extinct! Formerly the boys were taught at an early age by their parents, but the school regulations have for many years prevented this, and many go into the towns when they leave school and become errand boys.—Mr. DOUGLAS VANDERSTEGEN, Cane End, Oxon.

THE ARTS TO-DAY

MR. ROTHENSTEIN ON THE YOUNGER MEN

Mr. William Rothenstein, Principal of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, gave yesterday evening at the Royal Academy a lecture, entitled, "How do the Arts stand To-day?"

Mr. ROTHENSTEIN said that there were two kinds of criticism. There was the partial criticism of the man who wished to defend or to explain the work of a school; and there was another kind of criticism, springing from the desire to satisfy a deep-seated need for final justice—the giving to each man his due place in the artistic hierarchy.

To-day there were critics whose task it was to interpret the ideas underlying the modern movement in art. This was right and reasonable. But for some of the older men it was equally as embarrassing to hear the work of the younger men over-estimated as it was to hear it stupidly decried. One might think sometimes that the present generation came into the world having no fathers, but only grandfathers. Yet it must be remembered that to belong to a new movement was for young men always an inspiring thing. And to be abused by the great public and supported by the few had been, during the last two centuries, the fate of most good artists early in their career.

In the lecturer's student days they fought for Monet, for Whistler, and Puvis de Chavannes. As old men these artists came into their kingdoms. Now others had taken their places. During the last 20 years young artists had been concentrating upon Cézanne, and more recently upon Renoir, both very interesting artists. Renoir began as a painter on china. Though belonging to the realists his painting had a lyrical charm rare among the French Impressionists. He painted young working girls, and young bearded men, his artist friends, in gardens dappled with sunlight and shadow. As he grew old his arms became paralysed and his sight got weak, and consequently he had little control over his form. The lecturer often regretted that young painters knew these later paintings better than the much finer work of his prime.

Cézanne was a painter of an austerer temper. It was in the early nineties that the lecturer first saw Cézanne's paintings; but it never occurred to him, nor to anyone else at the time, that Cézanne would become an idol to be worshipped. He thought him a puzzling and provocative artist; his pictures seemed awkward, but yet had a strange and powerful honesty, so that despite his lack of skill they had an intensity which was denied to the pictures of men more naturally gifted. What impressed also was the way he scorned to hide his defects. It was for his integrity, his dogged tenacity in the pursuit of the beauty he saw but despaired of representing adequately that he was to be admired; tenacity in attempting again and again, despite failure, the unattainable. Whistler was the more sensitive, Cézanne the more powerful artist; but each was the product of an age when true mastery, the perfect craftsmanship of men like Canaletto and Ingres, was no more.

It would be well if it were the dogged honesty of Cézanne that inspired the younger generation of European painters. But what things had been done under Cézanne's banner! Cézanne, had he lived to see them, would not have thought imitation the sincerest flattery.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE

There had been much confused thinking on pure aesthetics. Throughout history artists had been the servants of the powers that were—of king and priest and noble—and they had been willing servants; for in the framework of their task there had always been room for their own vision of life, and ample scope for technical and aesthetic experiment. Nowhere and at no time had service to prince and priest denied or limited the freedom of the artist to create beauty and dignity of form. We thought, said Mr. Rothenstein, that we had seen the last great effort to harness the arts to an idea when Colbert swept into his service the whole genius of France to create the legend of *le Roi Soleil*. Yet we have lived to see another attempt to force all art to advertise a State. For in Russia to-day only propagandist art was permitted. What irony that this purely didactic art was widely regarded as the last word in aesthetic novelty!

Here was obvious confusion. The idea of truth for its own sake, of beauty for its own sake, was no new one. It was Fichte's, it was Keats's, it was Baudelaire's and Whistler's; for artists it was a truism. Design for its own sake was but a restatement of the same thing. The theory that dramatic contact, that accurate observation, were inimical to good design was, he thought, destined to be short-lived. A disciplined ecstasy was the greatest gift the gods could give to man; it was likewise the best an artist could give to the work of his hands.

Herein lay the weakness of what was called the French influence, though it was not really French. It was the cosmopolitan elements which had gathered round the brilliant intellectual life of Paris that had most dazzled painters and connoisseurs. Whereas the older men like Courbet, Millet, Fantin, Cézanne and Renoir, painted the good ordinary bourgeois French life, their successors, men like Picasso and Matisse, essayed the art of every country, and every period in turn, dressing up their models, too, much as the older *genre* painters dressed up theirs, but with an oriental instead of a medieval bias.

No doubt the movement towards abstract form came from a natural impatience with a trivial subject matter, and trivial execution. But we must seek for a profounder explanation of a phase which was too characteristic of contemporary art to be overlooked. We were faced with a persistent effort, an attempt to replace the thing seen by the evidence of the intellect. But some of them believed that by concerning themselves wholly with appearance, something of the mystery of life might creep into their work. At rare moments they might be caught up, as it were, in a sort of cosmic rhythm, though such an experience was usually all too brief. For there was surely nothing profounder than appearance. Through devotion to appearance they might even interpret a reality which was beyond their understanding. In this, to the lecturer's mind, lay the supreme importance of the painter's art. No good artist copied merely to imitate; but because form was the discipline imposed on the universe by the hidden God, "Thy will, not mine," was good aesthetic, as it was good moral law. The statement, God made man in His image, was significant. Perhaps external beauty was not, after all, a merely superficial thing.

The lecturer would like to voice the claim of a living creative spirit. The artistic wealth of a country lay less in what it acquired than it what it created. We were prouder of Shakespeare and Milton, of Shelley and Keats, than of the Bodleian Library. Hogarth, Reynolds and Gainsborough, Turner and Blake gave England art before ever we had a National Gallery. If we were outbid over a Titian or a Raphael, those treasures would merely hang on some other wall. But by neglecting the important artists who made an epoch we were actually impoverishing our own country.

The day would come again when discipline and genius would go arm in arm. To-day we saw them parted and coldly estranged. And although there were some whose interest it was to keep them apart, as was often the case in quarrels, and although there were others who sided with one or the other, yet their mutual interest, their ancient deep need of each other, would once more unite these well-matched lovers.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VISITORS

The annual report of the Science Museum, South Kensington, issued to-day by the Board of Education, records the visit in 1929 of 1,061,754 members of the public, an increase of 161,700 over the figures for 1928. In August, 1929, the monthly total reached the record number of 144,655, while the total number for the first six months of the present year has been 100,000 above that of 1929. The attraction of the Museum (especially the working models) to children is noted, and the purpose of a special children's gallery or galleries set forward. The Advisory Committee comment gratefully upon the support received from industrial firms, institutions, and private individuals in the form of gifts and loans, which have totalled 1,150, apart from three exhibitions. Willingness to offer objects of historical worth and interest to the Museum maintains the collections, it is observed, at a trifling cost to the State.

The need for the centre block of new buildings is described as urgent, since it is space which is lacking to show current practice in the various collections of the Museum, rather than willingness to lend.

The lectures given normally by guide-lecturers were attended by 20,845 persons, compared with 10,600 in 1928. Special lectures were given to 3,851 persons, composing 155 parties, and 7,000 persons also visited the Museum in parties under their own arrangements. The work of extending the library periodical collections has been extended, and both periodicals and books have been lent in increasing numbers.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH PICTURES

Ancient and modern pictures, mostly English, the property of Lady Ashton, of Sir Patrick Ford, M.P., and from other sources, brought £4,889 at Christie's yesterday. By one of those curious chances of the sale room, the most widely reproduced picture in the whole sale went for one of the lowest prices: "The Rivals," by William Watts, with a copy of the print by W. Barnard, was knocked down for a couple of guineas. It represents a young woman with a soldier, and the surprised rival at the door; during the days of decorated pot-lids covering fish paste and bears' grease "The Rivals" was a popular scene, and even to-day it is used by an old-established firm for their anchovy paste. The original picture has been in the possession of the family of the vendor since 1826.

Most of the three-figure pictures were among the anonymous properties at the latter part of the sale, and included some interesting portraits, notably:—J. Hoppner, Mrs. James Hill, of Buxhall, in grey dress—250 guineas; J. A. Rootius, portrait of a lady aged 32 in black dress, holding a gold watch and chain—200 guineas; J. Zoffany, portrait of Mr. Barry, of Icklingham, Suffolk, in hunting costume—125 guineas (all bought by Messrs. Agnew); and T. Stewart, portrait of Miss Ince—210 guineas (Huggins). Lady Ashton's property included a Peter Graham, Highland cattle on the seashore, 1893—300 guineas (Mitchell); and from various sources there were the following drawings:—Birket Foster, "Going to Market," a pony-cart with peasant children—150 guineas (Vicars Brothers); Sir William Orpen, portrait of Queenie Greenwood, in coloured chalk and water-colour, 1908—38 guineas (Fine Art Society); J. M. W. Turner, "Guy Mannering: Woodburn House," 1834—50 guineas; Copley Fielding, Bolton Abbey, 1843—180 guineas (both bought by Mr. Permain); and another by the same artist, Culver Cliff, Isle of Wight, 1854—140 guineas (Agnew); and also the following pictures:—R. Sickert, "Still Life"—75 guineas (Pollock); E. Delacroix, "The Captive," 1846—100 guineas (Reid and Lefevre); and Montagu Dawson, "Lahloo"—90 guineas (Frost and Reed).

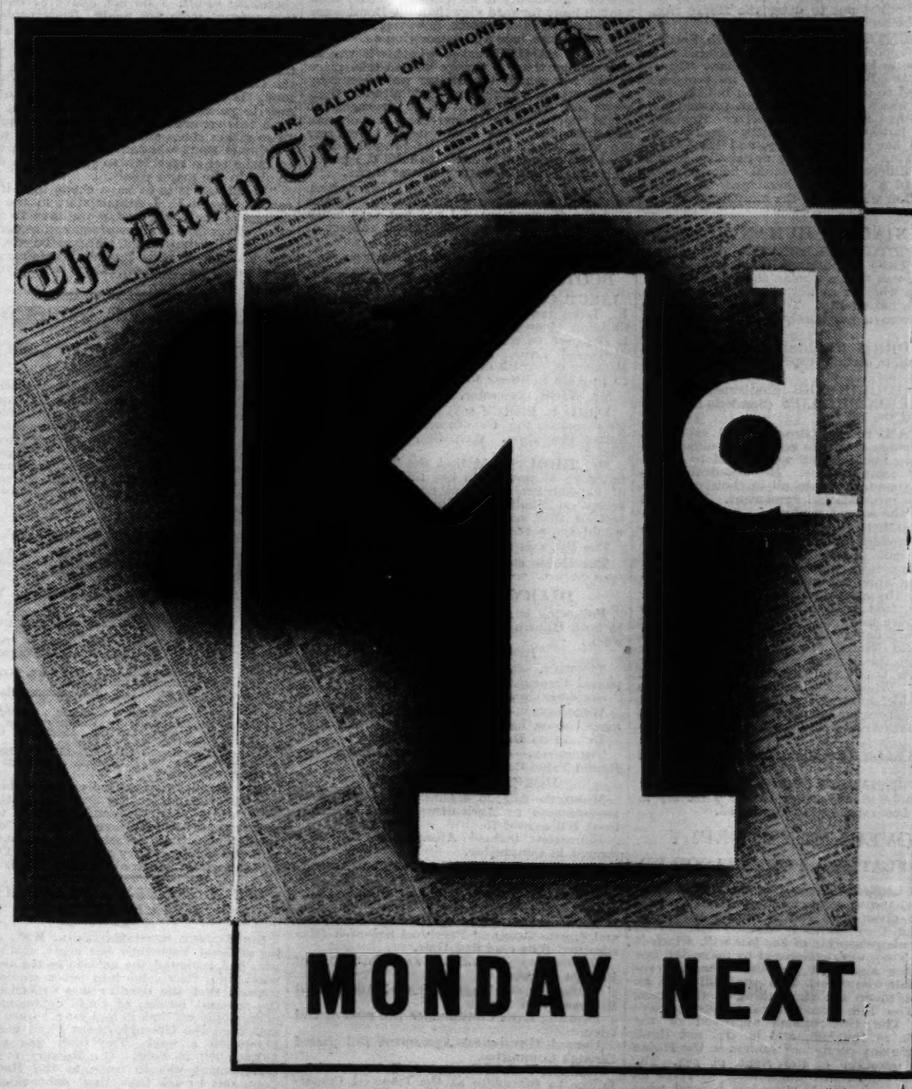
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE

Old English furniture and works of art, the property of Lady Winchester, Lady Curre, Mr. H. A. Tipping, and others, produced a total of £4,107 at Sotheby's yesterday. Among the chief items a panel of late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, woven with birds among flowers and foliage in colours, and with borders of fruit and flowers, 15ft. by 7½ft., realized £295 (Roffe); an Adam sycamore commode the top inlaid with a basket of flowers and ribbon border, 45in. by 34in.—£230 (Mallett); a Queen Anne walnut bureau bookcase, the upper part with shelves enclosed by a panelled door, 22in. wide 71in. high—£200 (Sir E. Phipps); a pair of mahogany commodes with serpentine fronts, the corners carved with acanthus—£150 (Hoffman); a set of six Queen Anne walnut chairs, inlaid with "Agnus Dei," the crest of the Knights Templars, two of the loose seats covered in seventeenth century tapestry—£200 (Thurlow); and a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, with raised back, enclosed by a pair of tambour shutters, on square tapered legs, and three contemporary knife vases—£195 (Moss Harris).

BRITISH TOKENS

Messrs. Glendining and Co., 7, Argyll-street, W., finished yesterday their three days' sale of the collection of tokens formed by the late Mrs. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax. The total amounted to £2,400. The highest price yesterday, £50, was paid by Mrs. Thelluson for a silver Channel Islands Bank of Guernsey 5s. piece, 1809. A gold Reading token for 40s., 1812, with bust of King Alfred, sold to Messrs. Spink for £20; this token was for a number of years believed to be the only one struck in gold. The Birmingham silver workhouse half-crown, in fine state, went for £17 10s. The Birmingham copper 4d., 1812, which was sold to Mr. Pritchard for £15 10s., is interesting in that it was struck at a time when silver was scarce, and this contained the full value of the metal.

Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest has arrived in Nairobi by air on a private visit to Kenya.



MONDAY NEXT

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Daily Telegraph

INFLUENCE OF MONEY ON TRADE

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

BROADCAST LECTURE BY MR. McKENNA

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the chairman of the Midland Bank, broadcast last evening a national lecture on "Monetary Policy." He contended that a stable price-level was essential to active and prosperous trade, and that an adequate supply of money was in turn an indispensable condition of a stable price level. He went on to say that it might seem a simple matter to determine what was an adequate supply, but said that:—

Unfortunately the problem is by no means so simple as a first view would indicate. Money is largely used for other purposes than paying for goods and services in the ordinary course of trade. It may be employed in the purchase of stocks or shares or commodities or real estate, bought solely with the object of holding them temporarily and reselling at a profit. A growing volume of speculation of this kind means a multiplication of ordinary buying and selling transactions, and money thus used clearly cannot do other work at the same time. We have seen, for instance in America, during the years before the recent stock market collapse, a rapidly increasing amount of money used for speculation, so that although the total volume of money was expanding it is probable that the amount available for buying goods and services in the way of trade was actually diminishing. We are faced, then, with this conclusion: that an increase in the quantity of money will not necessarily prevent a fall in the price level—the whole of the increase may be absorbed in speculation. Unless the use of money as well as the quantity can be controlled, monetary policy cannot govern the price level.

The want of absolute power, however, affords no reason for abandoning the effort to regulate the quantity of money according to trade requirements. Even in the matter of use the Bank of England can exercise considerable influence—probably far more than the corresponding institutions in the United States. If it be found that with an additional supply of money speculation is growing dangerously, much can be done to discourage it by means of the Bank rate. But the remedy must be applied in the early stages of the disease. If speculation has developed to the point of mania nothing less than a very high Bank rate, which is exceedingly oppressive to trade, can cure it. A watchful policy, by checking excessive speculation in its early stages, may achieve a great deal in the way of restricting the use of money to more legitimate purposes.

THE GOLD STANDARD

So far, for the sake of simplicity in dealing with the subject, monetary policy has been treated as if it were a purely domestic matter, and if we were a self-contained community trading only among ourselves, the Bank of England could probably go a long way in maintaining a stable price level by means of monetary policy. It has now, however, to be considered from a wider point of view. We are not a self-contained community. We have intimate trade relations with other countries. We buy from and sell to the whole world, and our currency has to be maintained at a constant value in relation to those foreign currencies which, like our own, are based on a gold standard. If the Bank of England conducted its operations with a single view to maintaining a stable price level at home, the exchange value of the pound sterling would become subject to wide variation, the sufficiency of the Bank's gold stock would be imperilled, and this would probably lead to the abandonment of the gold standard either by ourselves or in the company of many other countries.

The exchange rate is largely under the influence of relative commodity price movements in different countries, and it follows that, if exchange rates are to be kept within such narrow limits as I have mentioned, then wholesale price levels in all countries on a gold standard must move on a parallel course.

The problem of maintaining a stable price level is not then one for us alone, but is a world problem. A stable price level as a world problem means that the real value of gold, that is, its purchasing power over goods and services, should remain constant in all countries using it as a standard. In the legal interpretation of the gold standard in no country is this objective specified. All the gold standard means in the legal sense is that the currencies of the countries nominally operating on that basis are denominated in units representing fixed weights of gold. In fact, however, what the gold standard means in its actual operation is that the central banks in all the leading countries of the world strive to acquire and retain such stocks of gold as in their judgment, or by virtue of statutes governing their conduct, are adequate for their supposed requirements.

In some countries the central banks are obliged by law to maintain a stock of gold equal at least to a minimum percentage of their liabilities in respect of notes issued or notes and deposits together. In other countries, while no definite proportion of gold is prescribed by law, the central banks have come to observe conventional rules as to how much gold they shall retain in their vaults. It follows that the amount of money the central banks allow to be created depends ultimately on their ability to secure and retain their arbitrarily determined stocks of gold. If they cannot augment their stocks, then the volume of money fails to grow; if a central bank loses gold, then it is likely to set in motion forces making for a reduction in the volume of money.

A QUESTION OF POLICY

Whether there is enough gold or insufficient gold for the maintenance of a steady growth in the volume of money, and therefore for stability in the general level of prices, depends on two things—first, on the amount of new gold produced year by year; and, secondly, on the ideas of the central banks and their legislatures as to what the size of their gold reserves should be. From a rational point of view, then, the amount of gold produced should be of relatively less importance, particularly when we remember that already the world's monetary stocks of gold are, roughly, 50 times as large as the amounts added to them year by year at the present rate of production. The controlling factor in the system should be not so much the bounty or niggardliness of Nature in respect of gold supplies, but the deliberate policies of central banks subject to the legal restrictions placed upon them. In other words, the use of gold may become more important than its amount.

We can readily find an illustration of this conclusion in recent history. The world's supply of new gold has for some years been over £80,000,000 a year, and it seems likely to remain at about this figure for a few years more. Part of this supply is absorbed in industry and the arts, leaving perhaps £50,000,000 to £55,000,000 a year available for monetary purposes. With a growing population in all important trading countries and a progressive improvement in industrial plant the world is constantly developing in productive power, and, failing further economy in the use of gold, some annual addition to the monetary stock is essential to the maintenance of a stable price level. In the last year there has been a drop of 17 per cent. in our wholesale price level, an almost unprecedented decline in so short a period. We naturally look to see if the cause, or at any rate a strong contributory cause, is to be found in a diminution of the supply of monetary gold, and we are at once struck by the movements of bullion in the last two years. Although newly mined gold to a total of probably £100,000,000 has been made available during the period for monetary and credit purposes throughout the world, under the operation of existing laws more than twice that amount has been absorbed by two countries without any corresponding addition to the money in active circulation. The gold is as barren as when it lay in the mine.

FARMER AND SWINE FEVER

ANDREW HUNTBACH, farmer, of Deytheur Farm, Llansantffraid, was summoned at Oswestry yesterday for moving pigs from Oswestry Smithfield without a licence. Police-sergeant Rowlinson stated that swine fever had broken out on the defendant's farm, and five other outbreaks had been traced to pigs coming in contact with the defendant's pigs. Mr. Crampton Pym, solicitor, defending, said the defendant had already been heavily fined at Shrewsbury in respect of the same pigs. The MAYOR said the defendant would be fined £10, and he was desired to say that if the defendant had not already been heavily fined at Shrewsbury the Bench would have inflicted the maximum fine.

The death sentence on Christina Russell, of County Dublin, who was found *Guilty* of the murder of her newly born infant, was yesterday commuted to penal servitude for life.

A NEW GRAVING DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON

LARGEST IN THE WORLD TO BE BUILT

To meet the request of the Cunard Steamship Company that accommodation shall be provided at Southampton for the purpose of dry-docking the new vessel which they propose to construct, the directors of the Southern Railway have agreed to build there a new graving dock 1,200ft. long and 135ft. wide at the entrance, with a depth of 45ft. The Government has undertaken to assist under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. The new graving dock, which will be the largest in the world, will untimately replace the existing floating dock now installed at Southampton.

This work, and the second stage of the Southampton Docks Extension Scheme, which the Southern Railway directors have also decided to put in hand immediately and which the Government has also undertaken to assist, will provide employment for a considerable number of men for some years.

Our Southampton Correspondent writes:—The Southern Railway Company's decision is yet another indication of their determination to maintain the docks at the highest level of efficiency. It is interesting to recall how the growth in the size of ships has caused the accommodation at Southampton to expand. When the White Star Line transferred from the Mersey a new dock, called the White Star Dock and now known as the Ocean Dock, was built to give berthage to the big ships of that day. It covered 16 acres of what was formerly mudland. About the same time the Trafalgar Dry Dock was constructed, and this had to be enlarged within a short period to meet the requirements of such vessels as the Berengaria. With the Majestic and Leviathan using the port the Trafalgar Dock, which has a length of just over 912ft., was found to be incapable of accommodating them. Therefore the floating dock capable of accommodating a vessel with a displacement of 60,000 tons, was built and was officially opened by the Prince of Wales in April, 1924.

When the new Cunarders were first contemplated the officials of the Line submitted to the Southern Railway details of the berthage and refit-docking accommodation they would require, and experts were consulted as to whether it would be possible to construct additional sections to the floating dock, which is of the type known as the sectional box and is constructed entirely of steel. The decision to construct a new graving dock may, therefore, be taken as an indication that the experts were not convinced that the best method was to enlarge the floating dock. It is more costly to construct a graving dock with the excavating of millions of tons of soil, but in upkeep the comparison is all in favour of the graving dock. The heavy costs of maintaining an adequate bed for the floating dock have been realized for some time. The preparation of the site for it necessitated the removal of 940,000 cubic yards of soil, and the berth had to be dredged to a depth of 65ft., which has been maintained against constant silting at a very heavy expense.

It is not possible to say when the work on the new graving dock will be begun nor, in fact, has a site been finally chosen. There are alternative sites which will be explored. One of them abuts on the new dock extension works on the Millbrook shore, which are being carried out at a final cost of over £13,000,000. The new Cunarders will be given berthage accommodation at these new docks and it is hoped that the first portion will be ready for service early next year. It would seem feasible that the Southern Railway will decide to have the new graving dock as an adjunct to those extensions. On the other hand the railway company also own a stretch of foreshore on the Weston shore, on the Netley side of Southampton Water, and there have been suggestions in the past that a big dry dock might be constructed there.

The new dry dock will be the seventh at Southampton, excluding the floating dock. It is hoped that it will be ready by 1933, which will be exactly 90 years since the first wet dock at Southampton was opened for traffic.

NEW WORKS AT FLEETWOOD

Details of the new dock, which the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company proposes to build at Fleetwood at a cost of about £750,000 were announced yesterday. The dock will be 20 acres in extent, and the lock pit at the entrance will accommodate nine steam trawlers at the same time. The dock is to be built adjacent to the present Wyre Dock. Its average width will be 900ft. and length 850ft. This is 50ft. longer and 200ft. wider than the present fish dock.

The covered staging on the new dock for the landing of fish will be 3,000ft. long. The new lock pit is to be 400ft. long and 70ft. wide, whereas the present one is 200ft. long and 40ft. wide. For the purpose of protecting the entrance to the lock pit, there will be a jetty 350ft. long. One of the most important features of the scheme is that the new dock sill will be 2ft. below dead low-water mark at ordinary spring tides, thus enabling the biggest trawlers in the world to enter. Powers to construct the new dock are to be sought in a Bill to be presented to Parliament next February, and the work is expected to take three years to complete. Ultimately, Fleetwood will possess 46 acres of enclosed water space for the accommodation of steam trawlers.

WOMAN'S BODY IN A WALL

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH MURDER

Following the discovery on Thursday night of the dismembered body of Mrs. Ivy Emma Thick, 24, in a cavity behind the wall of the entry to a house in King's-road, New Oscott, Birmingham, her husband, EDWIN CLAUDE THICK, 26, a bricklayer, living at Capecroft-road, Billesley, Birmingham, was yesterday at Birmingham charged with wilful murder and remanded in custody till December 4.

Mr. M. P. Pugh, solicitor, prosecuting said:—"The prisoner is only a young man, and he was married to this girl, and they had one child a year old. On or about August 28 Mrs. Thick disappeared from her home in King's-road, New Oscott, leaving the child and taking no clothes with her. The disappearance was not reported at all to the police by the prisoner. The girl's father, becoming disturbed, spoke to his employer, and the employer went to Mr. H. Willison a solicitor, who spoke to Chief Superintendent Burnett, of the Birmingham City Police.

"As a result of his inquiries the very next day Chief Superintendent Burnett went to the house at King's-road, and there found the body of the young woman. It had been dismembered into six or seven parts and dropped into the cavity in the wall over the entry. Later the same day the prisoner was traced and charged with the wilful murder of the woman. In reply, he said: 'Ah, he has got it right there, I think.'"

Mr. Botteley, solicitor, stated that he was representing Thick at the request of his father. He added that he knew nothing about the circumstances of the case beyond what he had heard that morning. Mr. Willison, solicitor, said he was watching the proceedings on behalf of the parents of the dead woman.

Chief Superintendent Burnett gave evidence of finding the body of the woman and of the arrest of Thick. The prisoner asked to speak to his father, and after the father came made a statement to him in the witness's presence. A note was taken of the statement, which was not signed. In reply to Mr. Botteley, Chief Superintendent Burnett said there would be no objection to the solicitor for the defence seeing the statement.

The MAGISTRATES remanded Thick until December 4, for which day, it was stated, the inquest proceedings had been fixed.

TREDEGAR CHURCH DISPUTE

The congregation of St. Luke's Church, Dukestown, Tredegar, where a dispute has been in progress for some time, have declined the advice tendered by the Bishop of Monmouth. They objected to the introduction of wafers at the Communion service and also to lighted candles on the altar. After scenes at the services when the candles were extinguished by members of the congregation, the church was closed and the Bishop intervened. After consulting the vicar (the Rev. J. Ralph Jones) and the parishioners, the Bishop directed that candles should be lighted on alternate Sundays, and that wheaten bread should be used alternately with wafers monthly at the Communion service. He further threatened to close the church in the event of further trouble. The congregation met on Thursday night and decided not to accept the Bishop's advice, but to take the matter as far as they could. It was announced yesterday that there would be no service at the church next Sunday.

POISONED SWEETS IN POTTERIES

"POWDERED" WITH ARSENIC

A prosecution ordered by the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation following a number of cases of illness in the Potteries due to the eating of sweets alleged to contain arsenic resulted in the appearance before the Magistrate yesterday of two men concerned in the manufacture of the sweets.

The defendants were William Ashley, sweet manufacturer, of Waterloo-road, Burslem, and Whitsand Upton, sugar boiler, described as of Albert-street, Tunstall. Three of the five summonses against Ashley alleged that he unlawfully powered sweets with arsenic so as to render them injurious to health. The other two summonses alleged that he sold the sweets powdered with arsenic. Of the four summonses against Upton, three alleged that he aided and abetted Ashley to powder the sweets with arsenic and the other that he powdered the sweets with arsenic.

Mr. W. L. Allen, assistant solicitor to the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation, prosecuted. Mr. J. F. Bourke, of Birmingham, appeared for Ashley, and Mr. Harold Grindey, solicitor, of Stoke-on-Trent, for Upton. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Allen, opening the case, said that it might be described as one of such wicked, careless indifference on the part of the two men concerned that nearly 100 children and adults were almost immediately poisoned, and it was only by reason of the magnitude of the carelessness that they escaped. Early in September the Food and Health Department were informed of illness as a result of eating sweets. Parcels were analyzed and were found to be heavily impregnated with arsenic, as much as 70 to 82 grains to the lb. The wholesaler was visited and this considerably narrowed the inquiry. The man who made the sweets was found and samples of everything on the premises were taken and sent to an analyst.

On September 8, as the result of a telegram from the Ministry of Health, every bottle of sweets made by this particular manufacturer was seized and sealed. The Health Department acted very promptly, taking only four days, and when it was understood that the districts concerned included Shropshire and Cheshire, it would be realized that the Department took extraordinarily effective steps. They should be thankful that the eating of the sweets resulted in nothing more serious than temporary sickness and vomiting. It could be accounted for by the fact that the arsenic was in such tremendous quantity that its immediate effect was to upset the stomachs of the children and make them sick before it could be distributed through the system.

Upton had premises in Tunstall consisting of two rooms and a shed. There a box was found containing nearly a hundredweight of arsenic. How it got there they are not now concerned. Ashley and his son were ill, and they sent for Upton to boil their sweets. Powder from his place was used to dust the sweets, and, subsequently, by Ashley at later boilings.

Mr. Frank Ashley, a son of the defendant Ashley, said that he did not know if his father had given Upton 1s. for some of the powder. Upton had been sweet boiling a long time, and was recently out of work. He told him (the witness) and his father that the powder was sweet dusting powder he had over when he stopped business. Both of them thought that it was genuine dusting powder.

"DUSTING POWDER"

Inspector Diggle, of the Stoke City Police, said that he saw Upton in Wolverhampton and told him that a box of arsenic had been found at his place and that a bag of it had been found on Ashley's premises. Upton made a statement in which he said: "I honestly and truly believed that it was French chalk. Ashley told me he was short of dusting powder, and I told him I would bring him some."

Mr. Bourke.—Did he make a previous statement in which he said that he bought the powder as dusting powder from a well-known firm?—Yes.

That was the impression he gave to Mr. Ashley?—Yes.

Detective Green said that in the same yard as Upton had his premises were works where enamelling was done. For this arsenic would be used.

Mr. Albert Edward Johnson, the city analyst, said that the first sweets he analysed contained 77 grains of arsenic per pound. Another sample of cough sweets contained 82 grains of arsenic. He said he also analysed two samples of dusting powder. One contained 5 per cent. of maize starch and the rest arsenic; the second was entirely arsenious oxide.

Dr. Allan Wotherspoon, medical officer of health for Stoke, said that the reason why the sweets were not more drastic in their effect on the children was because of the enormous dose of arsenic which they contained. It would set up such acute irritation of the stomach as to cause immediate vomiting and so save a great deal of absorption into the system.

Mr. Grindey, for the defence, urged that Upton thought the powder was French chalk and that he could not reasonably have thought that it was arsenic. Sweets made at a boiling demonstration before the medical officer on September 6, when some of the same powder was used, were sent out for sale in Burslem Market. If expert knowledge could fail to detect the arsenic, how could it be urged that Upton should have done so?

Upton, giving evidence, said that he thought the powder was French chalk because there was another bag of French chalk upstairs which had been used in the manufacture of face powders.

One of the charges of aiding and abetting against Upton was withdrawn.

Mr. Bourke submitted that the summons for unlawful powdering on September 6 must fail because the making of the sweets on this day was to satisfy the medical officer and inspectors as to the materials used. There was no evidence that they were for sale.

Ashley, in the witness box, said that he had no idea that the powder was injurious. He trusted Upton, who knew his business.

Addressing the magistrate, Mr. Bourke submitted that there was no knowledge or intent that the powder would make the sweets injurious. No one deplored more than Ashley the consequences of his unwitting damage.

The Magistrate, giving his decision, said that it was a curious state of things that a powder should have been brought from near works where arsenic was used in enamelling. Upton had not taken the slightest trouble to ascertain whether the powder was fit for the purpose for which it was afterwards used. Even if he thought it was a proper powder, which he had previously used in his own business, it would have been grossly careless to have used it without some precaution to see whether it had been tampered with. Although it might be said that he had no knowledge that it was arsenic he had no substantial ground for believing it was French chalk. As far as Ashley was concerned, if a person without the slightest precaution used material which was injurious to health and intended when the operation was completed that the article should be sold, that was an offence. There would be a conviction against both men on one summons for powdering the sweets. He fined Upton £25 and Ashley £15. The rest of the summonses, he said, would be withdrawn.

With regard to the costs Mr. Allen said, although they were heavy, they would not be pressed.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF WINDOW DISPLAYS

In the first of the window display competitions inaugurated by the Ministry of Agriculture for advertising National Mark Beef in Birmingham, the following competitors were awarded prizes in the order named:—G. A. Smith and Sons, 224, Soho-road, Handsworth; E. T. Barker, 464, Bearwood-road, Smethwick; Walter Smith, 524, Bearwood-road, Smethwick; Alfred Pugh, 112, High-street, Smethwick; W. T. Coxhill, 169, Rookery-road, Handsworth; J. A. Hunt, 25, Lodge-road, Hockley; Marsh and Baxter, Limited, 28, Capehill, Smethwick; and J. A. Hunt, 197, Aston-lane, Handsworth.

The scale of points on which judging was based was as follows:—General display and quality of National Mark beef: 40 points; technical skill in cutting and the attractive presentation of joints: 30 points; display of appropriate posters and other advertising matter: 30 points.

FRENCHMAN EXTRADITED

An order for extradition to France was made by Mr. FRY at Bow-street yesterday against GEORGES PIERRE BERANGER, 26, a clerk, of Lyons, on a charge of larceny. Beranger was alleged to have absconded with about 350,000f. (£3,000) belonging to a firm in Lyons. He was arrested, with his wife, on board a liner which was on the point of leaving Greenock, Scotland, for Canada. Mrs. Beranger was acquitted at a previous hearing. The depositions reached the Court from France only one hour before the expiration of the time limit fixed by the Extradition Treaty.

RAILWAY WAGE CUTS OPPOSED

CLAIMS SUBMITTED BY UNIONS

REDUCED DIRECTORS' FEES

The general managers of the railway companies received yesterday afternoon from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association replies to the proposals for wage reductions and alterations in the working conditions made by the companies at the joint meeting held on November 13. Both unions made it known that they could not agree to the proposals and submitted their own claims for an improvement in the position of the lower-paid men in the traffic grades and for increased salary scales for the clerical sections. It is assured that the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has formulated four demands for submission to the companies, will also reject the proposals of the managers, and in accordance with accepted procedure the next step will be the carrying of the conflicting claims to the Wages Boards.

The unions represented on the Railway Shopmen's Council also announced yesterday that they could not consent to the reduction of the War wage of 16s. 6d. a week asked for by the companies. They are to consider a request that the claim should be submitted for determination to the Industrial Court; and will give their reply at an early date.

Another development in the situation is that, at a meeting of the board of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company on Thursday, it was decided that the amount of the directors' fees should be reduced by 25 per cent. It is also announced that the directors of the Great Western, London and North Eastern, and Southern Railways have considered the question of the reduction of their fees, and will place proposals before the shareholders at their annual meetings. In the case of the L.M. and S. Company directors' fees at present amount to nearly £35,000 a year, so that the reduction to be applied will represent a saving of about £8,750.

SHOPMEN'S WAR WAGE

The adjourned meeting of the National Railway Shopmen's Council was held yesterday at the Grand Hotel, St. Pancras. The four principal railway groups and the Metropolitan were represented and on the men's side the unions concerned were the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Union of Foundry Workers, the National Union of Railwaymen and the United Patternmakers' Association. At the close of the discussion the following agreed statement was issued:—

"At the adjourned meeting of the National Railway Shopmen's Council held at St. Pancras to-day the trade union representatives informed the general managers that they were unable to agree to the proposals which the railway companies submitted to them on the 17th instant—namely:—

"The War wage of 16s. 6d. per week at present paid to railway workshop staff and stores staff, whose rates of pay and conditions of service are governed by Decision No. 728 and subsequent decisions of the Industrial Court, to be reduced by 6s. 6d. per week in the case of men employed on piecework or other systems of payment by results, and 4s. 6d. per week in the case of men employed on timework, leaving a War wage of 10s. per week in the case of pieceworkers, &c., and 12s. per week in the case of timeworkers."

"Sir Ralph Wedgwood asked the trade union representatives to agree to the companies' claim being referred to the Industrial Court for determination. After discussion the trade union representatives undertook to consider this suggestion and give a definite reply at an early date."

CLERKS' UNION ON PROFITS

The decision of the Railway Clerks' Association on the wage and conditions proposals of the companies, was communicated by Mr. A. G. Walkden, the general secretary, in the following letter sent to Mr. F. Gilbert, secretary of the Railways Staff Conference:—

"The statements made to us by Sir Ralph Wedgwood at the joint meeting on the 13th instant respecting the present position of the railway industry and the companies' proposals in connexion therewith have been the subject of very careful consideration by my Executive Committee. They have now instructed me to state that they cannot see their way to agree to any of the companies' proposals."

"My committee observed that, even on the most pessimistic estimates which were placed before us at the joint meeting on the 13th instant, the railway companies would, at the end of the year, have more than £40,000,000 available as net revenue for distribution to the shareholders. My committee are strongly of opinion that when completed figures are available at the year end, after the revenues from clearing house settlements and ancillary undertakings have been fully ascertained, the net profits will be considerably in excess of £40,000,000 for the four grouped railway companies. For this and other reasons they held the view that no case can be made out for the proposed reductions in the rates of pay, nor for the worsenment of any of the conditions of employment in the railway service."

PROPOSALS BY R.C.A.

Mr. Walkden enclosed a list of proposals from the Railway Clerks' Association, which he asked Mr. Gilbert to place before the companies as soon as possible and let him know when their representatives would be prepared to meet the union for a discussion in accordance with the standing arrangements.

The proposals are as follows:—

1. Stagnation.—That any clerical or supervisory employee who has been standing on the maximum of his or her class for three years shall then, if no promotion to a higher class is available, receive an advance of £10 per annum, and, after a further period of three years, another advance of £10 per annum, such advances not to be subject to reduction when promotion to a higher class is available. Proportionate consideration to be given to employees in the special class.

2. Classification Bases.—That a National Joint Board be established for the purpose of determining the bases upon which the various positions occupied by employees in the salaried grades should be classified, such joint board to be equally representative of the employing railway companies and of the trade unions. It shall be an essential part of the joint board's functions to ensure that appropriate differences are provided for, through classification, between the rates of pay of employees engaged in a supervisory capacity and those of the employees they supervise.

3. Unappointed or Temporary Staff.—That all regularly-employed persons performing clerical work who are now designated "unappointed," "supernumerary," or "temporary staff," be appointed to the salaried staff and be accorded all the conditions attaching thereto.

4. Higher Class Temporary Duty.—That all employees to whom the provisions of the present arrangement are applied shall receive the appropriate increment in the higher class scale so soon as they have performed the higher duties for the qualifying incremental period. All such duty to be aggregated and to determine the commencing salary when promoted to a higher class. This provision to apply to all employees who perform higher grade duties for an aggregate of eight weeks or more in one year, except in cases of sickness.

5. Payment for Sunday Duty.—That all time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight shall be paid for at the Sunday rates applicable to the grade, and that there be an interval of two hours between each call of duty on Sundays.

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of study committees of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held in the rooms of the association in Westminster Hall on Thursday, when the PRIME MINISTER of NEW ZEALAND (Mr. G. W. Forbes) delivered a short address upon "Some problems of production and distribution within the British Empire." Mr. LANSBURY (First Commissioner of Works) was in the chair, and a number of members of both Houses were present. At the close of the address several questions were put to Mr. Forbes by members present, after which a vote of thanks was proposed by the chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW

OPENING TO-DAY

Royal herds and flocks will be well represented at Birmingham Fat Stock Show, which opens at Bingley Hall to-day, when the judging takes place. The show will continue until Thursday night. From his herds at Windsor the King has entered a couple of Shorthorns, and one each of the Aberdeen-Angus, Devon, and Cross breeds, while two pens of sheep are being sent from Sandringham. The exhibits of the Prince of Wales comprise a couple of Devons and a Cornish-bred Shorthorn, of Scottish descent, from his farm at Stoke Climsland.

This year's show is the seventy-eighth of the series. To the breeder and feeder it ranks second in importance to Smithfield, where the winners at Norwich, Birmingham, and Edinburgh are often in conflict. The cattle entries number 312, an increase of 68 over last year; sheep total 93, and pigs 143. Most of the animals were in their stalls yesterday, and a preliminary look round revealed a collection of beautifully finished, high quality stock, in the preparation of which attention has been paid to the call for early maturity and to matters which improve meat value.

The Norwich champion, the Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross steer Blue Boy of Morden, shown by the Belvoir Estates, Limited, is forward, and will have stronger competition than he had at Norwich. Other exhibitors in this popular section are the King, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Brassey, the Welbeck Estates, Limited, Mr. J. J. Cridlan (winner of the championship last year both at Norwich and Birmingham), and other prominent breeders. There is a meritorious collection, too, of baby beef steers and heifers.

Many useful animals are included among the Shorthorns, and the pure bred Aberdeen-Angus section, a breed which has on many occasions secured championship honours both here and at Smithfield, includes 15 heifers under two years of age, well-turned-out exhibits for the most part from the herds of well-known breeders. Herefords are always an attractive feature of the show, being so near to the home of this famous breed, and among the exhibitors are Lady Hereford and Mr. Brian Bibby. Another local breed, the picturesque Longhorns, is represented by 15 entries, among the exhibitors being Lord Doverdale and Mr. R. R. Hollick. Prominent exhibitors in the Welsh classes are Lord Penrhyn, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Treowen. Five typical Sussex steers will form the first exhibition of this breed at Birmingham.

The butchers' classes are well filled, and include a Hereford steer weighing 22cwt. at the age of three years. This is by no means a record, as some years ago an animal was shown scaling 27cwt., and a year later another was over 24cwt. There are also entered 127 lots of table poultry, and there will be the usual collection of corn, roots, potatoes, and vegetables.

ELIZABETHAN PLYMOUTH

APPEAL FOR PRESERVATION

In connexion with the preservation of the ancient Barbican area of Plymouth, and the restoration of the Drake and Mayflower House therein, by the campaign which was reported in *The Times* in 1926, the Old Plymouth Society, of which Lord Astor and Sir Philip Pilditch are joint-presidents, held its first annual meeting yesterday. The Mayor was in the chair.

A schedule of some 100 ancient remains, prepared by Mr. A. S. Parker, was produced, and Sir Philip Pilditch asked the corporation to join in the efforts to save these remains, so many of which had been destroyed during the past, such as Henry VIII.'s artillery towers, Catherine of Arragon's palace, Drake's leet, some ancient forts and public buildings, and many houses of the period; by getting some of them scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. He appealed to the inhabitants not to sell fragments of them, as had so often been done of late, and advocated the appointment of a *cicerone* to show them to visitors.

PEACOCK PHEASANTS

BLACK-FOOTED PENGUINS AT THE ZOO

Peacock pheasants, a small group of five species found only in Burma, Siam, Sumatra, Borneo, and some of the smaller islands of that region, take very high rank among beautiful birds, and the Napoleon or Palawan peacock pheasant, found only in the island of Palawan, between Borneo and the Philippines, is the most beautiful of the genus. The Zoo has just acquired, by exchange with a dealer, a pair of these birds, the first to have been seen alive in this country.

They are smaller than the well-known peacock pheasant, but the "eyes" on the tail feathers of the cock are very large, blue-green changing to violet, and each framed in two rings, the inner black and the outer grey. When the tail is expanded, these large oval spots are arranged in two brilliant curves, strikingly contrasted with the speckled brown of the general coloration. The top of the head, a long crest, the nape, and the front of the neck are bottle-green, almost black, and each eye is surrounded by an area of scarlet and white. There is a gorgeous mantle of green. The species is said to be rare, and local in its distribution in Palawan; almost nothing is known of its habits.

Mr. and Mrs. Cherry Kearton, naturalists, travellers, and photographers, have presented five black-footed penguins from South Africa. These are the rather small penguins most often to be seen in zoological gardens. Except for Humboldt's penguin, which is found on the west coast of South America as far up as Peru, they reach farther north than any of these characteristically Antarctic birds. Newly imported birds often fall victims to mycosis, which apparently develops during the journey, but those which survive the first few weeks in Europe live well and not infrequently breed.

Professor Rowan, of the University of Alberta, has presented five Harris sparrows, new to the collection. These are large birds, reaching six inches in length and found in Canada and the United States, being specially common in the Mississippi Valley. They have a dull mottled plumage and are fine songsters.

Three cockatiels have been bred and reared in the Bird House, and two golden agoutis have been born in the Small Mammal House.

BURGLARY DURING THE SERVANTS' BALL

SIR IAN MALCOLM'S HOUSE RANSACKED

Jewelry and other valuables were stolen in the early hours of yesterday morning from the house of Sir Ian Malcolm, in Onslow-square, S.W. Sir Ian and Lady Malcolm, as well as members of their household staff, were attending the Mayfair Servants' Ball at the Albert Hall, organized by Lady Malcolm, but there were two servants in charge of the house, on which the police had been asked to keep a special watch. In spite of these precautions thieves entered by forcing the area door, and when Sir Ian and Lady Malcolm returned home several rooms had been ransacked, and their contents left in a state of confusion.

It was widely known that Sir Ian and Lady Malcolm intended to go to the servants' ball, and the police theory is that the burglary was committed between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning.

Superintendent Cooper is in charge of the inquiries.

Among the articles stolen were four diamond brooches, gold cufflinks, several gold watches, ruby and diamond rings, pearl tiepins, and diamond tiepins.

Lady Malcolm, in an interview, said she and her husband reached home shortly before 2 a.m. Knowing that burglars are always on the lookout for unoccupied houses, they notified Scotland Yard that they were going to the servants' ball, and a policeman was stationed near the house. The thieves forced the area door, and visited three bedrooms, including Lady Malcolm's, leaving the contents of cupboards and drawers scattered on the floors. They were evidently searching for jewelry, for they left other things of value which they might easily have taken. It was impossible to say what was missing until a thorough examination had been made, but fortunately most of Lady Malcolm's jewelry was locked up, and the thieves failed to discover its hiding-place. The two servants were asleep on the top floor, and heard nothing of the burglars.

News in Brief

The front part of a house in Talbot-street, Whitwick, Leicestershire, was completely wrecked yesterday morning when a large motor-omnibus crashed into it during dense fog.

Great Harwood Weavers' Association is seeking new evidence regarding the refusal of mill girls to accept domestic service so as to justify a re-hearing before the official umpire in London.

Lady Barrett-Lennard, president of the Sussex Eye Hospital, has been handed a cheque for £4,696, the proceeds of the French fête and pageant opened in October in aid of the hospital's rebuilding fund.

The West Yorkshire Joint District Miners' Welfare Committee is making to the Board of Governors of the Clayton Hospital at Wakefield a grant of £12,000 to provide a new X-Ray and Therapeutic Department.

A wreath was laid last evening at the Cenotaph by Regimental Sergeant-Major A. J. Stevens, on behalf of the Old Comrades Association of the 10th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment. Sixty members were present.

When an N.S.P.C.C. collecting box from the London area was opened it was found to contain an envelope in which were 12 sovereigns, 11 of which were of the Victorian reign. There was nothing to indicate the name of the donor.

Mr. Arthur Hayday, Labour M.P. for West Nottingham, will preach at the evening service at St. Aidan's Church, Nottingham, tomorrow on "The Abolition of War." It is stated that special permission has been given by the Bishop of Southwell.

Mr. L. Williams, an unemployed Welshman, lodging at Hedgerley, was walking along High-street, Slough, when he found two strings of pearls with a diamond clasp, and diamond button attached. The pearls were lost by a Farnham lady, and a reward of £100 had been offered.

William George Blake, 19, was working with his father on a coal-cutting machine in Lumley Sixth Pit, County Durham, yesterday, when a large stone fell on to him from the roof. His father with difficulty pulled the stone away, only to find that his son had been killed.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received, through its Weymouth Branch, a gift of £53 from the amateur dramatic company of H.M.S. Osprey, of the anti-submarine flotilla at Portland. This gift is the proceeds of the company's performances of the play *Berkeley Square*.

Two vacancies in the Corporation of London will be filled during the coming week. In the Ward of Cripplegate Within Mr. Gervase E. Wood is the only candidate. In Cripplegate Without there are three candidates—Mr. E. Dean Alley, of Moor-lane; Mr. F. W. Brundle, of Paper-street; and Mr. George A. Double, of Fore-street.

The Minister of Transport has prescribed routes to be followed by traffic at the junction of Shooters-hill-road with the Blackheath-Maze Hill-road. Traffic direction signs have been erected, and the regulations will be obtainable in the course of a few days from the Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 1d.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Notice is given of two applications for naturalization. (p. 1)

A list is given of pensioners elected by the governors and members of the National Hospital, Queen-square, W.C.1. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy County Medical Officer of Health for Derbyshire. (p. 3)

A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the desirability of uniting into two parishes several parishes in the St. Pancras neighbourhood. (p. 3)

Leeds Education Committee require a school dental officer. (p. 3)

The Bach Cantata Club's sixth concert of the season will take place on Wednesday, December 10, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. (p. 10)

The post of resident casualty officer at Charing Cross Hospital is vacant. (p. 3)

The result of the 153rd election of in-patients and pensioners of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, is announced. (p. 3)

TEST YOUR WHISKY IN THIS WAY

Pour out a portion of "WHITE HORSE" and add an equal portion of water. Roll it round in your glass. First test it by the nose, and its delightful and pleasing aroma will at once be apparent to you, an aroma which almost baffles description. Then test your "WHITE HORSE" by slowly sipping it. Roll it round your tongue. Do not swallow at first—allow your palate to detect and appreciate its distinctive and delicious flavour. No other whisky can offer you such mellowness and smoothness or create such a deep sense of satisfaction and enjoyment.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Sold at popular prices: half, quarter, and baby flasks—sealed bottles bearing our usual guarantee of unvarying quality

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

AN AEROPLANE WHICH WE SOLD

By CALLISTHENES.

Mr. Oscar Garden, a young Scotsman born in Sutherlandshire and for some years in business in Australia and New Zealand, arrived in England on a holiday in July of this year.

In October, having decided that it would be quicker to fly home, he came into this Store and bought from our Aviation Department a second-hand Gipsy Moth.

Before that he had been to Mousehold Aerodrome, Norwich, and learned to fly. He did his first solo flight after 9 hours' dual instruction. It was after 20 hours' solo flying on club machines that he had made up his mind to fly to Australia.

Having made an extensive study of purchasable aeroplanes elsewhere he bought from us G-AASA, giving his car in part exchange.

He had not flown a metal machine before, so a member of our Aeroplane Department staff gave him several landings, during which it became obvious that Mr. Garden was a pilot of exceptional quality.

He made his own maps. He did most of his own maintenance work at Brooklands, where he kept the machine. He had done 60 hours' flying in all when he left England on October 17 for Australia. Our Department had kept in touch with him, giving all the help it could during the days before the start, and a member of our staff was at the Aerodrome to see him off.

Mr. Garden arrived at Wyndham in Australia at 5 o'clock on the evening of November 4. He had thus completed in 18 days this journey across the world which even up to this year has been hailed as a feat of rare courage and skill.

On November 5 he continued his journey and landed at Sydney on November 7.

Mr. Garden undertook the journey with no notion of heroism nor any desire for fame. He wanted to save time—and to do it without spending too much money. He regarded it as a business journey to be undertaken in a business spirit. He was probably, therefore, not disappointed to find that there was no one to wave flags or present bouquets on his arrival.

But it was a fine achievement none the less. The world which followed in such detail the voyage of Miss Amy Johnson knows the peril of sea and cyclone, of mist and mountain, which must be faced. To meet them and defeat them after 60 hours' flying is a proof of fine courage and intelligence.

For our own part we are proud that the little machine served him so well. Our reward is in that knowledge and in a laconic cablegram from Australia: "Your department sells good aeroplanes."

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Adventure, History, Romance—and Sunshine!—mellow, golden, gleaming sunshine—sunshine that chases away all cares and ills! Come for a Cruise on the Spanish Main where Britain's old Sea Dogs made history in the long ago. Visit Bermuda, where summer rides in on the surf—Nassau, where the warm spice-scented breeze lays a spell on you—Havana, last resting place of Columbus—Jamaica, blossoming in tropic glory—Trinidad, Barbados, Venezuela, Panama, &c. A splendid 45 days' cruise in the stately "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons oil-burner). First class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now.

From LIVERPOOL 21st Jan. 1931 — BRISTOL 22nd Jan.

For Special Booklet apply to E. H. Powell, Cruise Dept.,

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Greatest Travel System

62-65 Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square) London, S.W.1

or Local Agents Everywhere

Always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques—safe and convenient

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1830. Price 7d.

Shakespeare's historical drama of *King John* was last night performed [at Drury Lane Theatre], and, speaking of the whole representation, was but indifferently performed, by His Majesty's servants. In noticing Miss Huddart's *Lady Constance*, we shut out from our recollection, as far as it was in our power to do so, the splendid personation of this character by Mrs. Siddons; her dignity, which awed—her mighty grandeur of sorrow, which overpowered. . . . Mr. Macready's *King John* had many faults, but it also had many atoning virtues. His burst of passion, when the proud *Cardinal* denounces him, was worthy of the author and the theme. There was here an ardent display of true Shakespearian fire. The interview with *Hubert*, when the murder of *Arthur* is determined on, was of a mingled character; the first portion of it bad, because it was whispered—not spoken with moderate audibility—by Mr. Macready; the latter part, after the *King* has intrusted *Hubert* with his foul wishes, was very fine.

3 per Cent. Cons., 82¾.

Entertainments

ENDOWED OPERA

FOR WHOSE ADVANTAGE?

O tempora, O mores! exclaimed a correspondent, and we are tempted to continue in the vein of Captain Hook, *Cui bono, cui?* Perhaps it is unnecessary to inquire for whose immediate advantage the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to endow the opera of Covent Garden. But it may be useful to recall the minds of opera lovers, confused as they have been by the many twists which propaganda, negotiations, and disclosures have given to the argument, to a consideration of the broader facts.

The public for opera in this country at the present time may be divided into three parts. There is the public of Covent Garden's grand season, one which wants to hear a few masterpieces (chiefly those of Wagner, Verdi, and Puccini) sung by world-famous singers as part of the festivity of the London social season. It can afford to pay for its pleasure, and in recent years has paid handsomely whatever price its caterers have found it necessary to demand. It is entirely a London public, and the receipt books at Covent Garden provide the surest estimate of its size. The second division is less easily estimated. The authorities of the Carl Rosa Company know most about it. It is a public scattered over the whole country which has a genuine taste for opera, apart from "star" performers, and is ready to enjoy anything provided that it knows it pretty well. It is used to having its operas sung to it in English, and does not cavil if the English is bad. It likes a good all-round operatic show, but is untroubled by niceties of taste and style.

Thirdly, there is a public which has never been catered for satisfactorily, though the B.N.O.C. hoped to do so. It is one which, partly through experience of opera abroad, partly through dissatisfaction with conditions at home, wants to see an institution for the cultivation of the art, apart from popular fancies and prejudices, one which would use native resources to the full, produce new works on their merits, revive forgotten masterpieces, train musicians and other artists in the subtle principles of operatic *ensemble*, and in short pursue an unwavering policy of artistic development. Thanks to the effort of Sir Thomas Beecham and the Imperial League of Opera the extent of this public can be accurately assessed. It numbers 44,000 people, who have guaranteed the sum of £22,000 per annum for five years (considerably more than Mr. Snowden is ready to guarantee) and paid the first two years' instalments in advance. Many of these people are no doubt supporters, according to their means, of Covent Garden, of the travelling companies, and of the Old Vic, in fact of any operatic undertaking that they can find, but none of the existing ones has given them all that they want. Covent Garden is too expensive, too foreign, and too snobbish. The travelling companies are perforce too rough-and-ready in their methods and too opportunist in their choice of repertory, and the Old Vic, which with its Mozart and its selection from modern English composers has done more than most to approach the artistic ideals of these people, has been too much hampered in its purely musical resources (its small orchestra, &c.) to fulfil all their purpose.

They saw the possibility of realizing their aims in the Imperial League of Opera, because the whole thing pivoted on the artistic direction by an artist, one who had spent his life in cultivating the art of opera. That is something which Covent Garden in all its various managements has never had. Sir Thomas Beecham was the prime asset of what may be called the idealistic public for opera, and because he was at the head of it members rallied to the standard of the Imperial League. The artistic prospects they felt were assured by him; the finances to which they subscribed were consigned to responsible trustees. For three years Sir Thomas stumped the country in the cause, devoted untiring effort and incurred very considerable expense on his own account in order to commend the League to all and sundry. In his personal effort there seemed to be only one drawback, one to which attention was drawn in these columns a year or more ago. The scheme came to be identified so closely with him that those outside it were able to regard it as a "one man show," a whim of his own.

But the Imperial League of Opera has been the biggest popular movement for a permanent and endowed opera that has ever been developed in this country, and Mr. Snowden in ignoring it has begun his patronage by flouting the wishes of the 44,000 people in London and the provinces who have shown themselves keenest in the desire for such an institution and have in fact backed their opinion with cash down. When the 44,000 received on October 3 the proposal to amalgamate their League with the Covent Garden Syndicate many of them were dismayed, and their chief anxiety was, as our correspondence columns showed, lest the artistic direction should pass from Sir Thomas Beecham to the syndicate. Many consented because Sir Thomas told them that to do so was the best chance of obtaining part at least of their aims; a few refused on the all-or-nothing principle. About 50 per cent. were apparently too bewildered to answer at all. They were told in a subsequent circular (October 10) that "the Covent Garden Syndicate will contribute £30,000 a year to the scheme, apart from all the other advantages enumerated in the circular of October 3," and this they took to be evidence of the generous intentions of a powerful syndicate. We now know that five-sixths of this sum is to come from the Treasury and the B.B.C. together, but that fact, though apparently known to one of the negotiating parties, was not disclosed to the other till more than a month later.

The first effect of Mr. Snowden's entry into operatic patronage is to intimate to the members of the League that their effort is not wanted or only wanted if they choose to hand over their funds to swell the glories of the State-aided concern. Whatever they may decide, the State contribution is to do two things, secure the fashionable summer season at Covent Garden, extending its benefits to the poor through some performances at cheap rates, and run half a dozen short seasons of opera in the provinces. Neither of these is the main object for which the League was formed, though opera in the provinces was an important part of its scheme. True, Covent Garden has done a little provincial work in the last two years, but it has not been able to do what the League proposed, that is, to carry its complete productions of operas from London to the provinces, because it has no permanent company in London to carry. In London it is an institution for foreign opera; in the provinces it is merely a new competitor with the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

HALLE ORCHESTRA

SCHUBERT AND BRAHMS SYMPHONIES

The two symphonies chosen for the second of the Hallé Orchestra's concerts given at Queen's Hall last night happened to be those which have already been included in the programmes of other orchestras during the autumn season; one of them was heard in the same place on the previous night. These coincidences are apt to be tiresome, and probably few people would wish to hear Schubert's C Major Symphony on two successive nights. In spite of its charm, its design is a little too perspicuous for frequent hearing. Still, probably few did hear it twice, for at last it has been fairly proved that there is more than one audience for orchestral concerts in London. Last night's audience was large and enthusiastic, as well it might be, for the playing of the Hallé Orchestra under Sir Hamilton Harty is enthusiasm itself, a quality which is infectious. Their first symphony was Brahms's Fourth, magnificently played from first to last. Some of Sir Hamilton Harty's changes of time find no justification in Brahms's written score, but for the most part they are justified in the musical result to the ear. They never appeared to be wilful or done for any other purpose than to get a fuller expression of Brahms's design. The astringent, slightly acrid tone of the Hallé Orchestra's strings is an advantage to Brahms, whose music will not bear oversweetening, but the important thing was the way in all sections the continuity of the rhythmic line was preserved, and this had peculiarly stimulating results in the great final Chaconne.

After this it was difficult to settle to other music, and Elgar's violoncello concerto was hardly what one would have chosen to come between Brahms and Schubert. Something a little less luscious would have been better, but Mme. Suggia, we were told, had made some special effort to come and add it, and her sympathetic playing was something to be grateful for. In the Schubert symphony the refinement of the wind playing was a notable quality. The triplet figures of the wood-wind in the first movement became no mere decoration, but an essential part of the eloquence of the theme in this treatment of them. But we must differ from Sir Hamilton Harty about the ending of that movement. It loses freshness by having the time pulled up and the return of the opening melody given with an altogether un-Schubertian self-consciousness. There were other details later which might be complained of; we would prefer the whole of the slow movement (in which, by the way, one considerable cut was made) to be treated more simply, but on the whole this was a performance in which the hearers were invited to revel in the lyrical beauty of Schubert's melody.

CONCERTS

QUINTETTE INSTRUMENTAL DE PARIS

The Quintette Instrumental de Paris, which played at the meeting of the London Contemporary Music Centre on Thursday night, is a typically French combination, consisting of flute (M. René le Roy), harp (Mlle. Micheline Kahn), and string trio (MM. René Bas, Pierre Grout, and Roger Boulmé). They have evidently played together for some years, since Joseph Jongen's Concert à cinq, which was included in the programme, was written for them in 1923, and their long association has produced an exceptionally good *ensemble*. Such playing was very advantageous to the quintet by Jean Cras, a composer of whom little is known in England. It is a slight and elegant work cut in the smart Parisian fashion, but not without a certain lyrical charm. Roussel's Trio for flute, violin, and violoncello, which was played at the Liége Festival, suffered from being placed immediately after Cras's quintet, whose small, niggling patterns it seemed only to continue. Cyril Scott's "Rapsodie Arabesque" had by contrast a breadth of sweep, though it is too sugary and of no conspicuous originality. Jongen's quintet was the most solid as well as the most conventional work in the programme, but its success in saying something significant is worth more than smart epigrams, whose only value is their novelty. There will be an opportunity of hearing this work at the public concert to be given by the Quintette Instrumental at Wigmore Hall on Monday.

MR. AUGUSTUS MILNER

The programme of Mr. Augustus Milner's recital at Wigmore Hall on Thursday night included some of the most famous *lieder* of Schubert and Brahms. Their familiarity adds to the difficulty of performance, but Mr. Milner for the most part follows tradition and is generally able to enter very closely into the spirit of the music. When his singing fails to give complete satisfaction it is more a matter of a loss of control over actual beauty of vocal tone than one of sincerity of interpretation. But it was good to hear "Litanei" and "Nacht und Träume" and the "Sapphische Ode" given so smoothly and with such a feeling for their purely musical atmosphere. The enunciation in the animated songs was admirable in "Der Musensohn" and "Die Forelle"; in "Abschied" the tone became dry, and in "Sonntag" and "Vergebliches Ständchen" the pointed articulation of the words was overdone. Mrs. Dora Milner accompanied sympathetically.

FOREIGN ACTORS IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28

The Actors' Equity Association is planning to restrict still further the admission of alien actors to the United States.

A scheme suggested at its meeting yesterday, which will come into effect if it is ratified at a general meeting a few weeks hence, as it seems likely to be, provides that alien actors shall pay to the association, instead of dues, 5 per cent. of their salaries, with a minimum of $10 (£2) a week. Leading foreign actors will be permitted to play consecutive engagements without a six-months "lay off" interval—this is to make possible the employment of resident actors—but actors not "starred" will be required to observe the present regulations.

LAURENCE STERNE

Mr. Edwin Muir gave an address to the members of the English Association at Conway Hall last evening on "Laurence Sterne." The chair was taken by SIR HENRY HADOW. Mr. MUIR began by saying that there was a sense in which "Tristram Shandy," the most chaotic of all the great English novels, was also most perfect as a work of literary art. It surpassed all its rivals in one respect, that from the beginning to the end it was as completely a character as the part of a great comic figure on the stage. Sterne was far more ubiquitous than his contemporary, Fielding. Sterne's almost continual presence was less disturbing than Fielding's occasional interruptions. Sterne, while always there, never seemed to be superfluous. Sterne never once in "Tristram Shandy" indulged in the luxury of being himself. From the first sentence to the last he was impregnably encased in motley, and painted and wigged. The advantage of this was that it permitted him to do things which, in his own presence, he would not be allowed to do or dare not do. He made an interesting point of the analogy between Sterne and Donne and other metaphysical poets. He emphasized the irresponsibility of Sterne and dealt with the criticisms of Thackeray, Coleridge, and Professor Saintsbury. Without going too fully into the charge of indecency, he explained much of what Thackeray calls his "latent corruption." Coleridge his "dallying with the devil," and Professor Saintsbury his "attraction for the improper," as due possibly to intellectual curiosity and amusing fancy. Mr. Muir claimed that not only was "Tristram Shandy" consummate in its general tone, but that it was almost perfect in its form.

EMPIRE CINEMA

"COMPROMISING DAPHNE"

(A BRITISH INTERNATIONAL FILM)

Turned into films, farces like *Compromising Daphne* too often appear to be suffering from the effects of torture up the rack. Fun that with skilful contrivance might well suffice for three acts is stretched thinly over numerous superfluous scenes, and the acting is thrown out of gear. *Compromising Daphne* falls naturally into three acts. Act I.—George, thinking to force the hand of Daphne's father, arranges to be found with her in a compromising situation, but (Daphne's father having caught wind of the plot) is found instead with somebody else's daughter; Act II.—the parents of both girls combine to blackmail George; Act III.—the plot comes to its climax with the timely importation of twin babies. The makers of this film are not satisfied to exploit these three situations but link them together with needless explanations, superfluous preparations, and an excess of clowning. In consequence each situation, having been too clearly foreseen before it occurs, loses its edge. And the actors are compelled to waste their energies on scenes that are essentially tedious. Mr. C. M. Hallard has been the life and soul of many good farces, but as the parent who in this film pays back conspirators in coin of their own minting he becomes arch and fussy, suggesting to our minds a self-conscious uncle ineptly improvising a nursery game. Miss Jean Colin and Miss Phyllis Konstam enter spiritedly into easy parts, and Mr. Charles Hickman plays the inane young man competently but without inspiration.

PARIS ART SALE

ORIENTAL WORKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 28

A number of Chinese and Persian ceramics, Japanese and Chinese paintings, sculptures, and bronzes, and some Persian miniatures from the Jacques Doucet collection, were sold at the Galeries Georges Petit this afternoon. This saleroom has recently been entirely redecorated by M. Lurçat in a severe and uncompromising style.

To-day the bidding was slow and only one or two lots aroused much enthusiasm. The highest price of the afternoon was 140,000 francs (£1,120) for the miniature of a Turkish prince sitting with an album upon his knees, in which he is finishing a drawing of a man in a red robe and large turban. It is signed Behzad, and F. R. Martin considers it to be a copy by that artist of the Gentile Bellini portrait now in the Gardnier collection. An early sixteenth-century miniature on silk of a prince taken prisoner was sold for 91,000 francs [£728], another of the same period for 41,000 francs [£328], and three pages of Persian manuscripts for 87,000, 61,000, and 31,000 francs [£696, £488, and £248] respectively.

THE ANDREE FILMS

PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL'S TRIBUTE

The *British Journal of Photography*, in its issue published yesterday, contains the following editorial note:—

"In its issue of Tuesday last, November 25, *The Times*, in its always admirable and apposite picture page, reproduces five of the photographs which have now been printed from the film negatives left undeveloped by the ill-fated Andrée expedition of 1897. In the hands of Professor J. Herzberg, of Stockholm, these exposures have obviously yielded results which, photographically, are of excellent quality. They are certainly the most eloquent of tributes to the sensitive material which the explorer used, and it almost seems as though the development of latent images 33 years after their formation, under conditions which are so completely authenticated, is a record for the keeping quality of an exposed emulsion.

"Such instances are necessarily rare, yet we have been able to look up a few which have been quoted during the past few years and which, in various degrees, may be regarded as authentic. A few months ago it was reported that a chemist in the Midlands developed some 5 by 4 plates exposed 25 years previously."

FENCING

LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP

The Ladies' inter-Salle competition was concluded last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, and was won by Salle Bertrand for the second year in succession.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

GRAVÉ beat BERTRAND (B), 9—1; TASSART-PARKINS (B) beat HAMPSTEAD, 9—2; LENSBURY beat NASH, 9—5; TASSART-PARKINS (A) beat IRIS, 9—0.

SECOND ROUND

GRAVÉ beat TASSART-PARKINS (B), 9—4; BERTRAND (A) beat VOLLAND, 9—0; TASSART-PARKINS (A) beat LENSBURY, 9—1; CERCLE D'ESCRIME beat WHITEHALL, 9—0.

SEMI-FINAL

BERTRAND (A) beat GRAVÉ, 9—3; TASSART-PARKINS (A) beat CERCLE D'ESCRIME, 9—7.

FINAL

BERTRAND (A) beat TASSART-PARKINS (A), 9—3.

F.I.D.A.C. SERVICE AT THE ABBEY

The American Ambassador, General Dawes, yesterday placed a wreath of Haig Fund poppies on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey. There was also a short service of remembrance, which began at 11.15, and was conducted by the Dean of Westminster. The occasion was the tenth anniversary of the foundation of Fédération Interalliée Des Anciens Combattants (F.I.D.A.C.), the Federation of Ex-Service Men of the Allied Countries, which represents 82 associations and over 9,000,000 members. Great Britain is represented by the British Legion, and the arrangements for the commemoration at Westminster yesterday were made by the General Secretary of the Legion, Colonel E. C. Heath.

The American Ambassador was accompanied by Colonel J. R. Thomas, the Military Attaché. Representing the British Legion were Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe (president), General Sir Ian Hamilton (vice-president), Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crosfield (ex-chairman), Colonel E. C. Heath (general secretary), and Miss D. Niven Gerds (secretary, Women's Section). The British Empire Service League was represented by Colonel Scott Elliott. Among those present were Squadron Leader Alois Kubita (Czechoslovakia); Colonel R. Voruz, Military Attaché, and Lieutenant-Commander Brom, Assistant Naval Attaché (France); Captain Conte E. Sommati di Mombello, Naval Attaché (Italy); M. Jan Wszeiski, First Secretary (Poland); together with the Naval, Army, and Air Force Attachés of the Allied countries, members of the F.I.D.A.C. The inscription on the wreath is:—"1914-1918. F.I.D.A.C. Reconnaissance, 28th Nov., 1930."

ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT READING

The discovery near Prospect Park, Reading, of specimens of Roman pottery is to be followed by excavations which, it is thought, may reveal the foundations of a Roman villa. The date of the pottery is stated to be approximately A.D. 200. Practically the whole of it is undecorated. Some is well baked and contains charcoal remains, which suggest, in the opinion of Mr. W. A. Smallcombe, the Curator of Reading Museum, that a cooking site has been unearthed. A piece of a quern for grinding corn has also been found. There are indications that in the vicinity are hidden the foundations of earthworks. The discovery, it is claimed, supports the opinion held by some antiquarians that the Roman city of Calleva existed not at Silchester, in Hampshire, but at Reading. Mr. Smallcombe does not share that view. He declares that if a city of such importance as Calleva had been built at Reading there would have been more convincing evidence of the fact than the discovery of odd coins and pottery.

A HARROW SCHOOL FILM

The film section of the Argonauts Club at Harrow School completed a film last term, and it is to be shown to-day in the Music Schools at 5 p.m., by permission of the Headmaster, Dr. Cyril Norwood, and Dr. R. S. Thatcher, musical director. The film is entitled "The Arlington Gun," and it is made entirely by members of the school. It deals with the misdeeds of a cosmopolitan gang who attempt to steal a patent gun. In addition to this, another film will be shown which includes Harrow Rugby, Harrow Football, and Harrow Cricket matches, Sports, Speech Day, scenes at Ducker, and a third shows the O.T.C. Camp at Tidworth this summer. It is to be shown again on Tuesday at 5 p.m.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS. EVGS., 8 (except Dec. 2). Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
TO-NIGHT .. .. IL TROVATORE
Mon. next .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues. next (ist T.) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Wed. next .. TOSCA Mat., Thurs. next, LA BOHEME
Thurs. next (evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Fri. next .. .. RIGOLETTO
Mat., Sat. next .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (evening) next .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGELEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"*MARRY THE GIRL.*"
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. Last 2 Perfs.
THE OUTSIDER.
Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON
BEN WELDEN CAROL REED
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The famous Farcical Comedy
GENERAL JOHN REGAN,
by GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"ONE OF THE JOLLIEST REVIVALS WE HAVE HAD FOR A LONG TIME."—*Morning Post.*
"DELICIOUS IRISH FOOLING."—*The Star.*
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON
presents
"*LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER.*"
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
ALADDIN.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Box-office Now Open, 10 till 10.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"*HER FIRST AFFAIRE.*"
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"*THE WITCH.*"
2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.
By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE. 8.30. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"*STREET SCENE.*"
By Elmer Rice.
"A SWIFT FLAME OF BEAUTY."—*Punch.*

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
EVERY EVENING, 8.30. LICENSED CAFÉ opens 6.30.
Last 2 Wks. prior to CINDERELLA Pantomime.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy.
"*SONS O' GUNS.*"
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY & WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in "*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"*WOODEN SHOES.*"

LITTLE. 2.30 & 8.30. LAST 2 PERFS.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY Presents
THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR.
Catherine Lacey, Laurence Hanray, Maurice Browne.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.

LYCEUM. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
THE HOUSE OF DANGER.
MARY GLYNNE. DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
LYN HARDING.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
LAST WEEKS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"*LET US BE GAY.*"
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing about Dec. 15. Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows,"
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"*FREDERICA.*"
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street. (Tem. 8611.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., To-day and Thurs., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"*PRIVATE LIVES.*"
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in "*CYNARA.*"
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. LORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"*NIPPY.*"
A New Musical Comedy
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON.
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. (Smoking.) Ger. 7482.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
TUESDAY NEXT, at 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3623.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Weds. & Sats., 2.30.
"*OH, DADDY!*"
"A matter popular enough."—*Daily Mail.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

THEATRES (continued)

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.15. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Jean Barry.
Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. (Ger. 2690.) 8.30. Thrs., Sat., 2.30.
LAST 10 PERFORMANCES.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.—
GEORGE HAYES HERBERT WARING.
ATHENE SEYLER. ANGELA BADDELEY.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

ST. JAMES'S. Gerrard 3903.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"*A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED.*"
A Ghost Story in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Margaretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—*Eve. News.*

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri. 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th: Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Prop., Kyrle Bellew.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.
"*IT'S A BOY.*"
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ediss. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) TO-DAY, 2.30
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, IL TROVATORE.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) EVENINGS, 8.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE, MARIE LOHR. Mon., Sat., 2.45.

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1.
(Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. BERTRAM WALLIS.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING

WINTER GARDEN. Holborn 8881.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.10. Mats., Tues. and Sat., at 2.30.
FOLLOW A STAR.
Book by Douglas Furber and Dion Titheradge.
Music by Vivian Ellis.
SOPHIE TUCKER.
A. W. BASKCOMB. ALFRED DRAYTON.
JACK HULBERT.
Box-office open 10-10. Smoking and Garage.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.40. WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE MOUTHPIECE.
By EDGAR WALLACE.
MARGARET BANNERMAN.
W. CRONIN-WILSON, MABEL TERRY-LEWIS.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
Madame LYDIA LIPKOWSKA; ANTON DOLIN, ANNA LUDMILA, PENELOPE SPENCER & CO.; FRANK VOSPER & FRANCES CARSON; NAUGHTON & GOLD; MEPHISTO; NORMAN LONG; DORRIE DENE; 10 COSMO GIRLS; ARNEYA FAMILY; CAMILLE GILLARD; British Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30 and 9. Will Hay; Randolph Sutton; Duffin & Draper; Rebla; Arthur Pethy & Co.; "Taps and Tempo"; Bennett & Williams; Auntie; Holden's Mannikins.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, EDGAR BENYON YOGA, TONI RAGLAN, HERBERT MILTON, &c.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Rose Perfect; Will Hay; Robert Chisholm; Blaney & Farrar; 4 Malinoffs; 3 White Flashes; Felovis; Jerome & Ryan; O'Gormans; Leslie & Cohan; Ristori.

ART EXHIBITION

Imperial and Foreign News

PARIS AERO SHOW

LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 28

The Paris Aero Show opened to-day. Great Britain has never taken a large part in the show, and though it has three aeroplanes at the Grand Palais this year, its influence in design can scarcely be traced. The show is predominantly commercial, a change from the earlier occasions when military machines were most numerous, and French constructors appear to be as much obsessed by size as they used to be by novelty, yet there is nothing here to suggest the argosy of British air routes, and still less the Handley-Page idea for 40-seaters.

The French constructor has turned rather to the Fokker and the Junkers style for inspiration, adapting many of the principles of these machines to types that look striking, and may or may not be effective. In one exhibit only is the effect of British example noticeably to be seen, and that is so far from completion that a final opinion may not be expressed. This is the hull of a big flying-boat which is intended for use on the air-mail service across the Southern Atlantic from Dakar. It has lines which suggest both the Short and the Dornier hulls. In the matter of draught it follows the Dornier plan, and looks likely to lack stability in rough weather, but the bow is rather like that of the Calcutta. The sides are very straight, after the fashion of British airliners, and bear little resemblance to those of any tried flying-boat.

One of the three British machines in the show is a Puss Moth, displayed on the stand of the French licensees of the De Havilland firm. It still occupies a class of its own. The nearest approach to it is a Potez, which has a cabin with two side-by-side seats and a transparent roof let into the centre section of the wing. The wing is much higher than that of the Puss Moth and the forward view, without the inverted engine, is poorer. The lines of the fuselage are not so good and the wing is fitted with a curious imitation of the automatic slot fixed permanently open. Here the emulation of British ideas ends, while, in many respects subject to an almost unfamiliar restraint, French design shows its old devotion to ideas both practical and problematical.

NEW TYPES

In the biggest class a Bleriot version of the double-hulled Savoia flying-boat is of interest. This is a high-wing monoplane from which depend two fuselages each carrying two landing wheels in tandem let into its base. Two engines, also in tandem, are slung beneath the centre section of the wing, and between them is the cockpit, where the pilots, apparently, must support not only the duties of flight and navigation, but also the noise and vibration of a 500 h.p. engine fore and aft. The elimination of undercarriage and the disposal of half of each of the landing wheels within the fuselage is one important result of the design. It is quite possible that a large reduction of drag may be effected by this plan. The machine is designed to carry six passengers in either cabin.

Two other machines, both 10-seaters, have obvious disadvantages. The Dewoitine is a high-wing monoplane similar in various ways to the Fokker models and relies on a single engine placed in the nose. The Wibault adopts the Junkers idea for low-wing monoplanes, but asserts its individuality by giving a pronounced taper to its wing-tips. This aeroplane has three engines, and the two set in the wing forward of the passenger cabin add to the obstruction of view which the low wing entails.

Real novelty, owing nothing, so far as can be seen, to external influences, is to be found in the chief Couzinet exhibit. This, like the Saunders-Roe series, is designed with faith in multiple engines even of small total power, and obtains a maximum of 120 h.p. with three small engines. It is a five-seater low-wing monoplane with a retractable undercarriage, and presenting beneath, therefore, at the junction of wing and fuselage, a wide, clean area, which should offer no interference to the flow of air. In a general sense this model follows the design of M. Couzinet's Arc-en-Ciel, which was essentially experimental and crashed. The fuselage has a concave roof, which gives it a greater height at the tail than in the centre, but the sides practically meet at the extremity. One small engine is set in the nose, the others in nacelles let into the leading edge of the wing and housing also the greater part of the wheels when the undercarriage is folded back. The lines of this machine are definitely graceful and birdlike. They represent departures, and the youth of the designer should allow them to be worked out.

MILITARY MACHINES

Among the military aircraft the show offers little that compares well with British design. The fighters still tend to be monoplanes, although this means a loss in manoeuvring power, and in the two best French models the pilot looks out below the wing through or past a set of struts. The only new idea in bombers is to be found in an Amiot machine, a high-wing monoplane with a shallow fuselage in which the pilots' cockpit is situated and from which depends a sort of airship cabin fitted with windows nearly all round it. The evident intention is to use the machine as much for reconnaissance as for bombing and to allow the crew to work in concert, but the double-deck fuselage must cause very great drag.

The British Bristol Bulldog is quite the most workmanlike fighter in the exhibition. The popularity it has already won in many countries cannot be lessened by the comparisons which may be made here.

The small group of British exhibits have not secured good positions, but they are on the whole effective and convincing. The Atlas general-purpose aeroplane of Armstrong-Whitworth is a particularly good example of metal construction. The Vickers Company, though not showing an aeroplane, have excellent models and illuminated illustrations of all its types, including the big 33-ton flying-boat it is now building for the Air Ministry. Messrs. Boulton and Paul's new method for the construction of light aeroplane wings in metal with a minimum of riveting is well ahead of any foreign system.

In engines the Bristol company, the Armstrong-Siddeley, and the Rolls-Royce firms, whose influence can be traced in designs and improvements on half-a-dozen stands, are showing examples of their work most likely to suit foreign needs. Messrs. Chance Brothers' exhibit of flood lights, beacons, and the apparatus of aerodrome lighting should attract attention both for the thoroughness which it represents and for the choice it offers to purchasers who seek the cheaper but yet efficient systems of lighting.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S DIFFICULTIES

NEW SESSION OF CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28

Monday will usher in a session of Congress which will certainly be more confused, and in some respects may be more significant, than any in the last 10 years. The Administration is anxious to see the Preparatory Commission liquidated, and is obviously willing to make some sacrifices at Geneva to bring this about. But still more earnestly does it desire to secure the passage of Supply Bills at the impending legislative session, and thus to obviate the necessity of calling a new Congress into existence at once. If this cannot be done it will mean that the Senate and the House of Representatives will be in being almost uninterruptedly until the national conventions of the major parties are held and the Presidential campaign begins in the summer of 1932, a prospect which must dismay Mr. Hoover.

The Presidential Message and what is called the Budget Message are ready, and will be submitted to Congress respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday. Later in the Session will come a message asking Senatorial approval of the Root formula for the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It appears that an attempt was made by Mr. Stimson to secure from Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, a promise that he would hold this question in Committee, and when that failed, as, of course, it was doomed to fail—Mr. Borah may be anything you like, but he is not a clubbable man—the suggestion was heard from a regular Republican that the President might engage to call the new Senate alone in special Session on March 5 for this sole purpose. This at once brought objections from members of the House, who want to be present whenever the Senate is sitting and who could easily arrange matters to this end. Harmony, of which so much was heard a fortnight ago, is thinning out to disappearing point.

Mr. Hoover just now is heavily beset by advisers, and those who are closest to him are urging that the time has come to throw politics to the winds, to "be himself," to set and hold a course away from partisan struggle, and, above all, not to be afraid of a row with the Senate. The advice would be easier to follow if it were not that the Presidency is, as to at least 85 per cent., purely a political office, and not a theatre for the exhibition of administrative or executive abilities, as so many persist in thinking. The coming Session will be for Mr. Hoover largely a fight against time, which will go against him unless he enters the arena himself, taking with him all the weapons with which his office provides him.

U.S. RAILWAYS' PLIGHT

COMPETITION OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28

The railways of the United States brought by unregulated competition into the most serious financial position they have known since they were handed back to private management just after the War, are preparing a demand for drastic relief from Congress. A programme of legislation completed by the Association of Railway Executives, representing every large system in the country, appeals for the placing of all forms of inter-State commerce under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

If their demands are granted the inter-State movement of freight and passengers by motor-lorries and omnibuses will be put under Federal regulation; the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will be extended to coastal steamship lines, and the Panama Canal Act will be amended to enable the railways to run steamers coastally and on the Great Lakes under same terms as steamship lines; and the Transportation Act will be so amended that pipe line common carriers shall be subject to the same restrictions as to the transport of commodities in which they are interested directly or indirectly, as the railways are now.

As the railways are forbidden by law to transport between States any commodity other than timber in production or in the manufacture of which they are directly or indirectly interested, this last proposal means that railways are asking that the oil industry shall be compelled to divest itself of its $400,000,000 [£80,000,000] pipe-line investment.

It is pointed out by the railway managers that following large increases between 1890 and 1920, in the period 1920 to 1929 the gross ton miles increased only by 8.8 per cent. and passenger miles decreased by 34.2 per cent. Passenger motor-car registrations increased by 181.1 per cent. from 1921 to 1929, and motor-truck registration by 235.9 per cent; motor-omnibus registration increased from 1920 to 1929 by 825 per cent; inter-coastal tonnage through the Panama Canal increased by 637.3 per cent. between 1921 and 1929; and traffic moved on the inland waterways, exclusive of the Great Lakes, increased between 1920 and 1928 by 93.5 per cent. It is calculated that through reductions in freight rates since 1921 the railways have lost $5,769,000,000 [£1,153,800,000] in revenue they otherwise would have obtained.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

POSITION OF FELLAHEEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28

The report of Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S., who was invited last July to visit Palestine to study the economic position of the fellaheen and to instruct the officers of the district administration and the fellaheen about the objects and methods of cooperative credit societies, has now been published.

It contains outlines of schemes for Government-subsidized credit cooperative societies, mutual loan societies among the fellaheen, and also suggestions for a method of relieving the fellaheen from the crippling burdens of debt. The most noteworthy point is that Mr. Strickland emphatically rejects the proposals for a Government agricultural bank, which, during the past 10 years, has been keenly advocated by the Arab leaders as the panacea for the fellaheen's difficulties. Mr. Strickland says he is deeply and immovably convinced that an agricultural bank dealing on a commercial basis with small farmers would be the greatest evil any Government could possibly introduce. Proper supervision would be impossible, repayment would be reluctant, and the resultant sales of land would be unpleasantly frequent.

HAIFA OIL PLANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HAIFA, Nov. 27

The Shell Company's plant at Haifa was opened yesterday by Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner in Palestine, in the presence of 300 guests, including the Orthodox, Anglican, Uniat, and Armenian Bishops, Consuls, and Government officials.

The plant has cost £250,000 to put up and has the best installation, equipped with the most modern machinery, in the Levant, with a dozen tanks holding 7,000,000 gallons of benzine, kerosine, Diesel oil, solar and furnace fuel, connected with the sea by long pipes, which will enable ships to take in their contents.

GENEVA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

NO GENERAL TARIFF ACTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 28

The second League Conference for Concerted Economic Action, called to consider the date on which the "Tariff Truce" Convention should come into force, ended to-day with the signing by 23 States, including Great Britain, of a final act which contemplates a reduction of European tariffs through bilateral negotiations, as distinct from general action. The delegates of the three remaining States represented at the Conference promised early signature by their respective Governments.

After the signatures had been registered, M. Michaikoff (Bulgaria) declared, on behalf of his own country and of Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, the opinion that, in the present circumstances, the Commercial Convention could not achieve its purpose of stabilizing international trade in any appreciable time unless, in the course of subsequent negotiations and in the near future, agreement was reached about remedies for the severe depression from which agriculture was suffering.

The president of the conference, M. Colijn (the Netherlands), said that, while there were grounds for optimism in spite of the closing of the road to general negotiations, the States which had agreed in principle to enter into bilateral negotiations had undertaken no light responsibility. Failure of these bilateral negotiations would be disastrous for the whole of Europe, as it would lead to the adoption of a protectionist policy by those countries which had hitherto maintained a more or less free-trade policy. Tariff passions would be unchained, and this would mean a general European tariff war. He felt it his duty to remind the conference of these probable consequences before its dispersal.

INFORMATION ON WAR MATERIAL

LORD CECIL'S VIEW

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 28

At to-day's meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference M. Loudon, the President, said that, if work continued to progress as systematically and as rapidly as at present, the Commission would have finished its work within a week. M. Benesh, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, arrived to-day to take part in the concluding stages.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent in examining the views of the sub-committee of military experts upon a Dutch proposal for publicity on war material. The report was not received with enthusiasm. Lord Cecil thought that the Dutch proposal had not been sufficiently examined by the Governments. The British Government was extremely doubtful of the value of annual returns of material. Personally, he could not see the point in publishing lists of war material in service unless lists of material in stock were also published, and a number of Governments had already declared their inability to agree to such lists. An adequate list would set up a false standard of information and might do more harm than good.

The Italian delegate, General de Marinis, said that publicity in terms of value, as suggested in an amendment presented by the French delegate, M. Massigli, would be an advantage for producing countries. It was agreed by nine votes to seven to accept this proposal.

AUSTRALIAN EAST-WEST RAILWAY

PROPOSED NEW SECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 28

It is reported from Canberra that the Federal Government will shortly introduce a Bill to authorize a railway from Red Hill to Port Augusta, in South Australia.

This line, with the proposed third rail between Adelaide and Red Hill, would reduce the time for the Trans-continental express by five or six hours.

By abolishing the break of gauge at Port Augusta and missing the break at Terowie altogether, it would give a continuous gauge of 4ft. 8½in. (the Commonwealth standard) between Adelaide and Kalgoorlie.

The line was agreed upon in 1925 by the State and Commonwealth Governments, the Commonwealth undertaking the expense. It will be 86 miles long. The necessary third rail from Red Hill into Adelaide along the track of the State railway, which is of 5ft. 3in. gauge, will be 93 miles long. It is estimated that the whole work will cost the Commonwealth over £1,000,000 and give work to at least 800 men and indirectly to 1,500.

ITALO-SOVIET INTERESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 27

An article from Rome in to-day's *Popolo d'Italia*, commenting on the recent meeting between Signor Grandi and M. Litvinoff in Milan, says there was nothing strange in the contact between a representative of Fascist Italy and one of Soviet Russia.

Communism is no longer a danger in any country, the writer says. The danger nowadays is represented by armaments, and neither Italy nor Russia is arming. The two countries have no differences between them or contrasting interests. On the other hand, Russia is a European State and represents a force in our Continent from which she is not to be separated by a barbed-wire fence. Italy believes that Russia must become a part of what once was called the European Concert. "The necessity of disarmament," the article continues, "the development of commercial relations, the agricultural and industrial problems, are the avowed points which interest the relations of the two countries."

W. AUSTRALIAN SECESSION MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), Nov. 28

It is understood that the Western Australian Cabinet is divided on the secession issue. Sir James Mitchell, the Premier, said to-day that before the proposed Bill for a referendum, which would be a non-party measure, was introduced in Parliament, it would be necessary to make certain that it would be carried. Therefore some spade-work would be needed first.

THE UPPER SILESIAN TROUBLES

GERMAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 28

I learn that the Note dispatched by the German Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations about alleged ill-treatment of the German minority in Poland during the election campaign is divided roughly into two parts.

The first describes methods stated to have been employed to prevent members of the German minority from exercising their right to vote, or to render their attendance at the polls excessively difficult. The second part gives details of four more cases of violence during the campaign than were admitted in the Polish official statement, and these cases, about a dozen in number, are stated in the Note to be only a selection.

In the elections of November 16 to the Polish Seym and of November 23 to the Senate and the Silesian Diet the German minority, it is stated in the Note, was in part unable to vote at all and in part able to vote only under conditions which were inconsistent with the legal electoral guarantees, and consequently violated the German-Polish Minority Convention. Many thousands are alleged to have been deprived of their votes by means of systematic challenges of their right to appear on the electoral registers on the ground that they were not Polish citizens. Nearly all of the objections are stated to have been filed on printed forms, which is regarded as evidence of deliberate preparations.

A decision of the Polish Minister of the Interior that every voter was entitled to drop his voting card into the ballot-box openly or secretly, as he chose, is alleged to have been exploited for the purpose of intimidating the German minority.

The series of acts of alleged terrorism described in the second part of the Note begins on October 22 and spreads over the ensuing month. In summarizing the evidence, the German Government contends that the terrorist acts originated largely with the Union of Insurrectionaries, by whom they were deliberately prepared, and that the Union worked in agreement with the authorities. The terrorist excesses, the organization of an anti-German week early in the campaign, and the incitement in the manifestos to carry on a bitter fight against the German minorities and not to let a single German vote be cast, are hardly, it is suggested, consistent with the purposes—humanitarian works and cultural and social activities—officially attributed to the Union by Poland before the League Council in 1928. The police, it is alleged, repeatedly failed in their duty either because they sympathized with the Insurrectionaries or dared not intervene effectively owing to the high protection enjoyed by the Union.

In conclusion the German Government trusts that the League Council will take such measures as are necessary to remedy the state of lawlessness and oppression from which the German minority in Upper Silesia have to suffer.

"DICTATORSHIPS" IN GERMANY

SUPERSEDED MUNICIPALITIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 28

Herr Otto Braun, who is the admitted leader of German Socialism, and would certainly play a chief part in Reich politics if the Prussian premiership, which he holds, were not as important to the biggest German party as any post in the Reich, said yesterday at Bielefeld that the coming winter would be the most critical in the 12 years of the Republic's existence.

There was a clamour for a dictator, he added. The fruits of dictatorship could be seen in Russia and Italy. Officials' salaries in Italy, though already lower than in Germany, had been reduced by 12 to 25 per cent. Germany had known dictatorships—the Wilhelmian before and the Ludendorffian during the War. Now one Hitler, who combined the qualities of the ex-Kaiser and Ludendorff, was recommended for the job. The Reichstag was faced with serious problems and seemed lately inclined to solve them. Should it fail it must not wonder if the Government took a very wide view of its Constitutional powers in order to lead the Reich out of its difficulties.

A benevolent dictatorship, such as that Herr Braun indicates, has already ruled the country for several months. The private discussions of the next few days will decide whether it is to continue or whether the Reichstag, when it meets on Wednesday, will be tractable. Meanwhile municipal dictatorships are daily being set up in Prussian towns whose municipalities fail to balance their budgets, and the provincial or sub-provincial authorities are imposing the new municipal taxes authorized by the Reich Government emergency decree of July through their own special powers.

The municipal councils of Breslau, Stettin, the two Frankfurts and Kottbus have been so superseded, and yesterday Berlin itself was put under trusteeship. To-day State commissioners have imposed the new taxes—a poll tax beginning at 3s. on every soul in the city over 20, and a tax of 10 per cent. on the consumption of numerous liquids, from wines and spirits to mineral waters and tea.

MIGRATION OF GUJARATI CULTIVATORS

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 28

Reports have appeared recently about the causes of the migration of villagers from the Bardoli and Borsad *talukas* [revenue areas] of Gujarat into Baroda State territory. A report by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for example, expressed the view that the migration was due to measures taken by the Bombay Government to enforce the payment of land revenue. The Government has now issued a detailed reply stating that the Government is satisfied that allegations of ill-treatment are untrue and that the migration is certainly not due to that.

"The migration was the result," the Government says, "of an assiduous campaign conducted by Congress emissaries, who, apparently, had two objects in view. The first was to frustrate efforts to recover land revenue by the ordinary methods allowed by the law, and the second to give publicity to the idea that cultivators had left their homes in consequence of ill-treatment by the police and revenue authorities." The whole problem arose from the refusal to pay land revenue in any circumstance, and it is primarily in order to frustrate recovery that cultivators removed themselves, with their movable possessions, out of British jurisdiction.

JUBILEE BANQUET IN OSLO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Nov. 28

A Jubilee banquet, at which the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince George, and Prince Gustavus and Princess Thyra of Denmark were present, was given by King Haakon to-night in the Masonic Hall to 1,100 guests, citizens of Oslo. The Royal party and part of the guests were on the third floor, the rest on the first, it being impossible to accommodate all on one floor. The lower floor, however, was provided with loud speakers.

THE POLISH CABINET

WARSAW, Nov. 28.—Marshal Pilsudski, the Prime Minister, has informed the President of the Republic, M. Moscicki, that he is resigning, as his health does not permit him to do as much work as his office demands. He wished Colonel Slawek, leader of the Government block, to be his successor, and accordingly the President has asked Colonel Slawek to form a Ministry.—*Reuter.*

SENTENCES ON ANTI-FASCISTS

EX-MINISTER SENT TO "CONFINO"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 28

The official announcement is at last made that Signor Belotti, a former Minister, has been sent to *confino* for five years on account of "anti-Fascist activities," and that Signor Belloni, formerly Podestà of Milan, has received a similar sentence, but in his case the grounds for his punishment are not specified.

Nothing further has been heard of the persons arrested in North Italy since a brief and vague reference to their arrest was made on November 7. Meanwhile such accounts of trials for anti-Fascist conduct as appear from time to time in the Press go to substantiate Signor Mussolini's complaint that Fascism has not yet overcome opposition among the professional classes. The special tribunal to-day condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment and other penalties two young doctors in agrarian science, Manlio Rossi Doria and Attilio Sereni, studying at the Agricultural College of Portici, for attempting to constitute the old Communist Party in the Naples district.

Both these young men are said to belong to well-known professional families. What has made their offence more heinous in the eyes of the Fascists is that they each enjoyed scholarships of 1,000 lire (about £10 10s.) a month, paid to them by the authorities. Moreover, they had each been supplied with additional funds to study agrarian institutions abroad, Rossi Doria in England and Sereni in Czechoslovakia. After completing their studies in these two countries both the accused went to Paris. Rossi Doria was more frank in his admissions than Sereni, and confessed relations with the Central Communist Committee there, but insisted that he had only received 600 lire from the committee for the work of Communist propaganda in Naples.

EXPULSIONS FROM SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 28

The Federal Council to-day decided to order the expulsion from Switzerland of the Italian airman Signor Bassanesi and of two others, Signori Tarchiani and Rosselli.

Signori Tarchiani and Rosselli were acquitted at the Lugano trial of the charge of having been accomplices of Signor Bassanesi when he flew from Swiss territory to drop anti-Fascist pamphlets over Milan, but are believed to have encouraged him to make the raid. Signor Bassanesi was last week sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having flown over Switzerland without a regular licence and for having flown over the prohibited area of the St. Gothard Pass.

TENERIFFE STRIKE ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 28

The strike at Teneriffe has ended. The Civil Governor having resigned, the Chief Magistrate, who took charge of the situation, recognizing the pacific attitude of the demonstrators, withdrew the police. The islanders are still awaiting an assurance that the Transatlantic Navigation Line will continue to call at Teneriffe.

LORD ATHLONE

FAREWELL TRIBUTES AT PRETORIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Nov. 28

The retiring Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge were entertained at a farewell banquet by Mr. Smit, the Administrator of the Transvaal Province. The guests included Cabinet Ministers, the Judge President, and the members of the Provincial Executive Committee.

The Administrator said their Excellencies had certainly made South Africa their own country during their stay. The Earl of Athlone had exercised with a light and sympathetic hand the authority vested in him by his Majesty. Mr. Smit added that he felt sure their Excellencies would be leaving as powerful Ambassadors of South Africa. The Earl of Athlone had carried out his important duties with such wisdom and tact, and gained such popularity, that he made it possible for General Hertzog and the Cabinet to recommend to his Majesty the appointment of Lord Clarendon as his successor. A very strong desire existed in the Union that a South African citizen should be honoured with the highest office here. That desire would have become an irresistible demand but for the spirit with which the Earl of Athlone carried out his high and important duties, and it was impossible to express adequately the sincerity, respect, and gratitude of South Africans. Their Excellencies were leaving South Africa accompanied by the most cordial wishes and prayers for their happiness and welfare.

Mr. Simon Bekker, a member of the Executive Committee of the Province, speaking in Afrikaans, said that South Africa was losing a Governor-General but winning a good spokesman in Great Britain. On behalf of the Platteland he wished their Excellencies *au revoir*, hoping one day that they would return to South Africa's sunshine and natural life and domestic quarrels.

The Governor-General, in reply, said that their leave-taking had grown more and more difficult. They would never forget the happy years spent in the Transvaal. When far from Pretoria they would remember the words of a familiar song. The words would return to them not only with memories of the past but also with hopes of the future. So he raised his glass to the hope and the wish as he pronounced these words, "Bring my terug na die ou Transvaal" (the first line of the chorus of a popular Afrikaans song, "Sarie Marais," meaning "Take me back to the old Transvaal").

CASTIGLIONI ART COLLECTION

BERLIN SALE BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 28

Messrs. Ball and Graupe began to-day the sale by auction of the last section of the famous Castiglioni art collection, the dispersal of which was begun with the two recent Amsterdam auctions. Signor Camillo Castiglioni, a Viennese industrialist, who became known as a collector during the War, and afterwards acquired the Viennese palace of Herr Miller von Aicholz, with its contents, as a house for his collections, is returning to his native land.

The 59 pictures sold to-day brought about £10,000: a Tintoretto, for which Signor Castiglioni once paid £6,000, was sold for £255, and this was fairly typical of the general tendency. Rubens's "Chariot of Phoebus" was bought by Messrs. Mathiesen for £1,750, the highest price paid during the day. The altar panels by G. Davie brought £600; an "Ascension" by Van Dyck, £510; a Swabian master's "Portrait of a Young Man," dated about 1520, £820; and Bronzino's "Portrait of a Medici Princess," £760.

Telegrams in Brief

A procession of 300 *Satyagrahis* attempted to enter the Judicial Commissioner's Court at KARACHI yesterday, but was dispersed by the police.

A number of National Socialists crossing the Hohenzollern Bridge at COLOGNE on Thursday were fired on by waiting Communists, and several persons were injured.

President Hoover has appointed Mr. William Nuckles Doak, a Labour union official, as UNITED STATES Secretary for Labour in succession to Mr. James Davis.—*Reuter.*

It is announced that Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, and Lady Irwin will leave DELHI on December 9 on a visit to Assam. They will return to Delhi in the middle of January.—*Reuter.*

Fishermen have discovered the wreckage of an aeroplane on the beach at Fos-sur-Mer, which is believed to be part of the Italian seaplane which left Barcelona for MARSEILLES on November 21, and was later reported missing.

Mr. Edward H. Cunningham, of Iowa, who has been a member of the Federal Reserve Board since 1922, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure while sitting at his desk in the Treasury Department, WASHINGTON. He was 61 years of age.—*Reuter.*

According to the Bulgarian newspapers Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, on his way back to Angora will make an official visit to SOFIA to confer with the Bulgarian authorities on international matters of common interest to both countries.

The central portion of the Palace of Ancient Arts in the SEVILLE Exhibition collapsed on Thursday night, and the caretaker and his family had a narrow escape. It is only a few weeks since the collection of art treasures, exhibited in the palace for a year, were removed.

Circular letters from JOHANNESBURG inviting subscriptions to sweepstakes having been received in this country the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa states that the holding of lotteries in the Union is illegal and warns the public against the purchase of tickets in any such lottery.—*Reuter.*

During the disposal at the Hôtel Drouot in PARIS of the effects of a man believed to have died intestate the assistant auctioneer found in the drawer of a writing-table put up for sale a will leaving the fortune of £16,000 to a couple who had no connexion with the dead man's family.

Upon the application of the Ruhr coalowners the German Minister of Labour has declared binding the award by the official arbitrator for the province of WESTPHALIA whereby the former working hours agreement in the Ruhr, which involves an eight-hour shift and was rejected by the Ruhr miners, becomes effective again until September 30, 1931.

A Hindu referee at a football match between a Hindu and a Moslem team was severely manhandled by an angry crowd of Moslems on Thursday at BANGALORE. The referee had ordered one of the Moslem full-backs to leave the field for repeated and dangerous fouling. The incident occurred three minutes before time, when the Hindus were leading by three goals to one. A riot ensued, necessitating the intervention of the police, who dispersed the spectators and removed the unfortunate referee to hospital.—*Reuter.*

BIG POST-OFFICE ROBBERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28

At some time between 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening and 7 o'clock this morning burglars broke into the Government post office at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Circle in the heart of the city and looted two safes of approximately $15,000 (£3,000) in stamps and registered mails. This is the largest and most successful safe robbery carried out for a long time.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day it was a public holiday and the post office was closed. The robbers started from a tenement building behind the post office, dropped into the yard, prised open a window, and blew open the doors of the safes. Although an hotel adjoins the post office no sound of explosions was heard there. Some tools and part of the contents of the safes were left scattered on the floor as though the robbers had been frightened away in the middle of their work.

Other Foreign News on following page

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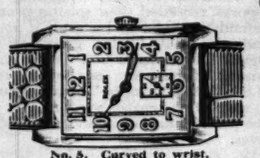

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9 ct. . . . £9 9 0
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No. 9.
Silver . . . £4 10 0
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18 ct. . . . £12 0 0

No. 7.
Silver . . . £3 10 0
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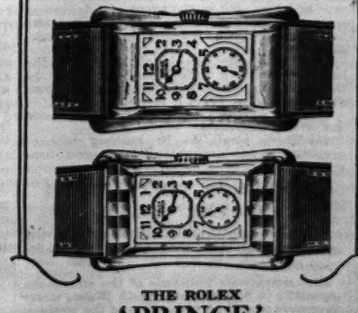

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COAL CRISIS

"SPREAD-OVER" REJECTED

OWNERS' COUNTER-MOVE

NEW CHOICE FOR MINERS

The national delegate conference of the Miners' Federation decided yesterday not to approve of a "spread-over" of the working time allowed by the Coal Mines Act in any district. A power of veto was given to the Federation by the Act. The decision is final; there is no appeal. It will therefore be illegal for any mine to work more than 7½ hours on and after next Monday.

At the moment it seems inevitable that there must be stoppages of work in South Wales and Scotland, but the position in the smaller districts where there was local agreement to work on the "spread-over" plan is not so certain. They cannot legally apply the "spread-over" plan, but the spirit of accommodation which made the "spread-over" agreements possible may work further to secure at least very temporary working arrangements in a position which is chaotic.

But the choice of the "spread-over" will nevertheless be before the miners on Monday in South Wales and probably in Scotland also. The South Wales owners have decided to post at the pits "spread-over" terms of employment and to open the pits on those terms wherever they are accepted. This will be a technical breach of the law—because the assent of the Miners' Federation has not been obtained—but the owners are prepared to take the risk of legal action. The President of the Board of Trade has been informed of the decision. Scottish owners will consider the adoption of the same course at a meeting to-day.

URGENT TELEGRAMS

Urgent messages have gone out from the Secretary for Mines and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, asking for temporary arrangements for the continuance of work until the Federation has had time to reconsider its decision. Mr. Cook significantly adds, "on best terms obtainable." Mr. Shinwell's telegram followed meetings which Mr. Graham and he had with representatives of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, as is shown in the following announcement by the Mines Department:—

Following the miners' conference decision the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines have this evening met representatives of both the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association.

As a result the Government have dispatched the following telegrams to the districts affected by the decision:—

TO OWNERS.—Hope you will arrange to meet workmen and conclude temporary arrangements to continue work pending further Miners' Federation Conference next week. Am advising workmen to approach you.

TO WORKMEN.—Urge you to meet employers and endeavour to arrange work Monday.

The Miners' Federation has sent the following telegram to the district associations concerned:—

In view of conference decision advise you approach owners immediately and endeavour make temporary arrangements to work 7½ hours on best terms obtainable day-to-day contracts until after further conference meeting next Thursday.

MR. W. A. LEE'S STATEMENT

Mr. W. A. Lee, of the Mining Association, issued the following statement last night:—

I understand that the Government have dispatched telegrams to the colliery owners saying that, following the miners' conference, the Government met representatives of the Mining Association and the miners' representatives, and that as a result they are urging that meetings should be held in the coalfields with a view to continuing work on temporary arrangements pending a further miners' conference next week.

"I understand that telegrams are also being sent to the district miners' organizations asking them to meet the colliery owners' organizations with a view to arranging conditions for continuing work on Monday.

"I wish to make it clear, without commenting on these suggestions, that they do not arise out of the conversations which Mr. Evan Williams and I had with Mr. Graham and Mr. Shinwell this evening, and that we have no responsibility for them. I would also make it clear that there was no joint meeting with the representatives of the Miners' Federation."

The first striking fact of yesterday's decision is that the districts that have hitherto worked a 7½-hour day—Yorkshire, Notts, and North Derbyshire—and those that have easily become 7½-hour day districts because they already had the coal-getting section of the men on a 7½-hour shift—Northumberland and Durham—all voted to withhold sanction of the "spread-over" and their votes decided the issue. In fact, therefore, the 7½-hour districts decided that the other districts must on no account work on any day more than 7½ hours even although they worked no more than 45 hours a week or 90 hours in a fortnight. More than half the coalfields of the country will be free to work next Monday and it is the men in those coalfields who have decreed that the others shall strike, while undertaking themselves to do no more than consider whether or not they also shall strike in sympathy.

M.P.s' BITTER SPEECHES

Added to the arguments of the 7½-hour districts—which, it may be recalled, were only reluctantly persuaded a year ago to acquiesce in the halving of the Government's pledge on hours and to agree to a postponement of the return to the seven-hour day—were the exceedingly strong and bitter speeches of some of the members of Parliament for mining constituencies. They undoubtedly influenced the conference a great deal, and overwhelmed the arguments patiently but forcibly presented by Mr. T. Richards, the president, and more vehemently by Mr. Cook, the secretary, who maintained the wisdom and expediency of allowing the hard-pressed districts the "spread-over" way out of their difficulties.

The decision of the conference reduces the finding of the National Board on the South Wales case to nullity. The Miners' Federation has closed the door which the National Board opened. A renewal of negotiations in the manner the Board recommends in the report summarized on page 14 is impossible. While the conference was reaching its decision the negotiating committee of the South Wales colliery owners and miners had already met to reconsider the issues in dispute and, guided by the National Board's report, to endeavour to reach a basis of settlement in anticipation of a meeting of the coalfield Conciliation Board to-day. No sooner did the miners' representatives in this committee hear a report of the decision than they left, hurrying back to the delegate conference. They were in time to learn the truth and that the basis of their discussions had disappeared.

They did not return to the meeting of the negotiating committee and the owners were left to continue alone and to issue a statement which disclosed that the owners' representatives had suggested that the collieries should continue to work from Monday next week on a "spread-over" for a period of 14 days on the present terms and conditions. It was further suggested that during this period the joint board should endeavour to reach a permanent arrangement and, in the event of failure to agree, that the matters in dispute should be referred to independent arbitration.

MINERS' DECISIONS

POSITION "VERY GRAVE"

The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation met yesterday morning at the Kingsway Hall and was in session until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At the close Mr. A. J. Cook made the following statement:—

A report of the situation in the coalfields was given by the three officials and also a report of the discussions and recommendations of the Coal Miners' National Board. An application for permission under Part III. of the Act to work what is called a "spread-over" was made by North Wales, Cumberland, Bristol, Leicestershire, and North Staffordshire. After a long discussion on this matter in regard to its effects upon the whole coalfield and its ultimate effect when the 1926 Act terminates, a proposal was moved and seconded that the application be rejected. This was carried by a large majority.

Following the decision a discussion arose as to the next step. A resolution was carried unanimously that the conference should stand adjourned until Thursday of next week, with a recommendation, again carried, that all other districts not involved in the dispute shall consider, in the event of a stoppage taking place in any one district, whether they should not hand in the necessary notices to terminate contracts. In short it is a recommendation to consider that all other districts shall give notice for a national strike in the event of any one district being involved. The question will be considered by the districts and will come up for decision at the adjourned conference. In the meantime the officials are charged to deal with the situation either with the National Board or the Government, and the Executive Committee will be called next Wednesday to deal with the whole circumstances.

Mr. COOK, in reply to questions, said that the position must be regarded as very grave. South Wales, North Wales, Cumberland, and Scotland would be involved on Monday if nothing occurred to change the position, and some of the Midland districts might be affected. The decision of the conference made it quite clear that no district could operate the "spread-over." Asked whether the decision had upset the recommendations of the Coal Mines Board, the Federation secretary said that this was a matter of inference.

BOARD'S REPORT IGNORED

Actually it is a matter of fact. The interim report of the Board was ignored by the delegate conference, although the setting up of the Board was provided for in the Coal Mines Act particularly to satisfy the wishes of the miners, whose delegates yesterday rejected its first effort to be of service to the industry. The Board, in their report on the dispute in the South Wales coalfield, noted that no negotiations had taken place on the basis of the provision of the Coal Mines Act which permits of the "spread-over," and suggested that discussions should be renewed with the object of ascertaining whether some temporary agreement could not be reached on which work could be continued as from December 1.

The Board recommended that under such an agreement rates of wages should be continued on their present basis, and if the dispute was not settled it should be referred back to them for a full hearing during the period of the agreement. The extent to which the owners were prepared to meet the proposals of the Board is revealed in an official report made by Mr. Finlay Gibson, the secretary of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal-owners' Association after the meeting at the Hotel Victoria with the Welsh miners' representatives and the abrupt departure of those representatives when they heard of the decision of the delegate conference of the Federation.

OWNERS' OFFER

TIME FOR DISCUSSION IN SOUTH WALES

Mr. Gibson said:—

The sub-committee of the Conciliation Committee for the coal trade for Monmouthshire and South Wales that has previously discussed the question of a new Conciliation Board agreement, to operate from December 1 next, met in London this afternoon. The meeting was held to consider whether an arrangement could be arrived at for a "spread-over of hours," as provided in Part 3 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. The owners' representatives suggested that the collieries should continue in work, on and after Monday next, on a spread-over for a period of 14 days on the present terms and conditions, and that during that period the Joint Board should endeavour to arrive at a permanent arrangement, both as regards hours and payment; and that in the event of a failure to agree, the matters in dispute should be referred to independent arbitration. The owners pointed out that this offer involved paying the same wages for less work, but they were willing to allow time during which the matter should be discussed in all its bearings.

Before the discussion closed, the miners' representatives received information that the Delegate Conference had rejected a spread-over, and consequently they left the meeting. The owners subsequently met.

ALTERNATIVE TEMPORARY TERMS

The following were the terms which were submitted by the owners' representatives to the workmen's representatives:—

In order to give time for further consideration of the situation created by Part 3 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the South Wales coal-owners offered to the representatives of the South Wales Miners' Federation, at a meeting held on November 28, the following alternative terms and conditions on which the collieries would be open for work on and after December 1 next:—

(1) No variation will be made in the existing terms and conditions of payment of wages during the month of December. The existing percentage, payment of bonus turn, and overtime for week-end work will continue for this period.

(2) That the Conciliation Joint Board should meet forthwith to settle terms and conditions of employment for a permanent spread-over of hours, and in the event of a failure to agree within 14 days from December 1 the matter should be referred to independent arbitration.

(3) During the month of December the hours of work for underground men shall be the same as now worked, but the total hours shall not exceed 90 in a fortnight.

(4) The collieries to be open for work on day-to-day contracts.

(5) These terms to be entirely without prejudice to any negotiations for a permanent settlement.

MINERS IN TOUCH WITH GOVERNMENT

Mr. Cook last night made the following statement on the decision of the delegate conference:—

The outrageous proposals of the employers, especially in Scotland and South Wales, where they were posted on pitheads, and the methods adopted by the owners in seeking to negate the operation of the 7½-hour day by a method of spread-over, which was really no spread-over, but a continuance of the eight-hour day, and the fact that there are nearly 300,000 unemployed, caused the representatives of the men at the conference to-day to arrive at the conclusion they did.

This is no decision of hotheads or Communists, but the decision of old and experienced leaders of the miners of the coalfields. The districts that have settled without a spread-over or reduction and maintained the 7½-hour day are anxious to protect themselves and prevent a worsening of the conditions in the rest of the coalfield.

The officials will continue to work for peace, and are in touch with the Government with that object in view. I hope the public will support the Government in any and every attempt they make to prevent a stoppage in any district in the coalfields next Monday. The miners only ask for elementary justice.

At a later hour Mr. Cook said:—"Despite the decision of the conference to-day I am

(Continued on page 14, col. 6)

OGPU TRIAL

ALLEGED LONDON MEETING

CONVERSATIONS WITH DEAD MAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 28

The fuller reports which are now available of the proceedings in the Moscow trial show that the case against the eight professors and engineers is based mainly on the confession and explanation of the principal prisoner, Professor Ramzin, whose evidence his fellow-prisoners corroborate and amplify.

Ramzin read his testimony from sheaves of papers, and because of his inaudibility Vyshinsky, the presiding Judge of the Supreme Tribunal, repeatedly requested him to speak more loudly, as his fellow-prisoners were unable to hear. He continued, however, to speak in a low voice, and in the end Vyshinsky ordered that the other prisoners should be moved nearer to him. The complete account of the earlier proceedings contains much matter not included in the Soviet official versions sent abroad, particularly in connexion with Ramzin's journeys abroad in 1927 and later, up to March, 1930, when the Ogpu [Cheka] began to make arrests.

Ramzin declared that "the chief creator and manager of intervention was France, and the chief executive director the French General Staff, assisted and supported by England." The Tribunal and Ramzin had not then, apparently, been informed that Pavel Pavlovich Ryabushinsky had died in 1924, as Ramzin gave a detailed account of his alleged meetings and discussions in 1927 and 1928 with Ryabushinsky, who was declared to be the chief direct negotiator with M. Poincaré and M. Briand.

Ramzin mentioned a meeting in London with a person called Simon, described as a director of Vickers. He related how Simon telephoned to Ryabushinsky personally at Ramzin's request, and arranged a meeting at an hotel in Paris, where Ramzin gave Ryabushinsky and others a detailed report on conditions in Russia. Afterwards M. Poincaré and M. Briand received Ryabushinsky and two others, to whom they gave an assurance of full support, and stated that plans for intervention were already being worked out by the French General Staff. M. Poincaré, however, insisted on "more energetic wrecking work" inside the U.S.S.R. as a preliminary to intervention, urging the necessity of frustrating the Five-Year Plan to discredit the Soviet Government and facilitate the task. Ramzin declared that an Intervention Commission was organized at the French General Staff and that the British General Staff supplied one member of it. France did not intend to use her own soldiers, but the soldiers of Poland, Rumania, and the Baltic States.

"MISSION FOR ENGLAND"

Moscow reports that the trial is proceeding more rapidly than had been expected, and that the Public Prosecutor, Krylenko, stated that the prosecution had been greatly facilitated by the conduct of the prisoners, who themselves had undertaken to expound the indictment and not to dispute any of the accusations. Yesterday and to-day Professor Charnovsky, Professor Fedotoff, Engineer Kuprianoff, Ochkin, and Engineer Sitnin gave evidence. Kuprianoff confessed to organizing attempts to wreck the Five-Year Plan, and that he "undertook a mission for England" to Turkestan in connexion with the newly constructed Turksib [Turkestan-Siberian] Railway.

Meetings continue to be held throughout the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of passing resolutions demanding that the prisoners in the Moscow trial shall be sentenced to death. Meetings of sailors at Kronstadt and of soldiers of the Far Eastern Army at Habarovsk were held yesterday, at which the death of the wreckers was demanded and defiance of foreign interventionists was expressed. The Soviet authorities called together the crews of German and other foreign ships at Vladivostok, who, according to the reports, recorded their solemn promise to defend the U.S.S.R by arms if attacked, and also sent cordial greetings to the Ogpu. Signatures are being collected among foreigners employed in the U.S.S.R. to a letter to "bloody Poincaré," in which the signatories promise to defend the proletarian fatherland with their own lives.

RUSSIAN ASSOCIATION'S DENIAL

We have received a statement from the Russian Financial, Industrial, and Commercial Association in Paris—referred to in the Moscow trial documents and proceedings as the Russian Committee of Industry and Commerce—refuting the allegations made in the Bill of Indictment against the association.

The statement describes as pure invention the allegations that the association is in contact with the so-called Union of Engineering Associations (Industrial Party) in Russia; that it gave financial support to the accused and that it had arranged contact between the accused and the French General Staff so that they should work cooperatively, thus preparing for foreign intervention. The association has never had any relations with the accused, never organized any meetings, never given the accused any funds, and, in general, never had any contact whatsoever with them.

ANGLO-SOVIET DEBTS AND CLAIMS

The Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee held its seventh meeting on Thursday. The allocation of the claims and counter-claims among the various sub-committees has required a considerable amount of preliminary investigation. Substantial progress has been made, and there are now only two outstanding questions which require to be settled before the sub-committees can begin their work. It was decided to set up two additional sub-committees, one to deal with the claims of the Soviet Government, and the other to deal with the claims of private Soviet citizens, for losses and damages caused by the Intervention. The functions and procedure of the sub-committees were also discussed.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

MR. FERGUSON APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 28

Sir George Perley, the Acting Prime Minister, officially announced to-day that Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, had accepted the post of High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Mr. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., has been leader of the Conservative Party in Ontario since 1930 and Premier of that province since 1923. He has been a member of the Ontario Legislature since 1905. He was in London during the recent meeting of the Imperial Conference and was then offered the High Commissionership by Mr. Bennett, in succession to the late Mr. P. C. Larkin. Mr. Ferguson took time to consider his decision and returned to Canada to consult his colleagues.

THE OUSTRIC COLLAPSE

BANKER ARRESTED

TARDIEU MINISTRY SHAKEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 28

An unexpected extension of the political repercussion of the Oustric case occurred to-day, beginning with the resignations of two Under-Secretaries of State and ending with a precarious majority of 14 for M. Tardieu on a vote of confidence in the Chamber. The figures were:—

For the Government	293
Against	279
Majority	14

The judicial aspect of the case also went a stage further with the arrest of M. Oustric himself, following the report of the investigating experts.

The result of the vote in the Chamber aroused an uproar among the Opposition, and shouts of "Clear out! Resign!" continued for several minutes. Finally M. Léon Blum rose and said that although the Government was under no constitutional obligation to resign, its authority was so hard hit that he and his friends, taking no further interest in the debate, would abstain from voting on the Government's resolution. M. Daladier promised similar action, or inaction, on the part of the Socialist-Radicals. Replying, M. Tardieu ironically congratulated both leaders on their decision, which, he said, was exactly proper and right. The two questions had unfortunately become hopelessly mingled—an inquiry into political morality and party rivalries. After further debate the vote was taken on the Government's resolution, and, the Socialist and Socialist-Radicals abstaining, the result was that 303 deputies voted for the Government and 14 against, a majority of 289.

The two Under-Secretaries who resigned, M. Falcoz, of the Public Works Department, and M. Lautier, of the Department of Fine Arts, both announced their decision in the form of a letter to M. Tardieu. M. Falcoz informed M. Tardieu that his relations with the Oustric Bank had been merely those of a private client, whose account was in perfect order, but as his connexion with M. Oustric had been called into question he intended to put the facts before the Committee of Inquiry. He had no fear of the result, but in order that the Committee's hands might be quite unfettered in its examination he preferred to resign office. M. Lautier, in his letter of resignation, explained that comment had been made upon his relations with M. Oustric, whom he had known from youth. He had waited for an opportunity to make a public explanation, which the appointment of the Committee now afforded, and for this purpose he desired to lay down his post in the Government.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

As soon as the news of the resignations became known in the Chamber three interpellations were put down on the Order Paper. The first stood in the name of M. Fabry, a Government supporter, and simply stated: "The Chamber, approving the Government's declaration and refusing all amendments, passes to the Order of the Day." The second, introduced by the Socialists, declared that the Chamber considered that "the Government no longer possessed the necessary moral authority to direct the affairs of the country"; and the third, introduced by the Socialist-Radicals, affirmed that the Chamber "regretted incidents calculated to prejudice the dignity and authority of the Parliamentary régime."

M. Tardieu, as soon as he was informed what was afoot, declared his readiness to accord priority to their discussion and to reply at once. Consequently, when, after an interval in the debate this afternoon, the matter came before the Chamber this evening, the Government, present in almost full strength, faced an excited and anxious House. Accepting immediate discussion, M. Tardieu listened to the polite request of M. Fabry that the Government should explain these resignations.

M. Tardieu replied that, with regard to the Bourse scandals, justice was following its course. The Government had also given its support to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, and on account of rumours launched in the Chamber it had requested the Court to ascertain whether members of the Government were implicated. Having learned yesterday that two Under-Secretaries stood in relationship with the banker and that they desired to explain their actions to the Committee, the Government had considered that the interests of the two Under-Secretaries would be best served by their resignations, which had been accepted. He had advised the leaders of the Opposition as to this in order to make it plain that the Government had nothing to conceal. He did not propose to fill up these posts, as that would imply a reflection upon them. He considered the Government had kept faith with the Chamber.

M. Landry, a member of the Radical Opposition, declared that the Government could hardly be considered to have emerged with credit from the affair, its credit was diminished, and it could no longer claim that it had the confidence of the Chamber.

M. Tardieu retorted that this amounted to a condemnation of the two Under-Secretaries unheard. For his own part, he had kept faith with the Chamber and had given proof that the affair should be fully examined.

M. Tardieu then demanded a vote of confidence against the Opposition's order of the day, when, as stated above, the Government's majority was reduced to 14.

EXPERTS' REPORT

The arrest of M. Oustric and M. Bloch followed the delivery to the Examining Judge of the preliminary report of the experts appointed by the Court to examine the affairs of the Oustric group. Shortly afterwards M. Lefèvre, the Commissioner to the Court, went to the premises of the Banque Oustric furnished with the necessary warrants, and arrested M. Oustric and M. Bloch.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine questions arising out of the Oustric collapse and similar cases met this afternoon and elected as president M. Louis Marin by 18 votes to two. The Opposition members, who are highly chagrined at the small proportion of members they secured on the committee, declined to take part in the voting, and M. Daladier, the leader of the Socialist-Radicals, declined to allow himself even to be nominated for the presidency.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND CHRISTMAS

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association have decided that none of the London morning or evening newspapers will be published in London on Christmas Day or Boxing Day. This is in accordance with the custom that has prevailed for several years. Certain papers having Northern editions may publish in Scotland on Boxing Day for distribution in Scotland only.

FEDERATION FOR INDIA

THE "COMPONENT ELEMENTS"

LORD SANKEY'S STATEMENT

The Prime Minister, as president of the Indian Round-Table Conference, took the chair at the first full meeting of the Federal Relations Committee, held at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. Lord Sankey made a statement on the "component elements of federation." Two of his twelve draft heads of subjects were referred to a sub-committee, which will meet on Monday morning.

The Prime Minister explained that it was proposed to have a general discussion on the "heads" prepared by Lord Sankey, and then to refer them to special sub-committees for investigation and amplification, and for the suggestion of methods for overcoming difficulties. The reports of the sub-committees would come before the Committee, and he hoped the Conference would succeed in embodying its conclusions in a series of resolutions.

It was agreed that Lord Sankey's "heads" should be adopted in the provisional agenda. There was some discussion on the preamble, which runs:—

The present and future prosperity of India would best be promoted by a Federal Union of All India, effected on principles that would secure the diversified interests of the various States and Provinces and would ensure efficiency, harmony, and stability in the working of the Union.

One member desired to insert in the preamble the word "Dominion," overlooking the fact that it is not the introduction to any draft measure but merely a statement introducing the dozen heads of subjects which follow.

COMMITTEE'S TASK

The Prime Minister suggested that each of the 12 "heads" should be referred, after general discussion, to a small sub-committee, whose duty it would be to examine them in much closer detail than was possible at a full meeting of the Committee, and to suggest how the various difficulties inherent in each could be overcome. The Prime Minister also said that it was most important that they should get on with their work as quickly as possible, and it was agreed to remit the first "head"—"the component elements of federation"—to a sub-committee to be appointed by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Business Committee. It was also decided that, as the second "head"—the type of Federal Legislature most suited to India and the number of Chambers of which it should consist—was closely connected with the first, both subjects should be referred to the same sub-committee.

Lord Sankey, who explained that he did not desire to express any personal opinion, but wished to speak "as a Judge when summing up," said in his statement on "the component elements of the Federation":—

Theoretically, there are several possibilities: (1) A union of all the States on the one hand and British India on the other, combining to make a Federation; (2) a federation of British India and of all the States, each entering singly (on the one side British India, and on the other the States entering singly); (3) a federation of which the component elements are each Province and each State, as, for example, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

Three things must be borne in mind: (1) British India is at present a unitary State divided for purposes of convenience into provinces, not a number of provinces federated to form a State; (2) there is hardly any organic connexion between the States or any two or more of them. It might happen—I do not say it would—that one State might find a difficulty in coming in, but I hope not; (3) there is no organic connexion between the States, or any one of them, and British India. The ties between the Government of India and the States are the treaties and sanads and the powers resulting from the doctrine of paramountcy, but the subjects of the States are not British subjects.

It is to be noted from the point of view of the States that the matters to be considered are not exhausted by the dichotomy of (1) matters of common concern to be made over to the Federal Government, whatever it is; or (2) matters of concern only for the individual States, to remain with that State Government; but also there is a third category which I only want to indicate and not to put out in detail. The third category is: matters arising from the theory of paramountcy. Also from the point of view of the Provinces, the dichotomy is not merely (1) matters of common concern dealt with by the Federal Government; or (2) matters of concern to the individual Provinces to be dealt with by the Provincial Government; there is also a third category—namely, matters of common concern to British India, hitherto dealt with by the Government of India.

A FOURTH CATEGORY

Lord Sankey gave a few examples, mentioning "things like Customs, Excise, penal and civil code," and added:—

There might even be a fourth category—namely, matters upon which normally the Provincial Government may function, but may be subject to some overriding power from the centre. On this there might be two alternatives: an overriding power in the Federal Government or an overriding power in the Crown acting through the Viceroy.

Later, the Prime Minister had a conference with the Business Committee—on which Lord Peel has taken Sir Samuel Hoare's place—on the nominations to what is to be known as the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. It consists of Lord Sankey (chairman), Mr. Lees Smith, M.P., Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., and Lord Lothian, of the British delegation; the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, and Colonel Haksar, of the Indian States delegation; Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Jayakar, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. Gavin Jones, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, and Sir Sultan Armad, of the British Indian delegation.

On Monday afternoon the full Committee will meet to resume discussion of the remaining 10 "heads of subjects," beginning with the third, "the powers of the Federal Legislature."

ALLOTMENT GARDENS FOR UNEMPLOYED

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a Committee (1) to promote generally the cultivation of allotment gardens by unemployed persons or persons who are not in full-time employment, and to stimulate the formation of voluntary local committees or societies for the furtherance of that object; and (2) to make arrangements for the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for any such persons.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

Sir William Waterlow (Chairman), Sir Francis D. Acland, Miss Maud Bower, Captain L. F. Ellis, Dr. Joan Fry, Mr. Joseph Gibbins, M.P., Mr. Milner Gray, M.P., Mr. J. E. C. Johnson, Alderman F. Moore, Mr. F. M. Osborn, Lord Plymouth, Mr. G. H. Purvis, Mr. John H. Robson, Mr. George W. Whitlock, with Mr. C. W. Sabin, of the Ministry of Agriculture, as liaison officer.

The secretary of the Committee is Mr. G. W. Giles, F.R.H.S., to whom all communications should be addressed at 40, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

NEW REGULATIONS ON MONDAY

The Ministry of Transport yesterday issued an announcement to remind the public of the dates on which various parts of the Road Traffic Act come into force. These dates have already been notified in *The Times*.

Part I., which includes new regulations for the issue of driving licences, is to come into force on Monday next, with the exception of Sections 10, 17, 19, and 25. Section 10, which provides for the abolition of the speed limit of ordinary motor-cars and motor-cycles, is to come into force on January 1, and Section 17, which deals with the requirements as to employment of drivers and attendants on motor-vehicles and trailers, will become effective on the same date.

Part II., dealing with the provision to be made against third party risks, will come into force on January 1.

Part III., which amends the law relating to highways and deals with the offences of neglecting to comply with traffic directions and of leaving vehicles in dangerous positions, becomes effective on Monday.

Part IV., which deals with the licensing and regulation of public service vehicles (motor-omnibuses and motor-coaches) is to come into force on Monday so far as is necessary to enable the Traffic Commissioners and their staffs to be appointed. Further provisions of this part of the Act are to come into force on January 1 for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to receive applications for licences, consents, &c., and to consider them and reach decisions, but the final date on which this part of the Act will become fully operative—i.e., when services of public service vehicles can be operated only under the Traffic Commissioners' licences, has not yet been finally determined. The provisional date which the Minister has in mind for this purpose is April 1 next.

Part V., conferring additional powers on local authorities with respect to the running of public service vehicles, is to come into force on January 1 for the purpose of enabling these authorities to apply to the Traffic Commissioners for their consent to run public service vehicles on new routes outside their areas and for enabling them to make the working agreements with other operators, whether municipal or private, which are authorized by section 105. It is intended that this part shall become fully operative at the same date as Part IV.

The Minister has already announced his intention of deferring the operation of section 19, which deals with the limitation of time for which drivers of certain vehicles may remain continuously on duty until February 1, but no order has yet been made. The Minister proposes shortly to confer with representatives of the railway and canal companies and highway authorities with regard to the provisions of section 25, which deals with the restriction of the use of weak bridges by heavy vehicles, but the date on which this section, which will involve the replacement of a very large number of notices on bridges, will become operative has not yet been fixed.

PRESS AND OFFICIAL SECRETS

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S UNDERTAKING

Following a deputation of the Press to the Prime Minister on July 14 last, a memorandum was submitted to the Attorney-General suggesting the following alterations in procedure when dealing with civilians alleged to be concerned in offences under the Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920:—

"That section 9 of the Act of 1911 should be amended so as to vest in a Judge of the High Court or a Stipendiary Magistrate, instead of a Justice of the Peace, the power to grant a search warrant, and to provide that such search warrant should not be granted except with the consent in writing of the Attorney-General or Secretary of State for the Home Department. That sub-section 2 of section 9 giving power to superintendents of police where the case is one of great emergency, to give like authority to constables, should be deleted, and that section 6 of the Act of 1920 should provide for the consent in writing of the Attorney-General or the Secretary of State for the Home Department being obtained before an officer of police or sentry on duty could demand information as to the commission of offences."

On Wednesday of last week Lord Riddell, Messrs. Tom Clarke, O. Pulvermacher, W. Lints Smith, and T. W. McAra (Newspaper Proprietors' Association), W. Will (Press Association), and Peter B. M. Roberts (Newspaper Society) were met by the Attorney-General, with whom were Mr. E. H. Tindal Atkinson, Director of Public Prosecutions, and Sir Ernley Blackwell (Home Office).

After a lengthy discussion of the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the Press, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the heads of all Government Departments concerned, gave an undertaking that none of the powers given by the Acts will be exercised against the printers, proprietors, publishers, or editors of a registered newspaper in regard to matter which has already been published in the Press, except with the express approval of the Attorney-General or a Secretary of State.

THE PRINCE TO VISIT BRAZIL

INVITATION FROM THE NEW GOVERNMENT

The Foreign Office issued the following announcement last night:—

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation extended to him through the Brazilian Ambassador in London by the Provisional Government of Brazil to visit Brazil on his return journey from the Argentine Republic next spring.

In delivering the invitation, the Brazilian Ambassador emphasized the great pleasure which the visit of his Royal Highness would afford both to his Government and to the Brazilian nation, and expressed the hope that his Royal Highness would consider the invitation as a proof of the high respect and great esteem in which he is held in Brazil, as well as of the traditional friendship of Brazil for Great Britain.

SHIPYARD CLOSED FOR TWO MONTHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, Nov. 28

It is officially stated to-day that Messrs. Workman Clark (1928), Limited, have decided to close down their shipyard for a period not exceeding two months from December 20. The engine works will be closed for a period of one month from the same date. This step has been rendered necessary by the depressed state of the shipping industry, which has caused shipowners to request delay in the construction and delivery of new vessels as much as possible.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff close at Christmas for the customary week's holiday only.

LORD STONEHAVEN

Lord Stonehaven arrived in the Clyde yesterday on board the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl on his return home after completing five years' service as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. In a statement he said that Australia, like other countries, was passing through difficulties, but he had absolute confidence in the ability of the Australian people to cope with them, probably more quickly than other countries of the world.

Lord and Lady Stonehaven proceeded in the liner to Liverpool, whence they will entrain for London.

SAFETY OF ST. PAUL'S

PROPOSED "SACRED AREA"

TOO DEEP BASEMENTS

The formation of a "sacred area" round St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of preserving the building from danger is now receiving the serious attention of the City Corporation. It is proposed that a space shall be defined within which no excavations shall be permitted which would imperil the safety of the fabric.

The Cathedral authorities have long recognized the importance of the subject, the urgency of which has frequently been referred to. The large expenditure on the restoration of the building has led to a revival of the question, particularly in view of the expiration of leases of premises near the Cathedral and the possible erection of buildings which would require deep basements. Early this year Canon Alexander, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, sent to the Corporation a resolution of the representative committee to the effect that the Corporation should be approached "with a view to ascertaining if definite steps can be taken to control the construction of basements in the vicinity of the Cathedral." It was pointed out that the Dean and Chapter have been warned repeatedly by their advisers to guard against dangers arising from underground operations in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, but as things are at present they have no power to find out the nature of any such work, and have to depend for their information on the courtesy of the owners of the property being reconstructed.

It has been stated that the level of the lowest floor of a building is determined by the Corporation, but that the Corporation has no control over the foundations, and that builders must go down low enough to secure the safety of the superstructure. For the purpose of removing any danger to St. Paul's, the Cathedral authorities have urged that powers should be obtained to ensure that no deep underground works are constructed within a defined area around the building.

The subject is being considered by a committee of the City Corporation and a plan has been prepared showing an area around the Cathedral in which it is suggested there should be no excavations that would be a source of danger to the building. The plan, it is understood, has been a subject of discussion between the committee and the Cathedral authorities. If what has been described as the Sacred Area is decided upon, Parliamentary powers, it is stated, will be required to give the Corporation the necessary control over work of excavation.

A THANKOFFERING

A tempera painting, by Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, of Fleet-street facing up Ludgate-hill towards St. Paul's, has been presented anonymously to the London Museum through the National Art-Collections Fund. The picture, which is called "Amongst the Nerves of the World," is given by "A. M. D. G." to the citizens of London as a thankoffering for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral." It is to be hung with a similar Nevinson painting of "London from Waterloo Bridge," presented through the National Art-Collections Fund two years ago by Mr. R. Just Boyd. An oil painting of "Strand on the Green," near Kew, painted about 1800, showing a State barge on the river, has been purchased by the Museum.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen will leave London for Sandringham to-day, travelling by Royal train from King's Cross shortly before 1 o'clock. The Court will remain at Sandringham for about a week, and then the King and Queen will return to London for a short stay before going back to Sandringham for Christmas.

The King received the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of New Zealand at Buckingham Palace yesterday, when they took leave of his Majesty before their return home.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Golders Green	DIE FLEDERMAUS	2.30
	IL TROVATORE	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	2.30 & 8.45
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE À LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
Sha

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate east wind; cloudy; occasional slight rain or drizzle; mist locally; milder.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Some rain over most of England, but mainly fair in Scotland and Ireland. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The largest graving-dock in the world is to be constructed by the Southern Railway Company at Southampton to accommodate the big vessel which the Cunard Steamship Company is to build. (p. 9)

The Miners' Federation delegate conference in London yesterday rejected the proposed "spread-over" of hours, and this put an end to the proceedings of the Welsh Conciliation Board, where the owners were making an offer to continue present wages on a temporary "spread-over" to give a period for discussion. It is feared that stoppages of the mines in South Wales and Scotland on Monday are inevitable. (p. 12)

The general managers of the railways have been informed by the N.U.R. and the Railway Clerks' Association that they cannot agree to the proposals for reduction of pay and alteration of conditions. The unions submit claims and it is anticipated that the questions at issue will come before the Wages Boards. (p. 9)

Mr. William Rothenstein gave at the Royal Academy last evening a lecture entitled "How do the Arts stand to-day?" (p. 8)

Sir John Simon lectured on "The Constitution of India" at the University of Manchester yesterday. (p. 7)

The formation of a "sacred area" round St. Paul's Cathedral, in which there should be no excavations which would imperil the building, is being considered by the City Corporation. (p. 12)

Fines were imposed at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday on two men concerned in the manufacture of sweets alleged to contain arsenic which caused illness among a large number of children in the borough recently. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons the Nationality of Women Bill was read a second time, Mr. Clynes indicating the lines on which the Government hoped to introduce legislation on the subject. (p. 7)

The Prime Minister has sent a letter of good wishes to Mr. Hall, the Labour candidate in the Whitechapel by-election. (p. 7)

Polling took place in the East Renfrew by-election yesterday and it is expected that the result will be declared between 1 and 2 p.m. to-day. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

In its Note to the League of Nations on the troubles in Upper Silesia the German Government declares that many thousands of the German minority were prevented from voting in the recent Polish elections, and describes alleged acts of terrorism. (p. 11)

The Paris Aero Show was opened yesterday. A description is given by our Special Correspondent of some of the newer types of machines exhibited. (p. 11)

Signor Bellotti, a former Italian Minister, has been sent to *confino* for "anti-Fascist activities," and Signor Belloni, formerly Podestà of Milan, has received a similar sentence. (p. 11)

The Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge were entertained at a farewell dinner in Pretoria yesterday. (p. 11)

Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, has accepted the post of High Commissioner of Canada in London. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen will leave London to-day for Sandringham. (p. 12)

General Sir Philip W. Chetwode to-day takes over the post of Commander-in-Chief in India from Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood. (p. 7)

SPORT

The Newbury November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

Oxford University beat Queen's Club in a Squash Racket match at Queen's Club yesterday by three matches to two. (p. 6)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Railway Directors' Fees; Treasury Bill Results; Low Rate for New Zealand Bills; South American Banking; An Australian Bank's Dividend; Finance Company's Setback; Waterlow and Sons' Accounts; and Unprofitable Marine Underwriting. (p. 18)

In Lombard Street money was more plentiful and loan rates again declined. Discount rates were slightly easier. The Bank reported the sale of £364,000 in bar gold. Small declines occurred in the New York, French, and Italian exchanges; Spanish currency depreciated. Silver declined ¼d. to 16 7-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

In the Stock Markets yesterday Oil and Mining shares closed weak, mainly as the result of renewed French selling. In the Industrial market liquidation took place in United Molasses and Turner and Newall. Home Railway stocks made a further slight recovery. (p. 18)

THE MINERS' FOLLY

The decision of the national delegate conference of the Miners' Federation yesterday was an act of blind folly. It appears to make inevitable a stoppage of work in the coalfields of South Wales and Scotland on Monday, and nothing but great good sense in several of the smaller districts will prevent stoppages there also, which will be wholly against the interests and the desires of the men immediately concerned. It appears, moreover, that the decisive votes in the conference were cast by men from other districts who will not be required to strike in consequence of the decision that was taken, and who have postponed consideration of the question whether they shall strike at all. The interests of the men in the different districts were at variance—or were thought to be—and those who will not suffer the consequence of yesterday's decision were instrumental in imposing that decision upon others who will immediately be without a means of maintenance. It would have been bad enough if the Federation had possessed this power over the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of men by virtue of the loyalty which binds men together in trade organizations; but it is worse that this power, which has been grossly misused, should have been conferred on the Federation by Parliament. In the last stages of the consideration of the Coal Mines Bill, Parliament gave to the Miners' Federation on the one hand and to the Mining Association on the other, a right of veto on the arrangement in any coalfield of a "spread-over" of the working time. The spread-over plan permits of more than seven-and-a-half hours' work, though not more than eight, on some days, provided that the total amount of working time in a fortnight does not exceed ninety hours. The intention of the veto has never been in doubt. The miners had represented that they might be compelled to accept a spread-over arrangement against their will, and the single purpose of the Federation's veto was to provide an assurance of freedom of choice. In fact the Federation has robbed the district associations of freedom to choose. It has dictated.

In the second place, the decision of the delegate conference is a contemptuous disregard of the National Board which the Government have set up to be a court of appeal for the hearing of wage disputes referred to it from the coalfields. Unable to win the concurrence of the colliery owners for the resumption of national negotiations on conditions of employment, the miners obtained from the Government the alternative of the National Board. The Board met the wish of the miners for a central tribunal to which they could always refer a dispute not settled to their satisfaction in the area of its origin. It is true that the colliery owners regarded the Board with great misgivings, the causes of which need not be examined now, and that they have declined not only to cooperate in its formation but also to appear before it and defend their proposals. Nevertheless the Board has been established and has begun to operate. It heard the first appeal, the case from South Wales, on Thursday, and its recommendations are published in our issue of to-day. Those recommendations had the immediate effect of providing ground on which the negotiators of the owners and the miners could meet, and, in fact, they had met and were discussing new temporary terms of employment with good hope of reaching an interim agreement when the delegate conference cut the ground from beneath their feet. The basis of the renewed negotiations, which the National Board had recommended, was a spread-over of the working hours. Down came the veto of the conference, and the miners' representatives, no longer possessed of authority or freedom, had no option but to withdraw. The National Board itself was at the same time considering the reference from Scotland made by the Scottish Mineworkers' Union, and continued its examination of the facts before it, but, it may be imagined, not in good heart. The delegate conference has ignored and slighted a Board which came of the Federation's own desire and was substantially of its own creation. It has trodden under foot the Board's first decision.

In the third place, the delegate conference has once again exhibited a narrow inability to understand and legislate for the requirements of an industry with diverse conditions and varying needs. It has not weighed the enormous difficulties and the burden of costs that will fall on the industry as a whole, but particularly on some areas that can bear them least, as soon as the working day is shortened. By an arbitrary decree it has forbidden what the Statute allows, what the National Board has recommended, and what the circumstances demand. It has set aside reasonableness and forbidden accommodation, insisting on a seven-and-a-half hour day of uniform rigidity and defeating the intention of the Legislature. In these circumstances the question of the fitness of the Miners' Federation to exercise an unlimited veto on the "spread-over" cannot be ignored. The veto must be revised. In the more reasonable of two statements he made last night MR. COOK appeals for a few days' respite from the natural consequences of the Federation's action in order that the delegate conference may have opportunity "to reconsider the whole position." If MR. COOK has in mind the reversal of yesterday's decision he is suggesting the least that is necessary. The Federation has not yet even quasi-legislative powers, but it has usurped them by straining the spirit, if not the letter, of an Act of so recent a date that the mind of Parliament cannot be in doubt. Leaving out the Northumberland and Durham coalfields, where it has been possible with comparative ease to extend to all grades the seven-and-a-half-hour day hitherto limited to the men working at the coal face, there is no district now working eight hours which has agreed to work seven and a half without a revision of wages. In some of these districts—MR. SHINWELL hopes in all—a renewed effort of good sense and good will may tide over the emergency of the next few days and so prevent unnecessary unemployment. But it has been established now that in the larger districts, soon to include Lancashire as well as South Wales and Scotland, something approaching the present duration of work, and certainly shifts of eight hours, will be necessary if wages, already lower than anyone likes to see them, are not to fall still lower. All the miners do not yet seem to realize that it is coal that pays wages. If the industry cannot afford the cost of a seven-and-a-half-hour day, with its reduced production, then sheer necessity requires action to postpone at once the hours section of the Coal Mines Act. The circumstances of the industry and the wages of the miners call for it. Let the marketing schemes have a fair trial, and in the meantime let the owners and the miners look well ahead to avert the danger of another acute crisis next July—when the seven-hour day is due to return—and prepare an agreement of good will on hours and wages that will bring to an industry, scarred by ill will, some years of confidence and rest from strife.

Buildings Round St. Paul's

It is a matter of congratulation that the City of London Corporation is now giving careful consideration to the proposal to form a "sacred area" round St. Paul's Cathedral. This action comes none too soon. Many of the leases of property in the near neighbourhood of St. Paul's are about to end, and schemes for rebuilding will soon be under discussion. Deep foundations will be needed if large and high buildings are erected, and there appears to be no doubt that such foundations must imperil the safety of the Cathedral. Last April CANON ALEXANDER addressed a letter to the Corporation on this subject in which he urged that definite steps should be taken to control the construction of basements; but it was pointed out by SIR ERNEST LAMB that the matter is not so simple as it might appear. The Corporation, he stated, has power to determine the level of the lowest floor of every new building, and can make an order for demolition if its regulations are infringed, but it has no power to prevent the digging of deep foundations. In this matter the builder is free to take what steps he may think necessary for the safety of the superstructure. That freedom cannot properly be restricted.

It is obvious, therefore, that, if a sanctuary is to be formed, it must either be constituted by voluntary action, or the Corporation must have exceptional powers of control over the type of building to be erected within the area. Recourse to Parliament will be necessary if such control is to be obtained. The DEAN and CHAPTER of St. Paul's are naturally anxious that there should be as little delay as possible in conforming with their wishes because they have been repeatedly warned by their advisers that these represent the only safe course if the newly restored fabric of the Cathedral is to be preserved from danger. In the circumstances there will be general agreement that powers, if they are demonstrably necessary, should be sought. As it is obvious that hardship may be inflicted on the owners of property in the neighbourhood a particularly careful and comprehensive scheme would be necessary.

Unrest in Latin America

The political and social unrest in Latin America becomes increasingly serious. The series of revolutions earlier in the year might have been interpreted as the forcible revolts of "outs" against "ins" who had kept themselves too long in power; they were in the nature of General Elections in a violent form; and, had it not been for the financial and economic background, the successful revolutionaries might have looked forward to reigning in peace. But the financial weakness and economic distress, which gave the discontented "outs" their chance, remain to test the capacity of those who have forcibly seized control. In Argentina, where economic conditions are more favourable than in some of the other Republics, the new Government is firmly established—though even in Buenos Aires labour discontent is effervescent. Brazil, which, it is announced this morning, will be visited by the PRINCE of WALES next spring, has suffered more seriously in the general depression, but the newly installed Government is tackling its graver difficulties with energy and decision. In Chile, too, the Government was able to show itself strong enough not long since to crush promptly a feebly planned attempt at revolt. But in Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Ecuador conditions are far less promising.

There has been serious rioting in the streets of Lima, the capital of Peru, in the last few days—with encounters between aggrieved workmen, helped by excitable students, and members of a new "Fascist" organization—and the temper of the workers threatens bloodshed on the oilfields. In Venezuela unemployment and distress have roused such popular discontent that the Government's chances of survival are precarious. There was a recent attempt to assassinate the President of one of the States, and it is doubtful if the President of the Republic, DON JUAN BAUTISTA PEREZ, and the "power behind the throne," GENERAL GOMEZ, will be able to ride the storm. Bolivia and Ecuador are almost as badly disordered. In all these countries the cause of the trouble is the same—economic depression. The good times were incautiously exploited. Extravagant borrowing and spending and the concentration upon very few lines of production were all very well in the day of prosperity; but when the general "slump" came there was nothing to fall back on. There were no reserves and—a cardinal factor—in the existing order of those countries there were no means of coping with the social consequences of the depression. There was no organized method of dealing with the inevitable unemployment. Economic forces had to take their course unregulated. The result is the present incoherently but threateningly expressed discontent of the workers. Some of them, not only in the more disturbed Republics, but also in the Brazilian State of São Paulo, are turning to a vague form of Communism. There is evidence of inspiration and encouragement from Moscow, but the Communist principles of the more extreme workers need not be taken as an indication that labour is thinking of a Communist experiment. They are rather to be regarded as a sign of an increasing anger at unexpected hardship. With labour in such a state of mind the wisest Government is needed to tide countries like Peru and Venezuela over the crisis, and unfortunately their administrations seem to rest on precarious foundations.

British Aircraft Abroad

The Paris International Aero Show, which was opened yesterday in the Champs Elysées, is, says the dispatch of our Aeronautical Correspondent, predominantly commercial. That, in these comparatively peaceful days, was only to be expected. Aeroplane and aero-engine manufacturers in this country, who have never yet taken a large share in this particular show, appear to have followed their usual policy. Since Germany, Holland, Italy, and the United States are the other nations competing in the exhibition, it might have been hoped that more of our own aircraft firms would have thought it worth while to produce the evidence that they can hold their own with the best that the foremost air Powers of the world can produce. It is, however, some consolation to learn that among the military aircraft there is little in the show that compares well with British design, that the small group of British exhibits is on the whole effective and convincing, and that the influence of the engine designs of the Bristol Company, the Armstrong Siddeley, and the Rolls-Royce firms is shown in the designs and improvements on half a dozen of the stands.

The general inference seems to be that, from the British point of view, the Paris Show has been regarded as a preliminary to the British Empire Exhibition to be held in Buenos Aires next March and April, rather than as an end itself. At this exhibition, which is to be opened by the PRINCE of WALES, there will be a large air section, and our manufacturers and airmen may be trusted to show that British aeroplanes and British pilots—represented by a flight of R.A.F. machines to be carried across the Atlantic in the Eagle—are second to none in the world. In the last few days there have been one or two notable proofs on this side of the Atlantic of the quality of British aircraft. The successful trial flight of the new Handley Page liner, the first of a fleet of the largest passenger-carrying aeroplanes yet constructed; the order given by the Belgian Government for the supply of forty-five of the Firefly interceptor fighters; and the initiation of the scheme for equipping the land and sea branches of the Air Force with 250 of the new Hawker machines—Hart bombers and Fury single-seater fighters, capable of considerably greater speeds than the equivalent aircraft of other countries—are each in their way satisfactory evidence that the winner of the last two competitions for the Schneider Trophy is not only maintaining but improving on the standard of its previous achievements in the air. The money and time and careful research and experiment of which the Schneider victories were the outcome have not been wasted.

The Modern Playhouse

With the new Sadler's Wells Theatre to open with *Twelfth Night* next Twelfth Night, our Architectural Correspondent has been moved to examine this year's crop of new playhouses and cinema houses in London. In the playhouses he finds an increasing recognition of the principle that the play's the thing. To understand why the play has come to be anything less than the thing it would be necessary to go back to the Restoration, and to follow thence for two centuries a rather disreputable tale of repression and obstruction almost incessantly attacked by monkey-tricks and mosquito-bites of lawlessness beyond parallel for impudence and ingenuity. When KING CHARLES II. granted patents for two companies only, he confirmed the polite drama (the popular, or universal, drama being then in a decline) in the character which it had begun to assume before the Rebellion—that of a Court or "Society" entertainment. No reader of PEPYS but knows that in his days the audience was more the thing than the players, and the players more than the play. Later, as the middle class gained instruction and became interested in the drama, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, the only "legitimate" houses allowed (with the Haymarket thrown in for summer use), were forced to grow bigger and bigger. Their size restricted their choice of drama. Unable to see or to hear the finer points, the audiences fixed their attention on moments of spectacle, and (like provincial Italians at the Opera) on the performance of this or that famous passage. The rest of the time they spent in enjoying the busy hum of life on their own side of the curtain. Side-boxes and horseshoe circles can be beautiful (what more entrancing sight than the Covent Garden auditorium at the Opera before the War?). But they are really better fun when the curtain is down.

Not till the eighteen-sixties, at MARIE WILTON'S "dusthole" (with MR. BANCROFT already having a say in affairs), did the play begin to be once more the thing. And even then for years and years the ghost of the horse, so to speak, might still be seen in front of the motor-car. Those who attended the opening of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre early in 1913 were almost shocked at seeing—in England, for plays—an auditorium all straight lines, all raked, and never a pillar in the place. The play had come back. There would be small fear of distraction from the play in a house where the audience showed itself nothing but the back of its own head. The article on this page and the illustrations on another page reveal that architects have learned to concentrate the auditorium on the stage without a too chastening rigidity of line and mass; and meanwhile behind the scenes the improvement has been as great as in front. The theatre of modern times is a place where plays are acted and seen; and its social uses are confined for the most part to its foyer and its refreshment rooms, which are made very easy to enter and to leave. The cinema houses seem to lack the theatre's faith in its own wares; and that is doubtless a prudent and a laudable modesty. They rely upon marble halls (in which their ticket-holders are neither compelled nor forbidden to dwell), upon Spanish-Moorish gardens and fairy palaces under the sea. But, if they attempt rather to distract attention from their screens than to direct it to them, that is their look-out; and their outsides either enliven our streets like bright young things, or so debase them that they bring nearer the longed-for general revolt against vulgarity in building and advertisement. Of that revolt the modern house of plays need have no fear. One of its strongest points is that its new earnestness is not "high-brow," but full of colour and of gaiety; and its efficiency makes it alluring to the many, not forbidding.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE

LORD WINTERTON'S DISCLAIMER

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE F.B.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I shall be deeply indebted to you if you will permit me, through your columns, to deny the allegation which, according to both the Hansard and Press reports, was made against me in the House of Commons last night, the purport of which, owing to the noise, I did not catch at the time.

I was accused of calling Mr. Snowden "an insulting dog" in the clamour which followed a reference to Mr. Baldwin in the former's speech.

I used no such phrase, or anything remotely resembling it; it would, indeed, have been a grossly improper thing to have said in the House of Commons or anywhere else.

I am asking Mr. Speaker's permission to be allowed to deny this serious charge when the House meets on Monday; as, however, I am not sure if this will be possible under the rules of the House, I hope that *The Times* may be able to find space for this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINTERTON.

61, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, Nov. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Philip Snowden in winding up the Debate on the Conservative Vote of Censure was guilty of a complete misstatement of fact. As he refused to give way I was unable to contradict him at the time.

He stated that when the Federation of British Industries talked of reduction of costs they meant reduction of wages. It is a matter of fact that this body in no way deals with wages questions. These are dealt with exclusively by the Confederation of Employers' Organizations. In the interests both of accuracy and fairness, I request the courtesy of your columns in order to contradict Mr. Snowden's statement.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MOND.

House of Commons, Nov. 27.

LORD CARNARVON AND MR. PARNELL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The last volume of Queen Victoria's Letters, pp. 146-7, contains a letter from Lord Salisbury to the Queen relating to my father's, Lord Carnarvon's, interview with Parnell. Appearing as it does without any comment or reference to the very full accounts of the incident in the "Life of the Earl of Carnarvon," by Sir Arthur Hardinge, I think it well to recall what actually took place. Lord Salisbury says:—

> With respect to Lord Carnarvon it is impossible to disguise the fact that he has acted impulsively and with little foresight. Lord Salisbury does not think that Lord Carnarvon realized the shifty character of the man with whom he was dealing. It is difficult to judge exactly what passed; but it is evident that Lord Carnarvon took singularly little precaution to protect either himself or his colleagues from misunderstanding. . . . It will be necessary for him (Lord Salisbury) to speak very distinctly in order to counteract Lord Carnarvon's language.

This letter reads as if Lord Carnarvon had entered into negotiations with Mr. Parnell without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. The exact reverse was the case, as Lord Salisbury himself stated in 1886, saying, "Lord Carnarvon treated me absolutely without reserve." Again, on behalf of his uncle in 1888 Mr. Arthur Balfour acknowledged this and also, speaking for himself, in 1888 (see Lord Carnarvon's Life, pp. 244-248), Lord Salisbury was not only consulted, but discussed the advisability of the step before the meeting, with Lord Carnarvon and Lord Ashbourne, the Irish Chancellor. Immediately afterwards Lord Carnarvon went straight to Hatfield, drew up and submitted a memorandum of the conversation to Lord Salisbury (see Life, pp. 174-8). Lord Salisbury read and accepted the memorandum and said that the conversation "seemed to him to have been conducted with perfect discretion, and that he agreed in the line Lord Carnarvon was pursuing." It was then agreed that as the interview was now over the Cabinet should not be told about it, contrary to Lord Carnarvon's advice and wish; moreover, Lord Salisbury decided that the Queen should not be informed. At Lord Salisbury's request, who feared it might damage the party, Lord Carnarvon delayed his statement on the subject and chivalrously shouldered the responsibility for a move in which he had the full concurrence, more, the approval, of the Prime Minister.

I think, Sir, your readers will agree that in the circumstances Lord Salisbury's letter of June 14, 1886, requires this comment.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINIFRED BURGHCLERE.

30, Green-street, W.1, Nov. 28.

A SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I call the attention of your readers to the mystery which still surrounds the State subsidy offered last week by Mr. Snowden to grand opera in this country?

Endeavours have been made by the process of questions in the House of Commons addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to elucidate some of the problems. These questions have been invariably transferred from the Treasury to the Post Office, with the result that they have come so late on the Order Paper that we have not been able to put the supplementary questions that we desired. It might have been thought that in a novel departure from precedent such as the Chancellor has initiated he would have preferred to make a full statement himself on the subject. What we desire to know is

(1) Why grand opera rather than a national theatre has been chosen for a Government subsidy.
(2) Has any arrangement been made for the lease of Covent Garden Theatre beyond 1932 and at what price?
(3) Why the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, which apparently has no resources of its own, has been chosen as the sole organization to receive this grant.
(4) Why the Imperial League of Opera with its upwards of 40,000 members (the majority of whom are people in humble circumstances) and its guaranteed income of some £30,000 to £40,000 a year for five years was completely ignored in the negotiations that preceded the subsidy.

Those responsible for organizing the Imperial League of Opera recognize that the present is no time to place additional burdens on the taxpayers of this country. They certainly would never have subscribed in their thousands to subsidize opera from their savings if they had known they were also to be taxed by the Exchequer for the same purpose. They consider the subsidy both undesirable and unnecessary.

The confusion, mystery, and muddle which have attended this inappropriate act of generosity on the part of the Government does not tend to make grand opera popular nor its production easier. "Non opus sed Opera" may well constitute the epitaph of a Government which prefers to commit suicide rather than die of inertia.

Yours truly,
V. A. CAZALET.

House of Commons.

ASH-TRAYS FROM THE VICTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a result of the paragraph which appeared in *The Times* on November 6, announcing that copper from H.M.S. Victory is being turned into ash-trays, which are being sold at 2s. 6d. each for the benefit of the Victory Restoration Fund, we have been overwhelmed with orders.

Orders for several thousands of these trays have been received. The orders come from all parts of the country, Continent, and Empire, and are being fulfilled as rapidly as trays can be manufactured. We have copper enough left to make several thousands more of the trays, and any further orders received by December 6 will be dispatched to be received in time for Christmas. All orders should be addressed to me, cheques and postal orders being made payable to "Victory Souvenir Fund."

Yours faithfully,
A. HOOD, for Maintenance Commander, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

November 26.

MODERN THEATRE DESIGN

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"

STAGE AND SCREEN

(By Our Architectural Correspondent)

The announcement by the Governors of the Old Vic that they have decided to open the reconstructed Sadler's Wells Theatre on January 6, 1931, with a performance of *Twelfth Night*, is a good pretext for considering the present tendency in theatre design as illustrated at Sadler's Wells and elsewhere. With this in mind seven new theatres, including Sadler's Wells, all completed within the present year, were visited.

The general conclusion formed can be summed up by saying that modern theatre design is increasingly dominated by the principle that "the Play's the thing." In each of the theatres the architectural interpretation of the principle is on slightly different lines; and, as will be noted presently, there is a broader general difference between the "legitimate" and the cinema theatre in what may be called the aesthetic interpretation of the principle than that suggested by the nature of the performance; but all the new theatres are designed to give an uninterrupted view of the stage from every part of the house to as large an audience as possible in comfortable seats and conditions of temperature and ventilation.

This sounds so obvious a statement of the requirements of a theatre that one might be pardoned for supposing that the principle was always observed, but it is only necessary to sit out a performance at one of the older theatres to see that, while in matters of production "the Play's the thing" might have been even more pointedly accepted in the past than it is now, the architectural recognition of the principle is comparatively new. In the older theatres the boxes are often designed and placed as if to be seen in rather than to see from, and they obstruct the view from other parts of the house; the floor of the stalls and pit is insufficiently raked; the proscenium not only frames but conceals the performance from the sides; and the supports of circle and gallery have to be dodged. As for temperature and ventilation, they are matters of luck rather than good management.

THE OLDER VIEW

That these conditions were due to stupidity in the older theatre designers may be doubted. The truth is much more interesting than that. What it amounts to is that the change in theatre design corresponds to two other changes: in the attitude to the theatre as an institution, and in the attitude to architecture as an art. The older view of the theatre as an institution was well summed up in Thackeray's retort to the young man who said, "What play?" when asked if he liked going to the play—"Stupid: I mean The Play." Going to the theatre in the older view was very much of a social occasion with a sentimental flavour. You might see and hear the play only in snatches, but you were at the play, with all the enchanting associations that are enlarged upon in the pages of Lamb. We, on the other hand, are much more inclined to get down to "brass tacks" in our pleasures; we are possibly less learned in and critical of the actual performance than our forefathers were, but we demand to see and hear what we have paid for. As for what we retain of interest in rank and fashion, the function of the boxes is now taken over largely by the illustrated Press. The change in the attitude to architecture as an art may be summarized by saying that in the older view architectural effect was something distinct from architectural function, whereas they are now generally considered as one. Since "functionalism" is now in the air, it may be well to observe that, as illustrated in modern theatre design, it appears to bear no relation to style; and practical convenience in the newer theatres is by no means in proportion to conscious modernism in design. To the changes noted, which are social and aesthetic rather than material in themselves, must be added another of enormous importance—that in methods of construction. It is not too much to say that the modern theatre was made possible when the cantilever principle superseded the post and beam for the support of circles and galleries.

Sadler's Wells, though it is not yet finished, appears to go farthest in uncluttering the conditions for witnessing the performance. A few words about old Sadler's Wells, the oldest theatre in London, may be of interest. First of all there was the music-house of one Sadler, who, in 1683, rediscovered the well of "excellent steel waters," which had been known and used in the time of Stephen. It is a pity that Ned Ward's racy description of the music-house company cannot be quoted. The well ceased to attract, and in 1764 the music-house was pulled down and the first Sadler's Wells Theatre was built by Rosoman. The present reconstruction, by Messrs. Frank Matcham and Co., who were the first architects to cantilever galleries in theatres, is the last of a long series, but the well, though covered up, remains.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS

Externally the new Sadler's Wells, in Rosebery-avenue, may be described as an impressive composition of masses in brick with a Georgian flavour. There is a canopy over the principal entrance, and a group of three stone-dressed windows and a decorative panel by Mr. Hermon Cawthra above, but the building—which, incidentally, will make a good neighbour to Mr. H. Austen Hall's Metropolitan Water Board offices and share with them the sympathetic recognition of a historical site—relies for architectural effect chiefly upon the proportion of the masses and the texture of the wall surfaces.

To enter is to be struck at once by the uninterrupted spaciousness of the interior, which is designed to seat 1,700. There are no boxes, the wing walls of the proscenium sweep out in a concave curve, and the circle and gallery have no visible supports. Unobstructed space, with a clear view of the stage from every part of the house, is matched by undistracting decoration. The walls throughout are coloured a light buff picked out here and there with discreetly gilded features, the woodwork being silver grey oak. Over the proscenium there is a scene from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, modelled in relief by Mr. Cawthra and tinted like old ivory, and the necessary warmth of colour will be provided by the carpet of mauve and vermilion. Several of the new theatres are more obviously "modern" in style, but there is none of them so modern in its concentration upon the business of the stage, and the compliment to the audience—a psychological factor often forgotten by architects—is proportionately high. At the new Sadler's Wells you are taken for granted as an intelligent person.

On the whole, the most pointed of the new "legitimate" theatres in its modernity is the Whitehall, designed by Mr. E. A. Stone, an architect of great versatility. Opinion will always be divided as to how far modernity should be a matter of conscious design and how far an automatic result of getting down to contemporary needs, conditions and methods of

construction; and this is particularly true of the theatre, where mental preparation counts for a good deal. At any rate, there can be no doubt that, from the first glance at its tower-like façade, with tall windows, the Whitehall Theatre prepares you for something brisk and up to date. There is some pretty decoration in the vestibule—carried out in satinwood panels and polished steel, with a mosaic floor and a silver ceiling picked out in green—but the auditorium is in a scheme of black and silver, with bright carpets and a Spanish shawl design in colour on the walls. The orchestra is under the stage behind a grille of stainless steel, and movement about the house (which seats 700) is particularly easy. Two of the six boxes are designed on the lines of observation boxes on American trains. An amusing feature is the circle saloon, which, to recall the previous occupation of the site, is treated like a ship's bar, in black and white, with American-cloth seats. What the Whitehall Theatre suggests is the atmosphere of combined comfort and alertness—not without a certain heartlessness—which becomes the modern comedy.

Mr. E. A. Stone also designed the new Prince Edward Theatre, in Old Compton-street, and the radical difference between the two is proof of his ready adaptability to situation and purpose. In deference to surroundings the exterior is of brick and tile, of a charming colour, with a brick colonnade over the entrances from Old Compton-street, and attics and dormers, with bright coloured window frames and shutters. On entering the large circular vestibule you are struck at once by the logic and simplicity of the planning, the approaches to stalls and dress circle being immediately obvious, and this impression remains throughout a tour of the theatre.

For instance, by means of a corridor bar at stalls level there is direct access from the front of the house to the power room beside the stage without disturbing the audience. Most of the boxes are at the back of the dress circle, affording a clear view of the stage, and, owing to the wide spacing between the rows, movement about the house (designed to seat 1,650) is easy. The various foyers, too, are spacious and comfortable. The colour impression is that of sober warmth, a scheme of fuchsia and gold predominating. A special feature at this theatre is the lighting control. The entire stage lighting is arranged at one rehearsal, and it only requires one push-button to produce any effect previously contrived. What strikes one about the Prince Edward, with its symmetrical planning, is that—apart from the concentration upon the stage which it shares with the other new theatres—it surpasses most in efficiency of working, including the reception, circulation and disposal of the audience as an audience.

THE SEVEN DIALS

Externally the Cambridge Theatre, Seven Dials, designed by Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, shows a very simple treatment of a corner site, with an open loggia in a half hexagon above the entrance, the stalls floor being practically at pavement level. The striking success, here, is the form of the auditorium, composed of two elliptical volumes and producing the effect of a great shell. It is, in fact, a monolithic shell of steel and concrete. The walls are treated with sprayed metal leaf, in parallel bands, ranging from silver through gold to bronze, which by their movement enhance the sweeping lines of the structure. Implied movement is, indeed, the secret of the design, the lighting as well as the decorations—both by Mr. Chermayeff—being organized and graduated to collect the attention and direct it to the stage.

The new Phœnix Theatre, Charing Cross-road, designed by Messrs. Bertie Crewe and Cecil Masey, in conjunction with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., the interior decorations by Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky and Mr. Vladimir Polunin, strikes one as being more sophisticated and "precious" than the others; as if it were designed for a special form of entertainment, combining spice and culture. The corner treatment, as a Florentine loggia, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, is well enough, though rather slight for its surroundings, but the longer frontage in Phœnix-street is fussy and trivial. The interior is great fun. That it is over-decorated, in the style of the Renaissance, is true, but it is full of engaging affectation—such as the names of architects and decorators in a Latin inscription in the vestibule—and the general colour effect of the auditorium, a rosy gold, produces a feeling of warm intimacy. Whether they are relevant or not, one cannot withhold affection from a theatre which displays on its safety curtain a copy of "The Triumph of Love," by Jacopo del Sellaio, and panels after Tintoretto, Titian and Giorgione, these being by Mr. Polunin.

NEW CINEMAS

To turn from the "legitimate" to the cinema theatre of the moment is to be struck by a remarkable change in attitude. With all their variations in style and decoration, the theatres hitherto considered are all designed on the principle that "the Play's the thing." Cinema theatres, on the other hand, seem to be designed in a profound lack of confidence in the film as a form of entertainment. They spread themselves on tea-rooms, lounges and lavish decorations. It is true that the two latest, the Finsbury Park Astoria and the New Victoria, show some improvement in this respect, but there is still the effect of something given away with a pound of tea. The fact that the Astoria was designed by Mr. E. A. Stone, the architect of the Whitehall and Prince Edward Theatres, suggests that this is a managerial rather than an architectural convention. In its essential features, and for practical purposes, the auditorium of the Astoria, to seat 4,000 people, is excellent, but the decorative treatment as a Spanish-Moorish garden, with the night-sky overhead, can hardly be said to concentrate attention upon the screen—unless by conducing to the mood in which "Rita" rhymes with "sweeter" and "completer."

At the New Victoria, designed by Messrs. W. E. Trent and E. Wamsley Lewis as associated architects, there is more confidence in the film and, as an exercise in conscious rather than inevitable modernism, it is an interesting building. To a person with a keen physical—or organic—sense of implied movement the jump from the vertical to the horizontal sections of the façades is rather disconcerting, but the effect is intended, and the details above the entrances—a sort of linen-fold treatment in stone, with polished black columns running up through the three canopies—are well designed. The auditorium is supposed to represent a fairy palace under the sea. The central dome gives it a circular tendency, and the drop lights resemble stalactites, while the seats and carpets have a wave pattern in green and blue. The treatment of the proscenium and organ front as one composition in polished steel is particularly ingenious.

Most of the new regular theatres, by the way, are also installed for the film. Does this mean that the specially designed cinema theatre is found to be superfluous except as a sort of pleasure palace? If so, it is the most destructive criticism of the film as a form of entertainment that has yet been advanced.

Obituary

MR. WALTER GREAVES

"HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE" AT THE TATE GALLERY

Mr. Walter Greaves, whose death, at the age of 84, last Sunday in hospital, following a slight accident, appears to have passed unnoticed, and has only now come to our knowledge, will go down to history as the author of one of the most remarkable works of untutored art that have been preserved—"Hammersmith Bridge on Boat-race Day," in the Tate Gallery. His association with Whistler, though it provided us with some interesting recollections, and at one time gave rise to acute controversy, was a matter of secondary importance. "Hammersmith Bridge," which was bought for the nation out of the Chantrey Bequest Fund in 1922, is not only an exceedingly interesting historical record, representing all classes of the community in holiday dress for the occasion, but in design and execution it anticipates many of the characteristics of a later phase of art. According to Greaves it was painted when he was 16, that is to say, about 1862, and before he met Whistler. Since he dated the acquaintance to the late fifties this would indicate a discrepancy, but the probability is that Greaves was older than the 84 given above.

It was in May, 1911, that Greaves first came before the public as the result of an exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, and his artistic reputation may be said to have been established by a notice in *The Times* of May 5. *The Times* critic observed that though Whistler no doubt helped to make Greaves an artist. "Hammersmith Bridge" showed that the Whistler influence to be seen in other works was a mere accident. The catalogue of the exhibition contained extracts from a letter from Greaves giving details of his life. He was the son of a Chelsea boat builder and he and his brother Henry were constantly rowing Whistler about—as their father had rowed Turner—sometimes spending whole nights on the river. In summer most of their evenings were spent at Cremorne Gardens—the advertisement of Cremorne appears on an omnibus in the Hammersmith picture—where they made sketches on brown paper to use during the day for their pictures and etchings.

The Greaves family lived at No. 10, afterwards at No. 3, Lindsey-row, and Whistler at No. 7, and he used to say to the Greaves sisters: "You are the pride of one end of the Row and I am the pride of the other." The two families became very intimate, and the Greaves brothers worked under and for Whistler for close on 20 years—getting ready his colours and canvases, preparing the grounds, and painting the patterns on the frames, attending, in fact, to all the routine work of the studio. How far Greaves is to be looked upon as a "pupil" of Whistler, and how far as a "studio assistant" does not matter, nor does the controversy, in which Pennell took part, which followed the Goupil Gallery exhibition. The important point is that, though Whistler undoubtedly helped Greaves, he, as the master of graceful evasion, was the wrong influence for the kind of talent that Greaves possessed. There is a rather pathetic remark bearing on this in the Greaves letter. "Before we knew Whistler, my brother and I were painting pictures of the Thames and Cremorne Gardens, both day and night effects, but we had been so accustomed to fill our pictures with numerous details that, when we came under Whistler's influence and teaching, his ideas naturally appeared to us strange at first, and difficult to carry out." If Whistler had taught Greaves to organize his "numerous details" all might have been well, but he persuaded him to leave them out, with a resulting conflict of aims. To quote *The Times* notice of 1911, "At first one is struck by their (the pictures') likeness to Whistler's work, and at the same time puzzled by their underlying originality. . . . He (Greaves) is not a painter of moods, like Whistler, but a painter of things in which he is profoundly interested, like de Hoogh."

At the time of the Goupil Gallery exhibition the work of Greaves as an artist was done. Next to "Hammersmith Bridge" it is probable that his best work is to be found in his paintings, drawings, and etchings of old Chelsea. He knew Carlyle, and painted his head after the sage had finished sitting for Whistler, and another striking painting by him was a full-length portrait of his sister "Tinnie"—who also sat to Whistler.

In 1922—when a further exhibition of his work, with some of his brother's, was held at the Goupil Gallery—through the efforts of the rector of Chelsea and several distinguished artists Greaves was admitted to the Charterhouse. Before his retirement he was a familiar figure in Chelsea—a tall and very lean old man in frock coat and top hat, always gloved, and generally carrying a portfolio under his arm.

MRS. ERSKINE

Mrs. Emmeline Erskine, whose death at the age of 95 was announced in *The Times* of yesterday, was a notable figure among a very wide circle of friends and relations, both in the generation of which she was almost the last survivor and of those which succeeded it. A correspondent writes of her:—

Born an Adeane of Babraham, her mother being a daughter of the first Lord Stanley of Alderley, she married the Rev. Thomas Erskine, the son of a Judge and grandson of Lord Chancellor Erskine. She belonged to large families on both her husband's side and her own, and she had the gift of making friends quickly in every walk of life. Her early interests were in the village life of her Cambridgeshire birthplace; later in her three successive rectory homes at Steppingley, Alderley, and Ufton; and for some years in Fife, which she dearly loved; but nearly half her 95 years belong to Westminster. She clung to her rooms with their high view of the towers even through the air raids, and seemed to feel no fears. Westminster, its needs, its inhabitants, and above all its Abbey, fulfilled all her love of poetry and romance. As long as she could get to the Abbey, under the shadow of which the last 40 years of her long life was spent, she was never absent from her place near the altar rails each Sunday. She was familiar with all who were connected with the services, and knew intimately the history of its walls. History was one of her great interests, and she made the driest facts appear romantic and alive.

Though she came of a purely English family, she adopted with passion the causes of the land and race to which her husband belonged, and identified herself with Scotland even to the point of becoming a champion of the Jacobites. The title of Pretender was not one to be safely applied to Prince Charlie in her presence. She read fast, without glasses, and remembered what she read; old books and new, modern novels and old poems. She learnt Gaelic in middle life, and went on reading it, as well as French, German, and Italian. She published one or two charming tales in her earlier days: "Marjory" and "Wyncote," and a perfect child's story, "Sweet William." Though in later life she lived alone, she never seemed to have a free moment, so varied were her occupations. Music and drawing were always a joy to her and above all handwork. She was always a beautiful needlewoman, and she learnt to make lace and to spin wool in middle age. She helped to start the plan of regular meetings at Westminster Hospital to mend the linen and so relieve the nurses, and this she carried on till but a short time ago. The many relations and friends who frequented her little room always found her at her work or her book, but always ready for discussion and always ready to help if help were needed. Her keen interest in every event, public or private, never ceased till a few weeks ago, and she gave forth her opinions with unhesitating force and wit. Young and old delighted in her talk, and one of the reasons for her attraction was the romantic glamour which she could cast even over commonplace things. The fall of a Ministry, the tales of the countryside, the rumours and reports of London life were all fraught to her with a hidden meaning, and consequently life was one long and thrilling adventure. She was no optimist as to the modern world, but behind her dark forebodings lay her strong conviction of a higher and an eternal life. Indeed, she would have said that only by the dangers and disasters of the present could the future and clearer life surely evolve. She was the mother of five sons, of whom only the eldest survives her.

MR. LYNNWOOD FARNAM

ORGANIST AND VIRTUOSO

The recent death in New York after an operation at the age of 45 of Mr Lynnwood Farnam, the eminent organist, is an irreparable loss to the world of music. Mr. Hubert J. Foss writes of him:—

Farnam was without dispute one of that class of virtuosos upon the organ who usually commend themselves but little to the serious student of music. But that was only the beginning. Technique and virtuosity he had in a superlative degree, but he shared them with his fellows, in America especially, and also all over the world. But where so many stopped, Farnam seemed to begin. The attractions for the mechanical pleasures of the organ, which have allured so many from the narrower path of the musical standard set by (for example) the organ compositions of J. S. Bach, touched him only sufficiently to make the machinery of the instrument his servant. After that his mind worked. It may be, indeed, that he started—he certainly represented as the leader—the tradition of serious organ-playing in America; he indeed had an influence upon the organ-playing of this country. He did not fall behind our best men in tradition, learning, inquiry, and scholarly mind; he excelled them in pure capacity of performance. Such technical skill, informed by so illuminated a mind, produced the highest achievement in organistship that the writer has ever heard.

Farnam had his greatest reputation in the United States, whither he migrated from Montreal about the end of the War. But he was Canadian-born, from Quebec province, and was musically educated at the Royal College of Music, where he was a scholar. His church in New York was that of the Holy Communion, far "down town" among the business quarter. He travelled much, playing, but always playing his own programmes. He had long attained that enviable but (in his case) unsought position of the specialist who can command a public. His fingers brought in the public, his mind informed them with the music once they were there ready to listen. In this he was a new kind of popular virtuoso.

Apart from his sojourn here in 1900-1904, he was well known in England as a player. He came here frequently and not only gave recitals but established a position in the minds of scholars and musicians as a very remarkable man. Only last week the writer was referring to him in a public lecture, at the end of which the chairman unreservedly referred to Farnam as the finest organist in the world. Such a judgment may sound enthusiastically rash, but it would be hard to imagine, not only a better organist, but a better combination of qualities to go together to make a better organist. Among other new organs that he played were that at Westminster Cathedral—the writer heard and watched him practise there after 9 o'clock one night, an unforgettable experience—and that at Liverpool Cathedral, which he considered the finest he had used on this side.

The thinker in Farnam came out both in his editorial work—sadly curtailed—and in his programmes. Only a few weeks have passed since we received news of the second occasion when he planned a series of recitals to perform the complete compositions for organ of J. S. Bach. Such a disregard of popular appeal can only lead to great public respect, and in this, as in other things, from his retiring position he gave a lead to the finest living musicians of all countries. He was essentially a Bach player. Nothing could flutter his technique, and he had just the sober and yet imaginative mind for the master. But his interest turned also to works by living composers, which he introduced with a fastidious taste that would become many others who play instruments more suited to the concert hall.

Farnam was a modest, unambitious man. He went his own way and won his place by sheer merit. When he was not playing he would have been taken by a passer-by for anyone quite ordinary. But he was not ordinary in his talents or in his character. He had attained a position unequalled by the age of 45. He remained himself throughout a man seeking to do better work. All musicians who knew him will feel deep regrets and the sense of opportunities tragically cut short.

MGR. CONSTANTINE VI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Nov. 28

Mgr. Constantine VI., the former Oecumenical Patriarch, died this morning after a brief illness. His All-Holiness was expelled from Turkey in 1925 as an exchangeable subject, and since then had resided in Greece. The funeral to-morrow will be at the public expense and with the highest honours, and a *Te Deum* will be sung in all churches throughout Greece.

A few days before his death Mgr. Constantine received a visit from the Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, to whom he signified his approval of the Greco-Turkish Agreements, a work of conciliation which had his blessing.

THE REV. G. C. CARTER

The Rev. George Charles Carter died at Weymouth on Thursday night at the age of 77. The son of the Rev. T. G. Carter, vicar of Linton, Kent, he went to Charterhouse in 1865, and was in both the cricket and the football elevens from 1870 to 1872, being captain of both in 1872. Going up to Trinity College, Oxford, he obtained a first class in modern history in 1876. Returning to Charterhouse as a master, he was ordained on that title, and was for some years curate of Farncombe. From 1887 to 1906 he was headmaster of Farnborough School, and was later vicar of Newnham-on-Severn, rector of Castle Camp, and rector of Bartlow. He retired in 1927.

R.A.F. CHANGES

NEW DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF

The Air Ministry announces the following appointments:—

AIR COMMODORE CHARLES STUART BURNETT, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., now Chief Staff Officer, Iraq Command, to be Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, with effect from January 31, 1931, vice AIR VICE-MARSHAL CYRIL LOUIS NORTON NEWALL, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M., on the latter assuming command of Wessex Bombing Area, Royal Air Force.

AIR COMMODORE WILFRID RHODES FREEMAN, D.S.O., M.C., to Command Headquarters, Transjordan and Palestine, with effect from December 6, 1930, vice AIR COMMODORE PATRICK HENRY LYON PLAYFAIR, M.C., on the latter completing his period of appointment.

GROUP CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER LLOYD COURTNEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., now Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry, to be Chief Staff Officer, Iraq Command, with effect from January 7, 1931.

AIR COMMODORE BURNETT entered the Army as second lieutenant, Highland Light Infantry, in 1901, and after having taken part in two campaigns resigned his commission in August, 1909. He joined the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of the Great War. During the War he commanded a squadron and wing in France and Palestine and was awarded the D.S.O. and C.B.E., being mentioned in dispatches on four occasions. Later he commanded No. 31 Wing, R.A.F., Mesopotamia, and in 1923 was appointed Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry, which post he held until assuming command of the Central Flying School in January, 1927. In the New Year Honours List of the same year he was made a C.B., and on promotion to Air Commodore in January, 1929, was appointed Chief Staff Officer, Iraq Command.

AIR COMMODORE FREEMAN was appointed second lieutenant in The Manchester Regiment in 1908 and was transferred to the R.F.C. in March, 1914. He commanded a squadron and a wing in Egypt and France respectively during the War, and received the D.S.O. and M.C., besides being three times mentioned in dispatches. In 1922 he was posted as an instructor at the R.A.F. Staff College, and after commanding the Central Flying School from April, 1925, to January, 1927, was appointed Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry. In October, 1928, he commanded the R.A.F. Base, Leuchars, Fife, and in October, 1929, became Chief Staff Officer, Inland Area. He was promoted Air Commodore on July 1, 1929.

GROUP CAPTAIN COURTNEY entered the Royal Navy as sub-lieutenant in 1909 and served with the R.N.A.S. and the R.A.F. in Belgium and France during the War, being awarded the D.S.O. and C.B.E. and mentioned in dispatches. Later he became Deputy Director of Equipment at the Air Ministry, and also served with the R.A.F. in India and as an instructor at the R.A.F. Staff College. He was promoted Group Captain in January, 1925, and has held his present appointment at the Air Ministry since January, 1929.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

Lord Crawford and Balcarres, in the absence of Lord Grey of Fallodon (vice-president), presided at a dinner of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, which was held at Merchant Taylors' Hall last night.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the president, in a message which was read by the CHAIRMAN, wrote:—

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy at the loss this Trust has sustained in the death of Miss Harriet Yorke. A more enthusiastic and practical member we could not have had, and she leaves a great blank. Miss Yorke worked for the love she had of the Trust's objects, and also to carry on the spirit of Miss Octavia Hill, whose devoted friend she was, and their devotion and interest for its object was mutual and never flagged. It is very satisfactory to know that the Trust has acquired fresh historical properties and beautiful lands. I much hope that the proposal to acquire the old cottages at Saffron Walden will be brought into effect, as they are most interesting architecturally and becoming almost unique, besides being very picturesque. Pray be assured that my interest in the Trust is as keen as ever, and let me wish you a successful and happy evening."

Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, read the following tribute from the Prime Minister to the work of the National Trust:—

"I know that I am expressing the feelings of countless numbers of our countrymen. The Englishman may say little; but down in his heart there burns an intense love of his country and pride in his heritage—a unique civilization and a history, every surviving monument of which is precious, a countryside profuse in natural beauty and unrivalled in the variety of its scenery, in mountain and valley, woodland and cliff, moorland and down. These treasures have been bequeathed to us, and when we think of them we well know the happiness which they give us. What a sense of peace comes to the tired dweller of the town who rambles here, what pleasure and recreation there. Yet every day we hear of threats of danger, of scars suddenly inflicted upon a favourite scene. And what we destroy of history's and nature's gifts, we can never replace for ourselves or our children's children. To the energy and vision of the National Trust we owe an immense debt of gratitude. Their Reports, showing the growing list of benefactors and telling of new acquisitions in all parts of the country, make cheerful reading indeed. But our duty requires that much more should be done for the preservation of our heritage. The need is urgent, and I am confident that in their plea for increased membership and larger resources to enable them to pursue their work, the National Trust will receive the generous support which they so thoroughly deserve."

THE ROMAN WALL

LORD CRAWFORD proposed the toast, "Natural Beauty and Historic Interest." He said the fact that the subject was of ever-growing importance had been instanced during the last few weeks by the establishment on a firm basis of a National Trust for Scotland. Among the many grave problems which had aroused the interest of the National Trust the preservation of the Roman Wall perhaps was the most important and the most complex. The Romans taught us the art of roadmaking and the science of structural defence. How sad it was that the instinct of time should bring into that area a road-builder of our own generation—who was going to threaten a monument which was great from the point of view of natural beauty and from that of historic interest. He hoped that the efforts now being made to preserve what was unique in Roman architecture in the whole world might prove successful. (Cheers.)

Mr. LANSBURY, in reply, said that as First Commissioner of Works his duty was to aid and abet all who wished to take care of ancient monuments and preserve the amenities of the countryside. He had travelled extensively in Europe and elsewhere, but he always came back with the feeling that the British countryside was unrivalled for beauty, and its history had great lessons for us to-day. The Government Department over which he presided worked in complete harmony with the National Trust, which had helped the Department in a way no mere Act of Parliament could have done. The National Trust had stimulated public opinion and given the public an opportunity of lending financial support to preserve beautiful and historic places. A Bill to provide for the preservation of the Roman Wall was now before the Cabinet, and he hoped it would be approved by the Cabinet next Wednesday. It would be introduced as early as possible in the House of Lords, and he hoped that it would pass into law as an agreed Bill. Such a Bill ought to have no sort of party bias. "The Treasury were quite all right on the subject at the moment, for money questions in regard to compensation were involved in the measure." It was hoped to get power under the Bill to preserve the amenities, not only of the Roman Wall, but the surroundings of other historic monuments.

Mr. JOHN BAILEY, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Trust, also replied, and said that he expressed the earnest hope of all present for the speedy restoration to health of Lord Grey, their vice-president. They greatly appreciated the sincere expressions of affection for the work of the National Trust which had come from the Prime Minister and also from Mr. Baldwin, who formerly held that office. (Cheers.) He hoped that there would be serious effort on the part of whatever Government was in power to carry out the policy of national parks, after the matter had been reported upon by the Royal Commission appointed to consider the subject.

PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, in proposing the health of the chairman, referred to the decision of Scotland to set up a National Trust of her own, and said he was sure if Sir Walter Scott had been alive he would have been its first president.

MOTORISTS AND THIRD-PARTY RISKS

INSURANCE PROVISIONS OF NEW ACT

A lecture on the Road Traffic Act, 1930, was given to the Solicitors' Managing Clerks' Association by Mr. C. Doughty, K.C., in the Inner Temple Hall last night. MR. JUSTICE SWIFT presided.

Mr. DOUGHTY, dealing with compulsory insurance for third party risks, said that the policy to be taken out must cover the risk of being ordered to pay damages for bodily injury. There were certain exceptions to that risk, and that was where one of the most difficult questions would arise. It had not been thought necessary to insure twice people who came under the Workmen's Compensation Act. There was a leak, however, in that part of the Act, because an injured employee might find that his employer was not insured in respect of those risks, and he might find that he was not protected by either Act.

In another section, however, it was said that the policy must cover "persons who are carried in a vehicle by reason of, or in pursuance of, a contract of employment." That looked as if the Act was saying two entirely different things, but the Ministry of Transport told him that the intention was to cover an occasion where workpeople were carried in other employers' vehicles, such as those of sub-contractors.

The principal question exercising public minds was that in which a person when applying for a policy had omitted to make a full disclosure of his unhappy experiences when driving motor-cars and had secured the necessary policy. In all respects he had complied with the law, but when he ran over someone the company would find out his record and decline to give him protection. What was the poor person who had been run over to do? He (Mr. Doughty) was quite confident that a number of insurers would decline to give protection upon grounds such as he had indicated, or indeed upon other grounds which were provided for in the ordinary conditions of an insurance policy. It was, however, clear that the insurance company could not refuse to protect their client in the event of some specified thing being done or omitted to be done after the happening of the event giving rise to the claim. That would not invalidate the policy. An insurance company was also liable not only to the policyholder, but to the person named in the policy who was permitted to drive the car.

Mr. Doughty said that in effect the new Act would reduce the speed of vehicles on the roads, and the purpose of the Act seemed to be to protect the roads as much as the persons using them. Only vehicles with pneumatic tires could go any speed at all.

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT said that to his mind the insurance provisions could not but be good for the community, especially as they were now going to have three tons of machinery hurtling along the roads at unlimited speeds. As to whether a man was suffering from drink or drugs there were endless possibilities for the budding advocate and those who instructed him to advance their views. (Laughter.)

DEPARTURE OF MR. FORBES

TRIBUTE BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas were present yesterday at a luncheon in honour of Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, given at the Savoy Hotel by the New Zealand Society. Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, presided, and there was a large company.

Mr. MACDONALD, in response to a request that he would speak a few words, said that the chairman had been good enough to allow him to associate himself with everything Mr. Thomas was about to say. (Laughter.) He (Mr. MacDonald) said that because Mr. Thomas was a very good colleague, and because this had been said, he would be very careful about what he was going to say. Otherwise he did not know what with the licence of a libertine Mr. Thomas might say. (Laughter.) He was sorry Mr. Forbes was leaving in a week. They had not always agreed, but Mr. Forbes was one of those delightful fellows who had no side; he was as clear as noonday and a jolly good companion. Both Mr. Forbes and he were getting apparently a little bit old-fashioned, because they both believed in the sentimental bond of Empire. They believed there was something in that intangible mystic unity which bound them all together. He hoped they would never come to the end of the day when, because they were British, they felt a kinship for each other which they did not feel for anybody else. These sentimental things, these things of the heart, of the soul, and of the imagination belonged to the most essential make-up of humanity; and so long as he was on this earth he hoped he would appreciate their value. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. THOMAS proposed "Our Guest." He began by saying: "The real object of the Prime Minister's intervention this afternoon is that, knowing I had to make a speech, he wanted to say to me what he has said in the diplomatic and refined language which only a Scotsman disguising his real object can use: 'Now, Jim, no damned humbug to-day.' (Laughter.) Those, Mr. Prime Minister, were your instructions, and I make no further comment on the subject. When you say that you are dismayed and disheartened because the Dominion Premiers are going away I could summarize that in the word I used last night. (Laughter.) No one knows better than you that we have been making inquiry when their boats were sailing—(laughter)—and I refuse in my last speech to be a hypocrite. Mr. Forbes, we were delighted to meet you, but thank God you are going." (Laughter.)

TRANSCENDING PARTY

Mr. Thomas afterwards said that he yielded to no one in love of and anxiety to preserve intact the British Commonwealth of Nations. If it was to be preserved and developed it must not be made the monopoly of any class or of any school of political thought. Just as in the realm of foreign policy, so in Dominion matters and Empire problems they ought to be above mere party differences. But if that broad principle was not generally accepted a man was compelled to take his stand in defence of his party policy. Mr. Forbes and other Dominion Premiers arrived here when party differences were most acute. "I deplore," Mr. Thomas continued, "that any attempt should be made to exploit your presence for party purposes. There is no Dominion Premier, yourself included, but endeavoured to avoid these party conflicts, and it is because we were able to sit down as representatives of all Dominions and not of party that I still believe that 1930 marks one step towards progress."

Mr. FORBES, responding, said that at the Conference no man could have done more than Mr. MacDonald did to maintain the good feeling that existed between the Dominions and the Mother Country. He exercised the greatest tact, patience, and diplomacy in regard to what was a more or less difficult meeting, and they were much indebted to him for his handling of the situation. Mr. Thomas's chaff prompted him to reply that evidently the song sung by the Cabinet was, "We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go." (Laughter.) They had their difficulties in New Zealand. At the opening of the wool sales the other day wool was down to a level at which it had not been for years. But they believed in facing their troubles and he felt confident they would come through them in a short time. There were tremendous possibilities of development in New Zealand. There were no two opinions in New Zealand about their desire to cooperate and remain a part of the British nation. He would leave England with nothing but happy memories. With regard to the economic questions which had been discussed at the Conference, he believed that as a result of the discussions they would be able to see something in the future that would enable them to stimulate and increase trade between the Dominions and the Mother Country. (Cheers.)

LORD JELLICOE proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

Among those present were:—

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Sir Thomas Sidey (New Zealand Attorney-General), Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir James Parr, Mr. L. Pascall, Lord Strathspey, Mr. C. T. te Water (High Commissioner for South Africa), Professor T. A. Smiddy (High Commissioner for the Irish Free State), Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir Edward Harding, Mr. F. D. Thomson (Secretary, New Zealand Delegation), Sir Abel Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India), Sir James Mills, Sir Howard d'Egville, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Satgé, Mr. V. Ward, Mr. T. E. Donne, Mr. C. A. Berendsen, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Murray, Colonel C. A. Bernard, Mr. Geoffrey Dr. G. Craig, the Rev. H. Simpson, Dr. J. Christie, Colonel J. M. Christie, Mr. J. Macmillan, and Major J. R. Kirk.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FINANCES OF LIVERPOOL AND SHEFFIELD

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28

At the annual meeting to-day of the Court of Liverpool University, over which LORD DERBY the Chancellor, presided, the VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. Hetherington) in his report said very few students had failed to find employment in their professions. Greater uncertainty arose in connexion with the comparatively small number of students who did not prepare for a specific profession, but who took a more or less general course, hoping to enter administrative grades in industry or commerce. The number desiring to enter such callings had increased in recent years, and in the guidance afforded them some of them were probably saved from making false starts.

It was reported by the Council that further income was urgently needed. It had been decided to proceed as soon as circumstances allowed with the provision of increased accommodation for the University library and Students' Union.

LORD DERBY said the number of students was still rising in almost every department. No doubt it meant, first, that some students who in more prosperous times would have entered business had found it difficult to do so and had come to the University, but still more it meant that even in these difficult days there was wider appreciation of the importance of a university training for all the higher branches of professional and business life. To that extent the growth of the University was to be welcomed, but it involved a steadily increasing strain on their accommodation and resources. A considerable building programme would have to be faced in the near future.

SHEFFIELD, Nov. 28

A warm welcome was extended to Dr. Pickard-Cambridge, the new Vice-Chancellor, at the annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield to-day, by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. K. STEPHENSON, Pro-Chancellor, who presented the annual report.

The Pro-Chancellor also paid a tribute to the services rendered by Sir Henry Hadow, the late Vice-Chancellor. It was pointed out that the university was short of funds by several thousands of pounds. After a deputation had been sent to the University Grants Committee the Treasury had made a grant of £50,500 to the university as from the beginning of the present academic year, an increase of £8,000 over the former grant. However, the university was far from being a wealthy one and was probably one of the poorest in the country. The erection of the new mining department was proceeding satisfactorily and it was hoped to have it in occupation next year.

Mr. W. NEWTON DREW, the treasurer, said the university now had a deficit of nearly £11,000, but there had been a steady reduction in the deficit during the past few years.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in presenting the report of the Senate, expressed the hope that more students would be attracted to the university, especially the sons of men who were not now able to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge.

Dr. Pickard-Cambridge commented upon the increased use which was made of the university in the way of research and the answering of questions. This had reached national importance and was increasing rapidly. If it continued to expand much more there would be need to extend the premises to cope with the problem, and also there would have to be an increase of staff.

COAL CRISIS—Continued from page 12, col 2

hopeful of a peaceful settlement, and I shall do all I can to prevent a stoppage in the coalfields. I have cancelled my engagements for the week-end in Lancashire so as to be in constant touch with the Government and the districts. I hope that between the Government and ourselves we shall be able to prevent a stoppage, so that when the conference is called on Thursday the miners may have an opportunity in the light of the full facts to reconsider the whole position, and thus help the districts that are in trouble to the best advantage."

SITTING OF THE BOARD

The National Board sat yesterday to deal with the dispute in the Scottish coalfield. At the request of the miners' leaders the Board delayed the sitting in the afternoon but decided at 4 o'clock to proceed. The only members absent were Mr. Tom Richards, the president of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. A. J. Cook, who were detained at Kingsway Hall. The proceedings, as on Thursday, were in private.

At 10 o'clock last night the Board issued the following statement:—

The Board sat at 2.30 p.m. to hear the case of the dispute in the Scottish coalfield. Representatives of the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers appeared, but the coal-owners of Scotland were not represented, having previously intimated to the Board by letter that they did not propose to attend. The Board concluded the hearing at 7.45 p.m. and adjourned for conference and discussion. At 10 p.m. the Board reached a unanimous conclusion and issued their report to the owners and the miners concerned.

Immediately after the official announcement had been issued the Scottish delegates left to catch the night mail for Glasgow, where they are to attend a conference this morning.

SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE

NATIONAL BOARD'S PEACE MOVE

The National Board of the coalmining industry yesterday issued an interim report on the dispute in the South Wales coalfield which was the subject of the Board's inquiry on Thursday.

The report, which is unanimous, gives a brief account of the circumstances in which the dispute in South Wales was referred to the Board by the South Wales Miners' Federation and records the absence of the South Wales colliery owners from the inquiry. The present wages agreement is on the basis of an eight-hour day and it comes to an end this week. The report proceeds:—

Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has the effect of reducing the underground hours by half an hour as from December 1, 1930, subject, however, to a proviso that the colliery owners and workmen of any district may, with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, agree to work up to a maximum of eight hours on any day so long as the total hours in a fortnight do not exceed 90.

The parties are in dispute as to the terms of employment to operate on and after December 1, 1930. The South Wales Miners' Federation claim an increase in wages and the Coal Owners' Association have posted notices claiming a reduction in wages. The Board have considered the facts submitted to them by the South Wales Miners' Federation, the explanatory statement of the Owners' Association sent to the South Wales Miners' Federation on November 25, 1930, and the quarterly statistical summaries issued by the Mines Department of output and of the cost of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Quarterly statistical summaries from June, 1920, to the quarter ended June 30, 1930, were put in evidence before the Board.

The time before December 1 at the disposal of the Board is not sufficient for them to make a detailed inquiry into all the facts which it would be necessary for them to take into their consideration before making a report on wages and hours of work in the district. A stoppage of work in this important district would be fraught with the most serious consequences to those immediately concerned during its continuance, to the future of the industry in the district, and to the country generally. The Board have, therefore, decided to make an interim report to the owners and workers concerned with a recommendation upon the immediate situation.

"SOME TEMPORARY AGREEMENT"

The Board observe that no negotiations have taken place between the parties on the basis of an agreement under the proviso to Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. The Board therefore suggest that negotiations should at once be renewed between the South Wales Miners' Federation and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, with the object of ascertaining whether some temporary agreement cannot be reached between them on which work should be continued in the district as from December 1.

In the meantime the Board adjourn the hearing of the claim made by the workers, and recommend that under such temporary agreement rates of wages shall be continued on their present basis, and if the dispute is not settled by agreement it should be referred back to the Board for a full hearing during the period of the temporary agreement.

At the same time the Board think it right to call attention to the following points which appear to them to have a material bearing upon the situation:—

(*a*) Part I. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, makes provision for the operation of schemes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal with the object of improving the organization and economic condition of the industry.

(*b*) Part II. of the Act makes provision for further amalgamations of the industry into larger units with a view to greater economy and efficiency.

(*c*) More than half the coal

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 28

The Right Hon. Richard Bennett (Prime Minister of Canada) and the Right Hon. George Forbes (Prime Minister of New Zealand) had audiences of The King this morning.

The Hon. Vincent Massey had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

The Prince of Wales dined with The King and Queen this evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn will arrive at 68, Mount-street to-day from Ireland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry will return to Londonderry House, Park-lane, on Monday from the country.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, who is staying at Queensmead, Windsor, expects to arrive at 28, Grosvenor-street on Tuesday for a short visit.

The Earl of Harewood left Chesterfield House on Thursday for Harewood House.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle are arriving in London for 10 days.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle, who has been spending the past week abroad, returned to 31, Onslow-square on Thursday.

The Dowager Countess of Seafield will leave England on December 12 for Java, where she expects to stay for about three months.

Countess Beauchamp left 13, Belgrave-square yesterday for Walmer Castle.

Viscountess D'Abernon has left 12, Arlington-street for Rome.

Lord and Lady Olivier are leaving for the West Indies to-day.

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, returned to London on Thursday from the Continent.

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson returned to 18, Grosvenor-square on Thursday from the Continent.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Barford gave birth to a daughter on Thursday evening at 43, South-street, Park-lane.

Lady Kinloch left 20, Eaton-place yesterday for Scotland. Brigadier-General Sir David Kinloch will join her on Thursday.

Sir Edward and Lady Davson will leave 15, Queen-street to-day, and will sail in the Colombia for the West Indies. They expect to return at the end of March.

Major G. Smith-Bosanquet and Miss F. Woodcock wish to thank all those who kindly sent letters of sympathy in the time of their sad loss, and hope to answer them personally very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Foster have left 42, Green-street, W., for Old Buckhurst, Sussex.

Violet Duchess of Rutland will open a "Winter Fair of a Thousand Lights," in aid of the Waifs and Strays Society, at the Park Lane Hotel on Wednesday, December 3, at 2.30. The fair will be continued on Thursday, when Miss Betty Nuthall will open it. There will be a Christmas tree and a *ballet, Jack Frost and His Revels*, arranged by Miss Euphan MacLaren, and among the stallholders will be the Countess of Northbrook, Lady Mary Strickland, Lady Beatrix Wilkinson, Baroness D'Erlanger, and Mrs. Ernest Yarrow.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton have arranged a most attractive programme for the Sailors' Memorial Hostel ice carnival next Monday. Mr. Gillis Grafström, three times Olympic Champion and three times World's Amateur Champion, is making what will probably be his only appearance in England this season, and Miss Vivi-Anne Hultén, woman champion of Sweden and gold medallist, N.S.A., is also giving exhibitions.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES

Among the members of the board present at the seventy-sixth annual meeting and the one hundred and fifty-third election of candidates for the benefits of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday, were:—

Mr. J. Turton Wright (chair), Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir Owen Seaman, Sir H. Percy Shepherd, Mrs. Henry Arnold, Mr. Walter Forbes, Mr. Lewis French, Mr. Everton H. E. Reinisch, Mr. G. F. Lenanton, Mrs. R. J. Leslie, Mr. John Perring, Mr. John C. Potter, Miss Thorne, Mr. Henry P. Tollinton, and Colonel Roy Trascott.

Subsequently 35 new beneficiaries were elected, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. Turton Wright for presiding, and to Mr. John C. Potter and the scrutineers.

LUNCHEON

THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER

The Venezuelan Minister gave a luncheon party at Claridge's on Thursday. The guests were:—

The Spanish Ambassador, the Peguvian Minister (the Colombian Charge d'Affaires, the Bolivian Charge d'Affaires, the Consul-General for Ecuador, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bedford, Sir Charles Petrie, Mr. Leonard Matters, Mr. Daniel F. O'Leary and Mr. Norman Leslie.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR F. W. CUNDIFF AND MISS BUTTERWORTH

The engagement is announced between Major Frederick W. Cundiff, late R.A., R.F.C., only surviving son of Sir William and Lady Cundiff, of Blackpool, and Alice Marjorie Butterworth, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Butterworth, of Eccles.

DR. A. M. M. GRIERSON AND MISS J. A. MCARTHUR

The marriage arranged between Alexander M. M. Grierson, M.D., younger son of Sir Andrew and Lady Grierson, 6, Suffolk-road, Edinburgh, and Janet Aird McArthur, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur, Leith, will take place on December 20 at 12.30 p.m. in Cramond Parish Church. Friends welcome at the church.

CAPTAIN W. F. ST. CLAIR AND MISS HUTCHESON

An engagement is announced between Captain William Farhill St. Clair, late The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of Colonel J. L. C. St. Clair, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. St. Clair, of The Beacon Cottage, Dormansland, Lingfield, Surrey, and Mary Joan Berenice, eldest daughter of Dr. T. Brown Hutcheson and Mrs. Hutcheson, High Path, Midhurst, Sussex.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The wedding of Captain R. A. Macgeorge and Miss Marjory Hanbury, arranged for December 10, is postponed owing to the illness of the bridegroom's brother.

MR. P. G. BAMFORD AND MISS CROSSLEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. P. Geoffrey Bamford, 5th/11th Sikhs, and Miss Betty Crossley, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Crossley, of Coonoor, will take place on December 6 at Wellington, India.

MR. P. F. PITT AND MISS R. M. HUME

The engagement is announced between Philip Frank Pitt, The Welch Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Pitt, of Elm Gables, Shottermill, and Rachel Marion, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. P. Hume, C.M.G., and Mrs. Hume, of Brinksway, Lynchmere, Sussex.

MR. F. T. GUMMER AND MISS E. C. HAYS

The engagement is announced between Frederick Thomas Gummer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Gummer, of 53, Yorkterrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, and Enid Childeroy Hays (Dinah), 53, Gloucesterterrace, W.2, elder daughter of the late Mr. McArthur, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hays, 55, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

MR. A. BUTLIN AND MISS D. TURNER

The engagement is announced between Mr. Arundel Butlin, son of the late Mr. Charles Butlin and Mrs. Butlin, of 14, Whiteford-road, Plymouth, and Miss Diane Turner, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Turner, of 22, Campden Hill-square, W.8.

MR. R. B. CHAMBERS AND MISS WIGLEY

The engagement is announced between Robert B. Chambers, elder son of Mr. Robert Anstey Chambers, 44, Iverna-gardens, Kensington, and Phyllis, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. and Mrs. Wigley, Redcliffe, Nottingham.

MR. A. C. B. BLACKBURNE AND MISS TREW

The engagement is announced between Arthur Cuthbert Brownlow, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. A. S. P. Blackburne, of Stoke D'Abernon Rectory, Surrey, and Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Trew, of Patchan, Oxshott, Surrey.

MR. J. NORTON AND MISS M. PETERS

The marriage between Jack, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Norton, of Kennington, S.E., to Madge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, of Shirley Drive, Hove, will take place quietly at West Blatchington, Sussex, on December 29.

MR. A. C. BRIGHT AND MISS TOWLER

The engagement is announced between Alec Clifford Bright, elder son of the late Mr. John C. Bright and Mrs. F. C. Evershed, of Richmond, and Gwendoline Hannah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Towler, of 1, Riverview-mansions, Richmond Bridge.

FUNERALS

LIEUTENANT E. L. ORR EWING

The funeral of Lieutenant E. L. Orr Ewing took place yesterday at Dunskey, Wigtownshire, on the top of a promontory overlooking the Irish Channel. The Rev. J. Kennedy and the Rev. A. Allan officiated. The mourners included Mrs. Orr Ewing (widow), Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Lady Augusta Inskip (stepfather and mother), Miss Barbara Orr Ewing (sister), Lieutenant-Commander David Orr Ewing (brother), Mr. Ian Orr Ewing (half-brother), the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Admiral Sir James Fergusson and Lady Fergusson (father-in-law and mother-in-law), General Sir Charles Fergusson of Kilkerran and Lady Fergusson, Commander Hunter-Blair, Air Commodore the Hon. John Boyle, the Hon. Alan Boyle, Sir Herbert Maxwell (Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire), and Sir Edward MacTaggart Stewart. Officers of The Black Watch from Perth and Colchester attended, among them being Major McMicking, Captain Hamilton, Captain Gilroy, Captain Rusk, Captain Arbuthnot, Captain Burton, Captain Goudie, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Rennie, and R.S.M. Robertson. The Earl of Stair was represented by Mr. Stair McHarrie, and tenantry from the Dunskey estate, representatives of public bodies, the British Legion, the Portpatrick Ex-Service Men's Club, the Wigtownshire Rugby Club, and Boy Scouts were also present.

LADY BARTLEY-DENNISS

The funeral of Lady Bartley-Denniss took place at Hillingdon Cemetery yesterday, the first part of the service being held in St. Andrew's, Uxbridge. The Rev. R Home and the Rev. F. W. Joyce officiated, and the chief mourners included:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Bartley-Denniss and Mrs. Bartley-Denniss (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. J. H. Brown, Captain Leach and Mr. J. H. Brown (sons-in-law), Mr. George Denniss, Mr. Raymond Denniss, Mr. Geoffrey Keen, Mr. Gordon Ascroft, Mr. George Beer, Mr. Raymond Bush, Lady (Roy) Wilson, Miss Pierpont Edwards, Mr. Richard Tickell, and Mr. and Mrs. Goring. Others present included:—

Lord and Lady Langford, Dr. Francis, Dr. Leach, Lieutenant-Commander Moon (representing Major J. J. Llewellin, M.P.), Miss Blanch (representing the Uxbridge Women's Conservative Association), County Alderman Cecil de Salis, Mr. W. J. Glynn, the Rev. A. D. Perrott, Mr. R. E. H. Fisher, Mr. Paul Heron, Mrs. Turnbull, and Mr. W. S. Lakeman.

MR. E. MATHEWS

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Mathews took place at Amersham Church yesterday. The Rev. C. E. Briggs officiated. The mourners included:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jaynes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Willes, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. T. Cochrane (daughters and sons-in-law), Mr. Ft. Mathews (brother), Mrs. Willes (sister-in-law), Miss Stewart, the Misses Charlotte, Agnes, Joan, and Maud Willes, Major and Mrs. Harding Newman, Major John Longmore, Mr. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. Ellis Hicks-Beach, Mrs. Crewdson, and Miss Mason. Others present included:—

Sir Hugh Allen (Director of the Royal College of Music), Sir Reginald Blair, Sir Alexander Carlyon and Miss Carlyon, Sir Alexander Harris (Governor of the New England Company), Major-General Sir John Moore, Major Boab, Major and Mrs. Harding Newman, Major John Longmore, Major and Miss Cornale, Major Coningsby Disraeli, Major Goldingham, Captain Ivor Stewart-Liberty, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Dresser, Lady Warmington, Professor Hobday, Dr. Stevenson Williams (of Reading University and the National Institute for Research in Dairying), Dr. and Mrs. S. H. M. Johns, Dr. J. C. Gardiner, Dr. H. England, Dr Louisa Garrett Anderson, the Rev. K. W. Mumford, the Rev. E. Urch, the Rev. W. F. Alderson, Mr. Alec Todd (representing the University of Reading), Mr. Philip L. Agnew (chairman of the Committee of Management of the Royal Academy of Music), Mr. W. T. Wilcox (representing Ernest Mathews and Co., London), Mr. T. W. Hammond and Mr. L. J. Cranfield (representing the English Jersey Cattle Society), Mr. T. B. Turner (secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, representing Lord and Lady Daresbury), Mr. J. F. Robinson (representing the churchwardens), Mr. J. B. Chubb, Mr. Arthur Cochrane, Mr. Sidney Ponsonby, Mr. Harry Lotts, Mr. James Muir (secretary of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music), Mr. Bernard Long, Mr. John Briggs, Mr. Arthur Davis (representing the Great Missenden Magistrates and the Bucks County Agricultural Committee), Mr. J. Standring (clerk to the Amersham Rural District Council), Mr. E. C. Francis (clerk to the Amersham Magistrates), Mr. H. Spencer Hogbin (deputy clerk to the Amersham Magistrates), Mr. G. Stone, Mr. F. Yates (headmaster of Amersham Grammar School), Mr. W. W. Withall, Mr. Hugo Chatfield, Mr. F. Stubbings, Mr. H. K. North, Mr. F. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mr. T. L. Forbes, Mr. Frank Sweeper, Mr. Lawrence Harding, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harvey Ellis, Mr. G. Foster (director of the Royal Academy of Music), Mr. T. Charles (representing the Harrow-on-the-Hill Magistrates), Mr. A. Alger Bell (secretary of the Royal Academy of Music), Mr. W. G. Garrett-Fegg, Mr. Edwin Holt, Mr. E. Raymond Bond, and Mr. W. F. Lowndes. The Bucks police force was represented.

Dr. F. Barrie Lambert, L.C.C., spoke on "Public Health" at the Ladies' Carlton Club yesterday morning. Mrs. James Mills presided, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Hon. Lady O'Neill.

RECEPTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

A reception was held last evening, Foundation Day, by the Chancellor, the Court and Senate of the University of London. During the evening degrees were conferred on 41 of the recipients of the highest degrees in the university as follows:—Twelve Doctors of Science, two Doctors of Science in Engineering, one Doctor of Science in Economics; 21 Doctors of Medicine, three Doctors of Literature, one Doctor of Laws, and one Master of Surgery. Among these were Sir William Beveridge, D.Sc.(Econ.), Director of the London School of Economics, and Professor Sir Frederick Maurice, D.Lit., Professor of Military Studies in the university. Among the Doctors of Medicine were Dr. T. A. Davies, who was awarded the University Medal in Medicine, and Miss D. S. Russell, who was awarded the University Medal in Pathology.

Those who accepted invitations to the reception included:—

The Agent-General for Southern Rhodesia, Major-General Sir George Aston, the Secretary of State for Air (Lord Amulree), Sir Thomas Barlow, Lady Barrett, the Belgian Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, Sir Hubert Bond, the President of the British Dental Association, Sir William Clark, Sir John Collie, Sir Martin Conway, the Chairmen of the Bucks, Herts, and West Ham Education Committees, Mr. John Drinkwater, Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, Sir Crisp English, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Sir Howard Fogerty, Lord Gorell, Sir Benjamin Gott, Sir Henry Gooch, Sir Frederic Green, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, Sir George Humphreys, Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, Dr. G. W. B. James, the Deputy-Chairman of the L.C.C. (Mr. A. Baker), the Clerk of the L.C.C. and Mrs. Cox, Dr. Eric Macnamara, Brigadier-General Maud, the Masters of the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company, the Leathersellers' Company, and the Salters' Company, Major-General Sir John and Lady Moore, the Mayors of the City of Westminster, Camberwell, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Holborn, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington, Sir Theodore Piggott, Sir Allan Powell, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England (Rev. W. Lewis Robertson), Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, the Spanish Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum (Mr. E. R. D. Maclagan), Sir William and Lady Waterlow, and the Dean of Westminster.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden entertained at 11, Downing-street yesterday the friends and students of the Royal Academy of Music. Students of the Royal Academy provided a musical programme under the direction of the Principal, Dr. McEwen. Among those who accepted an invitation to be present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Mrs. Anstruther, Lady Beecham, Mr. Beecham, Sir Ernest Bennett, Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Balfour, Mr. Henry Beauchamp, Mr. Alger Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Lady Barker, Miss Coba de Burgh, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Lady Bain, Miss Bain, Mr. Philip Cathie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrow, Mr. Powell Cummings, the Rev. Greville Cooke, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, Mrs. Chesser, Dr. Eliza Spencer Dyke, Sir James and Lady Dundas-Grant, Mr. T. B. Dunwoody, the Rev. Herbert and Mrs. Dunnico, Miss Gwendoline Embley, Mr. Ludovic Foster, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Mrs. Clarence Gasque, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Mrs. Herbert, Colonel John Horton, Mr. Conrad Hinds-Howell, Miss Haldane, Mr. George Hudson, M.P., Mr. T. B. Knott, Mr. Frederick J. Keel, and Miss Evelyn Langston, Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. and Mrs. George Lansbury, Mrs. Edgar Lansbury, Mrs. J. McEwen, Sir Ernest and Lady Moir, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Mrs. Hector MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey, Major Allan Murray, Mr. W. Crichton Millar, Mr. Stewart Macpherson, Mr. Thomas Mcux, Mr. and Mrs. Allister MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. Saxton Noble, Miss Ross, Mr. Bernard Newsmarch, Mr. Parry, Miss Thea Phillips, Mr. L. Gurney Parratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pharazyn, Miss Naomi Pape, Dr. H. U. Richards, Lady Robson, Mr. George Scott, Miss Gordon Scott, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Mr. Stanton, Miss Freda Townson, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Tertis, Dr. Horace G. Turney, Mr. D. Frangcon Thomas, Mr. James Topping, Mr. David Taylor, Mr. William Wallace, Lady Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Herbert Walenn, Mrs. Philip Mayne, Lady Howard de Walden, Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Sir Hubert Withers, Mr. Ernest Read, Mrs. Henry Sturgis, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. Royle Smith, and Lady Waterlow.

SLOANE SCHOOL, CHELSEA

The Headmaster of Sloane School and Mrs. Guy Boas entertained the governors, staff, parents of all boys at present in the school, the General Committee of the "Old Cheyneans," and friends interested in the school at an evening party last night at the school. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Sir Reginald Antrobus, Mr. L. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hall, Mr. F. J. Harlow, the Hon. Master of St. Paul's, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hartog, Mr. R. P. Jones, Mr. R. M. Knastler, Mr. Philip Magnus, Miss Munro, Lady Phipps, Mr. William Poel, Mr. F. E. Rogers, Dr. C. F. Strong, the Bursar of St. Paul's School and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Stevens, Mrs. Troutbeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Troutbeck.

DANCES

5TH BATTALION, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

The officers' ball of the 5th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment was held at the Drill Hall, Huddersfield, last night. The band of the Royal Corps of Signals played, and among those present were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Huddersfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Aykroyd, Captain and Mrs. W. Barclay, Colonel and Mrs. S. C. Brierly, Major and Mrs. M. N. Cox, Miss Gee, Miss Haigh, Captain and Mrs. D. H. Hirst, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Hirst, Major L. B. Holliday, Captain and Mrs. F. B. Holmes, Sir Gordon and Lady Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. R. Kilner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Laurence, Captain R. C. Laurence, Miss Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Mowat, Major and Mrs. P. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Norton, Captain E. H. P. Norton, Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Norton and Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Oldham, Captain H. B. Owen, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Pott, Miss Prest, Mrs. J. Rippon, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Scarth, Mr. and Mrs. T. and Miss Shires, Mrs. and Miss Sykes, Major A. Taylor, Captain H. N. Taylor, Major and Mrs. B. and Miss Tinker, Major and Mrs. H. Tozer, Captain and Mrs. J. Walker and Miss Walker, Major Wilkins, Miss Woodhead, and Colonel and Mrs. C. Wood-Hill.

85TH FIELD BRIGADE R.A.

The ball of the 85th (East Anglian) Field Brigade R.A. (T.A.) was held last night at Wallsgrove House, High Beech, Epping, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. and the Hon. Mrs. Buxton. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin and Lady Gwendoline Colvin, Miss Colvin, Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel C. K. Howard-Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. and the Hon. Mrs. Buxton, the Hon. Ralph and Mrs. Beaumont, Captain and Mrs. Desmond Peel-Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Salt, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, Miss Diana Russell, Mrs. Gwendy Barnard, the Hon. Mary O'Neill, Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Graham-Vivian, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mr. W. Pott, Mrs. McInnes, Captain and Mrs. Ingledew, Mr. Alec Pilkington, the Hon. Arnold and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Diana Henderson, Mrs. Howell Price, Mrs. Gerald Buxton, Mrs. Emily Buxton, Mr. Justice and Lady Swinfen, Major A. H. Hayhurst-France, Mr. Eric North, Captain and Mrs. Carroll Trentham, Mr. Edmond Tremlett, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Komsley, Captain R. H. and Miss Kemsley, Mrs. Herbert Sewell, Mr. John Harington, Miss Enid Smith, Captain Eric Geijer, Captain E. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayer, Captain C. G. Duff, and Miss Nora Hogg, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel Seymour Gosling, Major and Mrs. Westley, Mr. and Mrs. Monel Lyon, Miss Pamela Royds, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Magor, Mr. H. Eardley-Wilmot, Miss Dorothy Hilder, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Captain and Mrs. Holmes-Tarn, Mr. and Mrs. Kearon, Miss Shirley Magor, Mr. Arthur Kemsley, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hardman, Major and Mrs. Cecil Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Colonel and Mrs. Turner, Major and Miss D. J. G. Dickson, Colonel and Mrs. Hilder, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hilder, Captain and Mrs. Thornton-Kemsley, Major Marchbank, Mr. K. A. Munro, Mrs. and Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bovill, Mr. Ernest Heatley, M.F.H., Mr. Arthur Heatley, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Long-Brown, Miss Vivian Ringland, Mr. C. G. Sturt, Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, Major and Mrs. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. Beeveley Maitland, Mr. and Miss Chamen, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Walmsley, Mr. Leonard Walmsley, Mr. Reginald Houldsworth, Captain and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. M. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Asplin, Captain Asplin, Mrs. F. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Appleby Adams, Captain and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. R. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Watney, Mr. T. Hilliard, Mr. D. Roach, Mr. N. P. Boyle, Mr. J. G. Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Robinson, and Mr. O. E. Ellaby.

WINDSOR HOSPITAL

The annual ball in aid of King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, was held at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor, last night. Among those who accepted invitations to be present, and many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lady Bisset, Viscountess Burnham, Lady Camrose, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lady Mary Crichton, Lady Stern, the Rani of Sarawak, Baroness Gracevenitz, the Hon. Mrs. Allington, the Hon. Mrs. Borthwick, the Hon. Mrs. Henderson, Miss K. Archer-Shee, Mrs. Attlee, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Durant, Mrs. Fellowes, Mrs. Gaynor Jones, Mrs. Gibson Fleming, Mrs. Horlick, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Lyne, Mrs. Malden, Mrs. Martyn, Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. J. Rippon, Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Scarth, Mr. and Mrs. T. and Miss Shires, Mrs. and Miss Sykes, Major A. Taylor, Captain H. N. Taylor, Major and Mrs. B. and Miss Tinker, Major and Mrs. H. Tozer, Captain and Mrs. J. Walker and Miss Walker, Major Wilkins, Miss Woodhead, and Colonel and Mrs. C. Wood-Hill.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

CLASSICAL SCHOLAR'S ESTATE

DR. ARTHUR SANDERS WAY, D.Litt., of Claremont, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, scholar and author, headmaster of Wesley College, Melbourne, 1882-92, and in 1913 acting headmaster at Mill Hill School, who died on September 7, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £10,948, with net personalty £10,890. She left:—

£1,000 to the Mother Superior of the Community of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, to assist the maintenance of the House of Rest at Whitstable.

Mr. WALTER WARING, of Queen-square, Wolverhampton, draper, who died at Bournemouth on September 13, aged 60, left estate of the gross value of £61,164, with net personalty £46,017.

Miss GRACE ELIZA MASON, of The Shrubbery, Felixstowe, who died on August 24, left £8,074, with net personalty £7,919. She left:—£25 each to her maids, Rachel Tye and Caroline Steggall, if still in her service.

SQUADRON-LEADER WILLIAM PALSTRA, M.C., Royal Australian Air Force, of Guildford-road, Surrey Hills, Victoria, Australia, who was appointed to represent the Australian Commonwealth on the flight to India in the R 101, and who died at Beauvais on October 5, aged 39, left estate in England valued at £217.

Mr. BERNARD BARHAM WOODWARD, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., of Longfield-road, Ealing, W., for many years librarian of the Natural History section at South Kensington of the British Museum, author of several works on the border line of zoology and geology, who died on October 27, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £3,494, with net personalty £3,170.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BACKLOG, Mr. Frederick George, of the Osborne Tavern, Stroud Green-road, Finsbury Park, N., licensed victualler (net personalty £162)	£26,976
BATEMAN, Mr. Percy George, of Aldershot, Hants (net personalty £15,924)	16,105
BLACKBURN, Mr. Robert, of Lowtown, Pudsey, butcher (net personalty £5,882)	6,842
BROWN, the Rev. Edwin Brooshooft, M.A. (62), of Trowse Vicarage, Norfolk	1,218
COWAN, Dr. Peter Chalmers, D.Sc. (70), of Glendaragh Cottage, Church-road, Fleet, formerly of Dundee, and afterwards Chief Inspector to the Irish Local Government Board (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	3,928
CRISFORD, Mr. George Stephen, F.I.A., of Torcross, near Kingsbridge, formerly of Kingshill House, Swindon, late Actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company (net personalty £8,498)	10,025
DALTON, Dr. Gerald, M.D., of Westfield, Felpham, Sussex (net personalty £8,567)	8,788
EXLEY, Mr. Walter (74), of Park-road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, butcher (net personalty £5,333)	6,565
GAGE, Mr. Martin George (32), of Sydenham Villa, Lower Bristol-road, Bath, and of the Southdown Stores and sub-post office, grocer and sub-postmaster (net personalty nil)	5,144
LAW, Mr. Thomas William (58), of Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, baker and confectioner (net personalty £2,073)	8,057
LEIGHTON, Mrs. Mary Seaton (76), of Oxford-road, Birkdale, Southport, widow of Thomas Nicholl Leighton, late of Montevideo (net personalty £6,557)	6,722
MEYER, Sir Manasseh, of Oxley-rise, Sinnapore (estate in England)	12,502
NASH, Mr. John (77), of Belgrano, Links-road, Epsom (net personalty £6,873)	6,910
PETTINGER, Mr. Charles William Chatterton, of St. James's-road, Bridlington, carrying on business as a draper and outfitter in Bridge-street, Bridlington (net personalty £4,113)	9,577
POTTER, Mr. Horace Lionel (60), of Penn, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, and formerly of Wellington, Salop (net personalty £1,139)	6,229
POULTER, Mrs. Kate (81), of Collingwood Place, Camberley, widow of Harry George Poulter (net personalty £17,658)	24,583
POWELL, Captain Frank, R.N. (retired) (54), of Pine Tree, Manor-road, Thames Ditton, who served with the "mystery" ships during the War, chairman of the Thames Ditton branch of the British Legion	237
STOTT, Mr. William (84), of Hamilton-place, Aberdeen, retired wine and spirit merchant (personal estate)	35,849

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Archbishop of Wales yesterday announced that the Provincial Board had with complete unanimity appointed CANON BENJAMIN DAVIES, vicar of St. David's, Carmarthen, to the vicarage of Wrexham in the diocese of St. Asaph. This is one of the most important benefices in the Principality, and was rendered vacant by the death of Archdeacon Pryce.

Simeon's Trustees have nominated the REV. E. H. MAISH, vicar of Belmont, Durham, to be vicar of All Souls, Halifax; and the REV. E. HESTER, rector of Croscombe, near Wells, Somerset, to be vicar of Clareborough with St. Saviour's, Retford, Notts.

The REV. G. R. DAVIES, vicar of Rhosddu, in the diocese of St. Asaph, has been appointed Rural Dean of Wrexham.

CANON D. EDWARDES-DAVIES, vicar of Rhyl, has been appointed chairman of the St. Asaph Diocesan Education Committee in succession to the late Archdeacon Pryce.

The REV. H. B. COLE, rector of St. Clement's, Hastings, has been appointed vicar of Eton, in succession to Canon L. H. Evans.

The REV. A. ROSE, rector of Georgeham, N. Devon, has been appointed vicar of Moordown, Bournemouth, by a triple exchange, the REV. A. J. S. BURTON becoming rector of Durley, and the rector of Durley becoming rector of Georgeham.

The REV. G. W. BELL, senior curate of St. Aidan's Church, Leeds, has accepted the offer of the benefice of St. Michael the Archangel, Wakefield—patron, the Vicar of Alverthorpe.

NOTES

Next Tuesday Brahms's *Requiem* will be sung, with orchestral accompaniment, at a special Advent service in St. Paul's Cathedral at 6 p.m. No tickets will be required.

BATH'S NEW MUSIC PAVILION

Bath's new home of music was opened yesterday by the mayor, Alderman T. Sturge Cotterell. The building is known as the Pavilion, and is in a central position on the other side of the Avon from the Abbey and Pump Room. The hall has been adapted from a former skating rink, and it is stated that the acoustics are particularly good. In declaring the hall open, the MAYOR said that the building would serve a long-felt want. It would enable band concerts in the summer to be continuous, no matter what the weather might be. It would enable the Spa Committee to enlarge its ideas and its engagements without any hampering restrictions of space, and it would enable residents and visitors to hear the best music at, probably, lower charges. The opening concerts were given by the National Orchestra of Wales, under Mr. Warwick Braithwaite, and the Bath Pump Room Orchestra, under Mr. Edward Dunn, assisted by Irene Scharrer, pianist, and Harold Williams, baritone. A tablet to mark the passing of the hall into the corporation's possession was unveiled by the mayoress.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

Over £1,000,000 has been distributed in pensions and gratuities since the establishment of the National Benevolent Institution, which held its annual meeting at the First Avenue Hotel, London, on Thursday. During the year 1930 £23,000 was distributed, an increase of £2,530 on the previous year, the number of pensioners on the books being 825. The committee presented what they considered to be a very favourable report, but called for renewed exertions so as to enable them to increase the good work already accomplished, as during the year there had been an increase in the minimum pension from £21 to £25, while five additional pensions were added to the usual number.

To celebrate the anniversary of the Union of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia a service will be held at the Russian (St. Philip's) Church, 158, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 12 noon on Monday.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

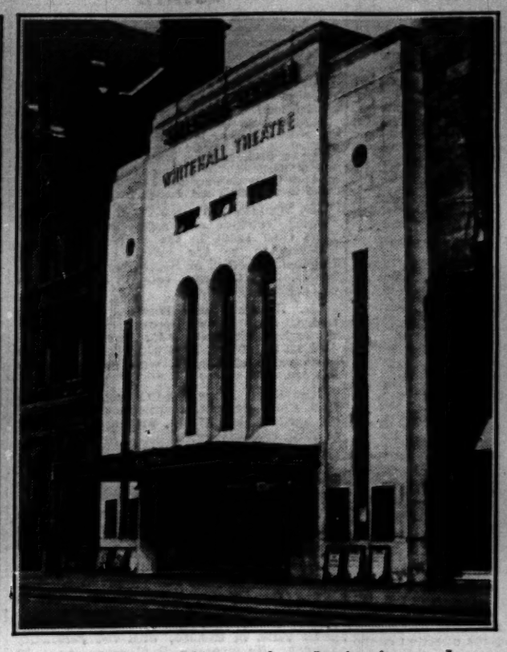
MENTON, Nov. 24

Viscount and Viscountess Byng of Vimy have arrived here.

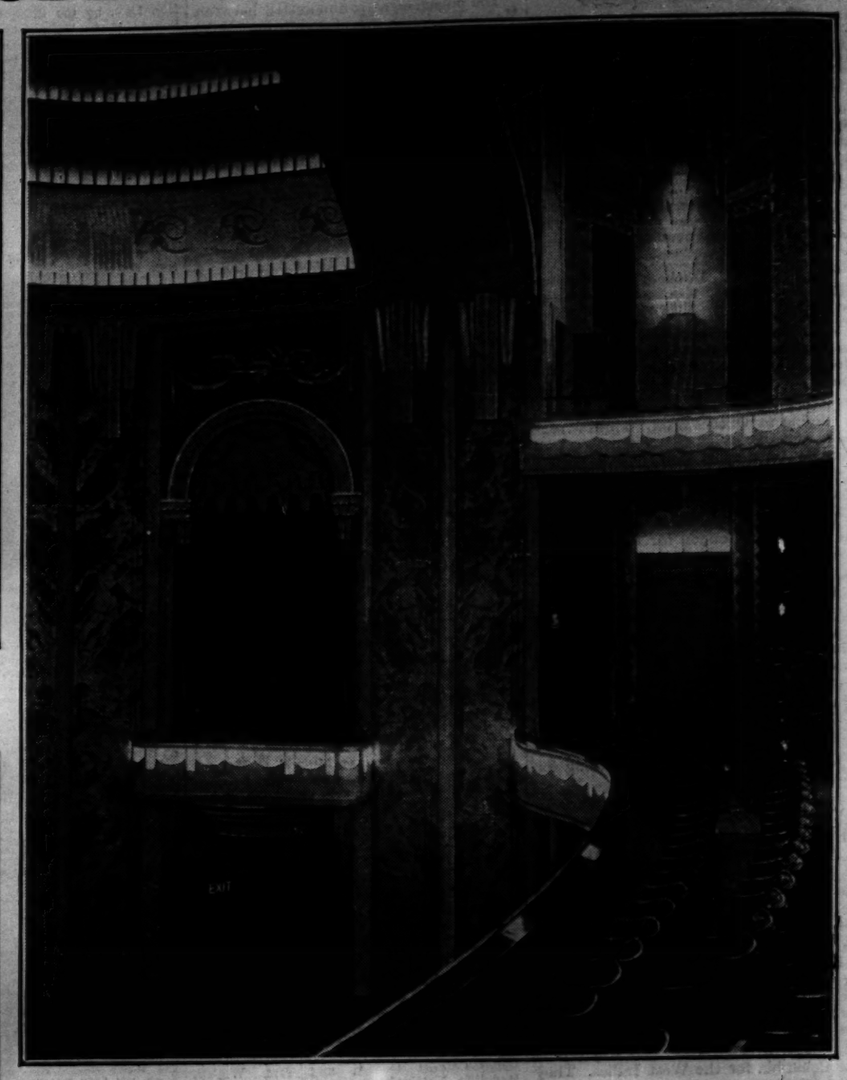
Others already here include:—

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. C. E. Byron, at the Villa France; Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. J. Cavers, Avenue Carnot; Major and Mrs. Third-Pratt, Villa Theodore; Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie, Villa El Ranchito; Major-General Sir Archibald and Lady Paris and Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Hôtel Regina; Anne Viscountess Hill and the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Johnson, Hôtel des Ambassadeurs; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. Illington, Canon and Mrs. Bruschier-Baer, and Dr. and Mrs. James Goodding, Hôtel Britannia;

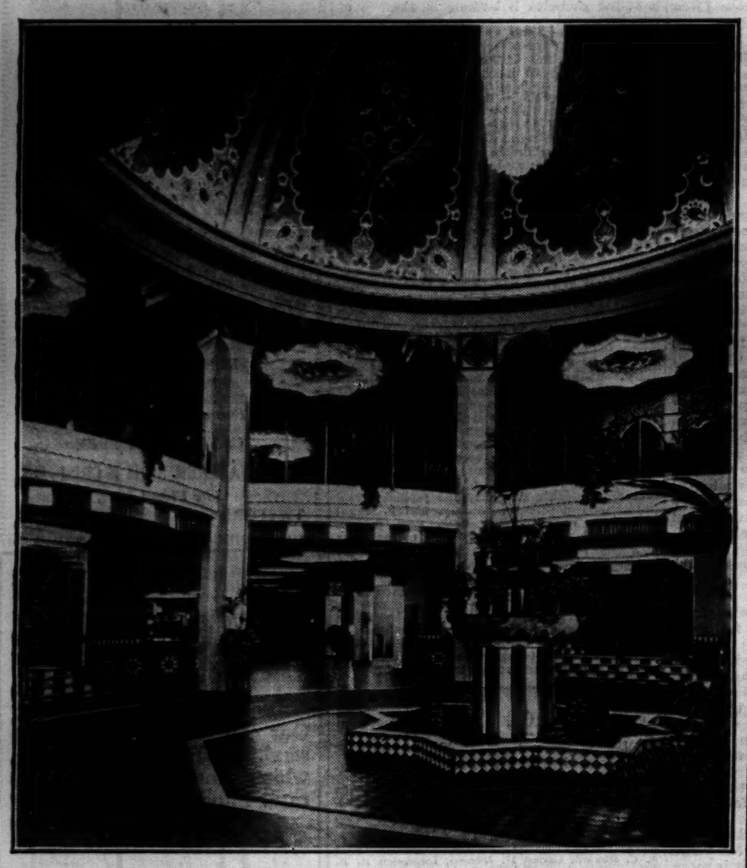
THE NEW THEATRES OF LONDON: MODERN TENDENCIES



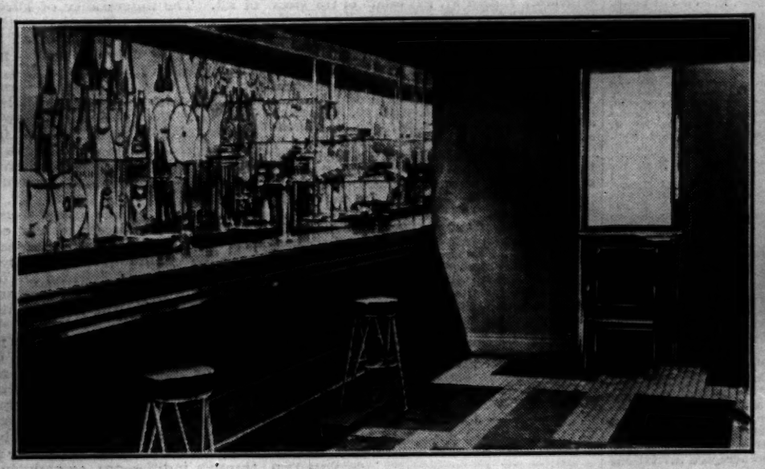
MODERN THEATRE DESIGN.—The modern tendencies in architectural style and interior decoration of the theatre are illustrated by the photographs on this page of new London theatres. In an article on page 13 our Architectural Correspondent points out that the general tendency in theatre design is to plan with closer regard to comfort and convenience in seeing the actual performance, and to decorate in such a way as to concentrate attention upon the stage and induce a favourable mood. On the left is shown the stage of the new Sadler's Wells Theatre; over the proscenium is the scene from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, modelled in relief by Mr. H. Cawthra. On the right is the exterior of the Whitehall Theatre, designed by Mr. E. A. Stone, showing its tower-like façade and tall windows.



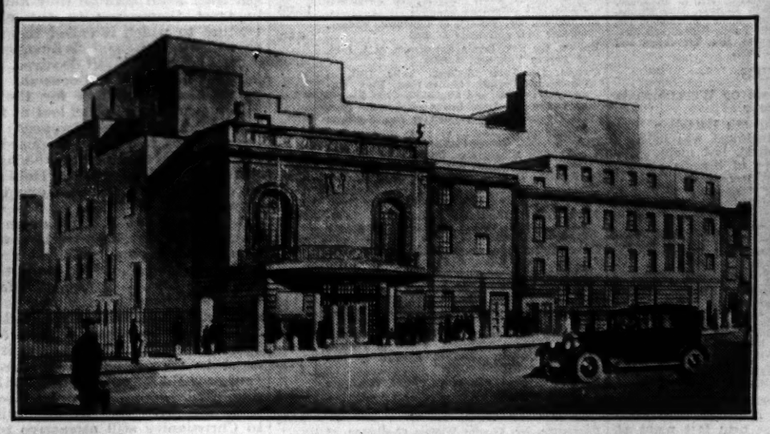
LIGHTING DEVICES.—Some of the striking lighting effects at the Prince Edward Theatre, Soho, designed by Mr. E. A. Stone. The symmetrical planning, spaciousness, and lighting control are noticeable features of the theatre. The entire stage lighting can be arranged at one rehearsal.



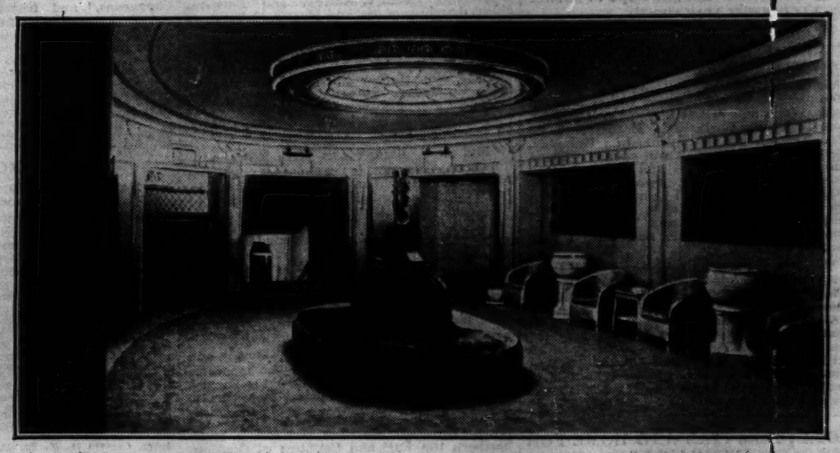
A CINEMA VESTIBULE.—The vestibule of the new Astoria Cinema at Finsbury Park, showing the elaborate decorative treatment in which a Moorish influence is suggested. In the centre are a fountain and fishpond.



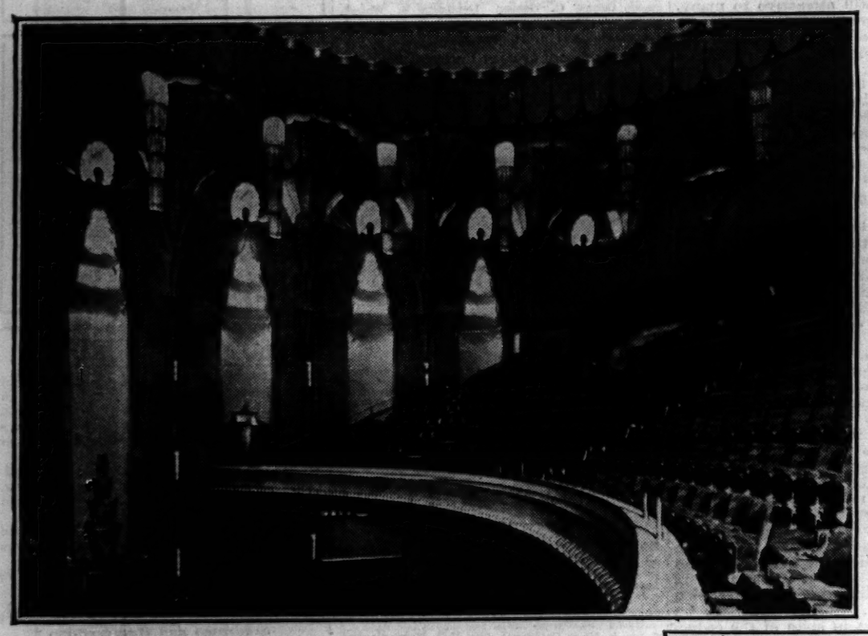
THE DECORATION of this refreshment saloon at the Whitehall Theatre is one of the features of this very modern theatre.



SADLER'S WELLS.—The design for the new Sadler's Wells Theatre, in Rosebery-avenue, which is to be opened, after reconstruction by Messrs. Frank Matcham and Co., in January next.



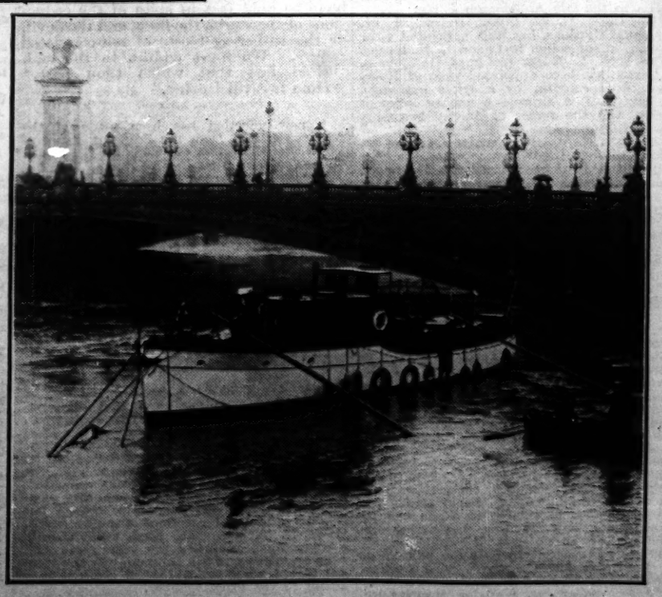
A FOYER at the Prince Edward Theatre. The dignity and simplicity of the decoration are very noticeable. A colour scheme of fuchsia and gold predominates.



AN INTERIOR VIEW of the New Victoria Cinema, showing the novel lighting devices. The auditorium is supposed to represent a fairy palace under the sea. It has been designed by Messrs. W. E. Trent and E. W. Lewis.

A FRIEND OF WHISTLER.—Mr. Walter Greaves, whose death is announced, at his easel. His work was much influenced by Whistler.

STEEPLECHASES AT NEWBURY.—The field in the Moderate Chase taking the first jump at Newbury yesterday. Burning Bush, the winner, is seen on the extreme right, and Prince of Athens, second, is the third horse from the left. The weather was most inclement and the going heavy.



THE FLOODED SEINE.—The flooded state of the Seine is still causing some anxiety in Paris. Among the craft on the river is this small British yacht. It will be noticed that poles are being used to keep her from being washed on to the flooded quays by the Pont de la Concorde.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Dean. 10.30, Benedicite (Bairstow). Introit, "O saving Victim" (Palestrina). H.C. (Palestrina, Aeterna Christi); Canon O. C. Quick. 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in F). A., "The sorrows of death" (Mendelssohn); the Rev. E. D. Merritt. 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. Leigh H. Nixon. 10.15, Benedicite (Ireland in F). A., "Zion hears her watchmen's voices" (Bach); Canon F. L. Donaldson, 3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Bevin, in the Dorian Mode). A., "The sorrows of death" (Mendelssohn); the Bishop of London. 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. W. R. Foster, 11. H.C. (Henry Ley in E minor). Motet, "Ave verum Corpus" (Carissimi); Canon J. B. Haldane, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Gibbons in E). A., "This is the record of John" (Orlando Gibbons).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Dr. H. S. Wood. 11.15. Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman. 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11. Te Deum (Gladstone in F). A., "Comfort ye, my people" (Handel); the Rev. R. F. Rynd. 3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Kelway in B minor). A., "Let us lift up our hearts" (S. S. Wesley).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15. A., "Judge me, O Lord my God" (Mozart).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula. —8.15 and 12. H.C.; 11, parade service (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General to the Forces.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. H. G. Marshall, A.C.G.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P. and H.C., Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, the Rev. W. K. Firminger; 3.30, Confirmation Service, Bishop Berry.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. P. B. Clayton; 6.30, the Rev. L. G. Appleton.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, Canon Cockin.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30; 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Boyd.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, the Rev. L. Gage-Brown; 5.30, E.; 8, Broadcast Service. Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. O. Brenton; 6.30, the Rev. A. Buxton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. G. H. Perry; 3.15 (children), the Rev. H. J. Allen; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Dott.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, service of music.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rev. R. Moseley; 6.30, the Rev. R. Free.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 8, 12; Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, 11; the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; Children, 3.15, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; R., 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway-street.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 6.30, *The Messiah* (selection).

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. F. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—10, Canon Durell; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 3.15, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, Canon F. W. Mervyn; 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. F. L. Cruce; 6, E., A., "The voice of one crying" (Garrett).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Archdeacon of Warwick; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; H.C., 8.15 and noon.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 6.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire; 3, Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Sampson.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt; 7, the Rev. L. Steele.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—8.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swale.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8 and 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; E., 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. W. H. Braine; 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann; E., 6, the Rev. C. R. Deakin.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "O come every one that thirsteth" (Mendelssohn), address by Mr. Leach, K.C.; 6.30, A., "Comfort ye, my people" (Handel), musical service.

St. Botolph's, Aldgate.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, Canon Courtenay Gale (Limborough lecture).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., T.D. (Stanford in C). H.C. (Stainer in F), the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. W. Kingston, Bach's "Sleepers, Wake!"

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 3.15, Children; 6.30, A., "Hark! a thrilling voice" (Thiman), the Rev. T. J. Wood.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11, the Rev. W. C. Roberts; 6.30, the Rev. C. E. G. Gill.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Sleepers Wake!" (Bach); 6.30, the Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, the Rev. E. A. White.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles, A., "Comfort ye" (Handel).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—8 a.m., H.C.; 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, Canon Cockin; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, Prebendary Metcalfe.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8 and 9; 10.45 and 6.30, the Rev. E. W. Benson.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street.—M.P., 11, and H.C., the Rev. L. H. Green; 6.30, A., "Comfort ye" (Handel), Sir Frank Green.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8; M.P., 11, the Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargent; 6.30, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30, the Rev. E. Barnes; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (Crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, the Rev. H. Anson; 7.15, Mr. F. Whelan ("The League of Nations").

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "To God enthroned" (Gounod); 7, the Rev. R. Conyers-Morrell, A., "Thus saith the Lord" (Handel).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. W. J. R. Scott; 3, the Rev. E. C. Opie; 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Cobbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 11; 10.15, Children; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—11, Bishop Eden; 6, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. R. Ryerson; 6.30, the Rev. R. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, the Rev. J. H. Ellison; 6.30, Bishop Eden, A., "The Wilderness" (Goss).

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, M.P. and H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, and H.C.; 3 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. L. F. Williams.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. C. B. Gould; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Fr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. N. Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. L. T. Maund.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. A. Thompson, A., "Hosanna to the Son of David" (Weelkes); 3 (Children), the Rev. A. Thompson; 4, Scouts' Service; 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. T. L. Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30, Bishop Berry; 3.15, Children; 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Vicar; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C (choral), the Archdeacon of Bedford (choir of the College of St. Nicolas).

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Very Rev. Dr. J. Harry Miller; 3 (by ticket), annual Scottish St. Andrew's Day Festival Service; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

Scottish National Church, Rupsell-street, Covent Garden. —11, the Rev. G. A. Stalker; 6.30, the Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M. Plainsong, "Veni Domine" (Byrd); L.M., 12, the Rev. G. Nicholson; V., 3.15, Mag. (Palestrina); Comp., 7. T.L. (Tallis), N.D. (Tallis), A.R. (Soriano), Canon M. Howlett.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30, V., the Bishop of Southwark.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M.; 7, night service, organ voluntary.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. J. Colchester; 3.30, the Rev. F. C. Devas.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le Pasteur Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Gelder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fromal.—11, the Rev. R. R. G. Sutherland; 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, Mrs. Owen Thomas; 6.30, Mr. Hawkes.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. L. G. Coldhawk; 3.30, the Rev. L. F. Church.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11, Rear-Admiral W. J. Anstey; 6.30, Mr. S. Sowton.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, Dr. Norwood; 8, Broadcast Service, Dr. Griffith-Jones.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. Thompson.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11, 3.30, and 7, the Rev. N. Oliver.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon; 6.30, the Rev. Pedr Williams.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. T. G. Dawning.

Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue. —11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Nerrington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. G. Aubrey.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. Wallwork.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"DIE FLEDERMAUS"

Listeners to the London Regional station this afternoon will hear a performance of the second act of *Die Fledermaus*, by Johann Strauss, which is to be relayed from the Golders Green Hippodrome. The performance will be given by the Covent Garden Opera Company, conducted by Mr. John Barbirolli. In the evening a concert of chamber music will be given by Miss Emmy Heim (soprano), Miss Anne Wolfe (viola), and the International String Quartet. The principal item in the National programme this evening is a relay from Edinburgh of a St. Andrew's Eve entertainment, consisting of a celebration of Scotland in poetry and song. Those taking part include the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, conducted by Mr. Hugh S. Roberton; Mr. R. B. Wharrie, chairman of the Scottish National Theatre Society; Miss Rhoda MacLeod (soprano), Mr. Robert Burnett (baritone), a Verse Choir, trained by Mr. Duncan Clark; and pipers led by Pipe-Major William Ross.

To-morrow afternoon a concert of chamber music will be given from the National station by the Quintet Instrumental de Paris. The five players (flute, harp, violin, viola, and violoncello) are all distinguished soloists, and their programme will consist of Jongen's Concert a cinq; Cyril Scott's Rapsodie Arabesque; and Roussel's Sérénade, Op. 30. At 9 p.m. listeners to the London and Regional and Midland stations will hear the sixth concert in the Sunday Orchestral series which will be conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. The concert will include Arnold Bax's "The Happy Forest," Haydn's Concerto in D, and Dvorak's Symphony No. 4 in G. Antoni Sala (violoncello) will be the soloist in the Haydn Concerto.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 29, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Home Dressmaking—3, Things to do and how to do them, by Miss Ethel R. Hambridge. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commedore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.25** :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3.30** :—Callender's Band, conducted by Tom Morgan; Alice Lilley (contralto); Fred Gregory (baritone). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children—Inspector Garvell sets a Trap, being the fifth adventure of The Shield of Malechus (Franklyn Kelsey). **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Russian Pianoforte Music, played by Stefan Askenase. **7** :—F.L.D.A.C., by General Sir Ian Hamilton. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Doris Vane (soprano).

8 :—St. Andrew's Eve, a Celebration of Scotland in Poetry and Song, with the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, conducted by Hugh S. Roberton; R. B. Wharrie, Rhoda Macleod (soprano), Robert Burnett (baritone), a Verse Choir, trained by Duncan Clark, Pipers led by Pipe-Major William Ross, from Edinburgh. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast. **9.20** :—The Edges of the World—13, In the Solomon Islands, by Mr. A. M. Hocart. **9.35** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.30** :—Mr. Robert Chisholm, from the London Palladium. **10.45-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3.30-10.45 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m. :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Die Fledermaus, by Johann Strauss, Act 2; English version by Alfred Kalisch; performed by the Covent Garden Opera Company, with Heddle Nash, Marjorie Parry, Percy Heming, Gladys Parr, Parry Jones, Dennis Noble, Frederick Davies, Nora Gruhn, William Michael, Doris Lemon, and Leslie Horsman; John Barbirolli (conductor), relayed from Golders Green Hippodrome. **4.25** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Jamieson Dodds (baritone). **7.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—The Spirit of Adventure (9), The Source of the Nile. **9** :—Emmy Heim (soprano); Anne Wolfe (viola); The International String Quartet—André Mangeot (violin), Walter Price (violin), Eric Bray (viola), Jack Shinebourne (violoncello). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

2.30 :—Leicester v. Waterloo—A running commentary by Maurice K. Foster on the Rugby football match, relayed from the Leicester R.F.C. Ground. **4** :—Dance Music. **4.45** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children—Coloured Labels, Memories that Stick, by Frances Pearman; Songs by Cuthbert Ford (baritone); Terry Harrison and his Banjo; The World around us, a Topical Talk, by Kenneth Lawson. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland News. **6.45** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **7.15** :—A Popular Celebrity Concert—The Old Time Singers—Margaret Stephen, Gilbert Bailey, Edgar Elmes, Edith Ashby; Edward French (recitals and character studies), relayed from the Central Hall, Walsall. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Winifred Wood (contralto) and Arthur Smith (baritone). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.25** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Radio Quartet; Norman Farrell (baritone). **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Mark Hemingway (trumpet). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. R. Godfrey Brown: Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—Music. **7.30** :—National programme. **7.50** :—Music. **7.45** :—An Orchestral Concert: Kenneth Ellis (bass); Louis Godovsky (violin); the Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Wellington Hall, Belfast. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3.25-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-12.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales; Leader, Lorely Levitzky, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.25** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme :—A Talk with a Tugboat Skipper. **7.20** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—News. **7.35** :—Time Signal. **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—Operatic Concert by the Station Orchestra. **9** :—Talk. **9.20** :—'Cello Recital. **9.30** :—Sponsored Programme. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—Children's Hour—Coloured Labels, Memories that Stick, by Frances Pearman; Songs by Cuthbert Ford (baritone); Terry Harrison and his Banjo; The World around us, a Topical Talk, by Kenneth Lawson. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland News. **6.45** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **7.15** :—A Popular Celebrity Concert—The Old Time Singers—Margaret Stephen, Gilbert Bailey, Edgar Elmes, Edith Ashby; Edward French (recitals and character studies), relayed from the Central Hall, Walsall. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Winifred Wood (contralto) and Arthur Smith (baritone). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Madeleine Hilary. **2.30** :—Midland Regional programme relayed from Manchester. **3.25-4** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Muriel Beardsall (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Professor T. H. Pear: Sport Worship. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Gramophone Records. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Local Sports Bulletin. **7** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News; Naval Notes. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1.45** :—See Cardiff. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2.30** :—Midland Regional programme relayed from Manchester. **3.25-4.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.30-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—8 a.m. :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Gramophone Records. 11 :—Talk. 11.15 :—Gramophone Records. 12 :—Talk. 12.15 :—Gramophone Records. 1 :—Time Signal. 1.2 :—Gramophone Records. 2 :—Talk. 2.15 :—Gramophone Records. 3 :—Talk. 3.15 :—Gramophone Records. 4 :—Talk. 4.15 :—Gramophone Records. 5 :—Talk. 5.15 :—Gramophone Records. 6 :—Talk. 6.15 :—Gramophone Records. 7 :—Talk. 7.15 :—Gramophone Records. 8 :—Talk. 8.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9 :—Talk. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 10 :—Talk. 10.15 :—Gramophone Records. 11 :—Talk. 11.15 :—Gramophone Records. 12 :—Talk. 12.15 :—Gramophone Records. 1 :—Talk. 1.15

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

RAILWAY DIRECTORS' FEES

OVERSEA BANKING RESULTS

A general though slight rise in Home Railway stocks yesterday followed the announcement that the directors of the London Midland and Scottish Railway had decided to reduce the amount of their remuneration by 25 per cent. The board consists of 24 members, and last year their fees amounted to £35,000. The reduction of 25 per cent. therefore will represent an annual saving of £8,750. We understand that the directors have arrived at this decision in view of the heavy loss of traffic, the state of trade, and poor dividend prospects for stockholders. It has already been stated that the directors of the other three railways have considered the question of their fees, and will place proposals before the proprietors at the annual meetings next February. It was suggested in some quarters yesterday that the other companies would follow the same policy as the London Midland and Scottish board, but this may not prove to be the case, for hitherto the board of the London Midland and Scottish has been more highly remunerated than those of the other companies, and therefore a 25 per cent. reduction by the other boards would represent a greater sacrifice than is made by the London Midland and Scottish board. It is much more likely that each case will be determined on its own merits. In the following table are given the capital, gross revenue, the number of directors, and the amount of their fees of each company for 1929, as shown by the reports:—

—	Issued capital	Gross revenue	No. of directors	Director's fees
	£	£		£
G.W.R. ..	147,424,011	36,184,053	25	25,000
L.M.S. ..	412,278,857	81,661,049	24	35,000
L.N.E.R. ..	373,529,704	63,295,456	26	24,375
S.R. ..	154,040,003	26,507,018	18	19,013

In the current year there has been a heavy decrease in gross revenue, the decreases being as follows:—London Midland and Scottish, £4,524,000; London and North Eastern, £2,975,000; Great Western, £1,311,000; and the Southern, £553,000.

An Overdue Reduction

The action of the London Midland and Scottish Board will be widely approved not only by the proprietors, but also by the general public. A number of stockholders have lately written to say that in view of the depression in the railway industry a reduction of directors' fees was overdue, while some have suggested that the action of the Cables and Wireless merger in reducing the number of directors, as well as the amount of their fees (by £35,000 a year), was worthy of imitation by the railway boards. A few days ago the Tube Investments, Limited, reduced the number of directors from 15 to nine. There is reason to believe that many companies suffer from an excessive number of directors, and probably their efficiency would not be impaired if they were reduced. Rationalization in the board room is frequently not less necessary than rationalization in other departments of a business.

Treasury Bill Results

Demand for the £45,000,000 of three months' Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday was not quite so keen as for last week's bills, applications falling from £61,620,000 to £55,810,000, but there was a further slight fall in the average rate of discount, which worked out to £2 2s. 11.12d. per cent., against £2 3s. 2.31d. Having regard to the adverse state of some of the leading exchanges, this must be regarded as a low rate. The whole amount on offer was allotted. Tenders at £99 9s. 5d. for bills dated Monday next will receive about 83 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 9s. 4d. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week will receive allotment in full. A further £45,000,000 of bills will be offered next Friday. The amount of bills to be paid for next week is £10,000,000 in excess of the total maturing, and the amount to be offered next week is £7,000,000 more than the total maturing in the following week.

Low Rate for New Zealand Bills

The New Zealand Government Bills for £600,000 which were tendered for privately yesterday were placed at a discount of 2 3-16 per cent. The bills were short-dated, being repayable on March 14 next. After allowing for this fact, however, the rate of discount is a very satisfactory one from the standpoint of the borrower, for it is only slightly above that at which the Treasury Bills were allotted yesterday. New Zealand has always enjoyed good credit in the London market, and while the New Zealand pound stands at a considerable discount, this is due not only to trade depression but also to the country's close associations with Australia.

South American Banking

Gross profits of £1,754,409 were earned in the year ended September 30 by the Bank of London and South America. This total is £61,000 below that for 1928-29, and as expenses were reduced by £16,000, the net revenue, at £390,472, is £45,000 smaller. When allowance is made for the exceptional political and financial conditions that have prevailed in Latin America this result can only be regarded as highly satisfactory. In keeping with their traditional conservatism, the directors are reducing the dividend, thereby involving a saving of £71,000, and are strengthening the contingency reserve by £100,000 (compared with £45,000 a year ago), after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts. A three years' summary of the bank's finances is appended:—

—	Sept. 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	390,472	435,144	456,997
Dividend	318,600 (9%)	389,400 (11%)	389,400 (11%)
To contingency reserve	100,000	45,000	60,000
Carried forward ..	181,445	209,573	208,828
Deposits, &c. ..	39,362,782	40,991,968	38,734,745
Bills payable ..	2,994,138	3,339,771	3,291,339
Acceptances	2,001,073	2,453,238	2,407,953
Bills for collection	11,085,304	14,781,856	13,456,978
Cash	8,705,539	7,139,964	9,032,196
Bills receivable ..	12,864,133	15,601,538	15,467,676
Advances, &c. ..	25,113,297	27,065,978	23,169,740
Balance-sheet total	52,752,294	58,382,847	55,144,927

It will be noticed that, although there has been a slight reduction in the deposits and bills payable, the cash holding has been still further increased by £1,600,000, amounting on September 30 to as much as £8,705,000. The augmenting of cash resources, while it does not increase banking profits, is particularly desirable during such disturbed times as those through which South America and the world in general have been passing.

Currency Depreciation

The total of the bank's latest balance-sheet—namely, £52,752,000—shows a reduction of rather more than £6,000,000. This is a direct reflection of the smaller volume of trade done by South America, of lower prices, and of depreciated currencies. Included in the item of advances (£26,118,000) there appears a sum of £319,000, representing depreciation at current rates of exchange on capital employed abroad. This depreciation, it is understood, has been incurred mainly in the currencies of Argentina and Uruguay. It should, however, not be a matter of serious concern, for the economic position of both Republics is strong. Argentina, for example, has a gold cover for her notes amounting to 78 per cent., while Uruguay is in the enviable position of having her notes backed cent for cent by gold. Politically, Argentina, Brazil, and some of the other South American countries should be the gainers by the important political changes that have taken place during the year. Financially their position in the near future turns upon the course of prices for primary products, which in turn is dependent upon a world revival. But the recent news, more especially from Argentina, regarding the crops, and the condition of the camps, augurs well for a speedy change, when a definite turn in prices of agricultural and pastoral products takes place.

A Lower Australian Bank Dividend

The announcement that the board of the Bank of New South Wales, the largest bank in Australia, have decided to lower the dividend from the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to 9 per cent. per annum will not cause great surprise. The directors have also decided, in order to assist the process of readjustment in Australia, to forgo an allocation to the reserve (which stands at £6,150,000), and to make substantial appropriations to the bank's contingency account. A year ago £250,000 was added to the reserve. For the first three quarters of the bank's past financial year, which ended on September 30, the dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but for the fourth quarter it was at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The sum carried forward is £166,928, against £163,479. A satisfactory feature of the cabled summary of the accounts is the increase of £182,000, to £66,238,000, in the deposits; advances at £60,400,000 show an expansion of £972,000. The lower prices obtained for Australia's primary exports are reflected in a reduction of £1,440,000 in the bills receivable, while the curtailment of imports is largely responsible for a decrease of £1,216,000 in bills payable. Liquid assets stand at the large figure of £24,819,000.

Finance Company's Setback

Owing to a reduction in net profit from £90,350 to £32,485 and a heavy depreciation in its investments the board of the Nelson Financial Trust is unable to declare any final dividends in respect of the year ended October 31, even the Preference shares receiving no final payment. The company derives its revenue from two main sources—namely, interest and dividends on investments and from underwriting commissions and profits made by dealing in securities. During the last 11 years gross dividends amounting to £849,391 have been distributed to the Ordinary and Deferred stockholders, the Ordinary stock alone having received an average of over 14 per cent. gross. Of the dividends so distributed approximately one-half were derived from each of the two sources mentioned. With the scope for profit-making from the second of these sources so severely restricted during the past year a substantial reduction in earnings was inevitable. The depreciation in the investments amounts to £220,000, or 15½ per cent. on book values, after taking into account the balance of £75,000 standing to the credit of the reserve. The directors state that they are advised that the company being a finance company is not entitled, in view of this depreciation, to pay any further dividends in respect of the past year, though they remind Preference shareholders that their dividends are cumulative. A considerable part of the depreciation in the investments is regarded as temporary, being due to the investing public's lack of confidence rather than to any want of intrinsic worth in the investments themselves.

Waterlow & Sons' Fine Record

Although the directors of Waterlow and Sons, Limited—the company against which an action brought by the Banco de Portugal is now being heard—have decided to reduce the final dividend on the Deferred shares for the year to September 30 last from 10 per cent. (tax free) to 9 per cent. (tax free), making the distribution for the year 11½ per cent., against 12½ per cent., the report makes a very favourable impression. In spite of the trade setback the gross profits were only £7,415 less at £241,145, but as income-tax required an additional £4,000 the net earnings fell from £171,546 to £162,305. The balance-sheet reveals a high degree of liquidity, for the floating assets, which include £469,050 in cash and £111,009 in investments taken at or below market value, amount to £1,262,000, while the current liabilities, inclusive of the final dividend and also of provision for contingencies, amount to only £528,000. The company has a remarkably successful record, the dividend on the Deferred capital of £690,000 having, until the past year, been at the rate of 12½ per cent. for many years, while on four occasions in the past six years the holders have received in addition a bonus of 2½ per cent.

Unprofitable Marine Underwriting

The losses stated to have been incurred by the Salamandra Reinsurance Company, of Copenhagen, on marine insurance follow those of the old-established Danish Royal Chartered Sea Assurance Company. The deficit of the Salamandra Company is to be made good by transfers from the "extra" fund and from reserves, and it is announced that the board has decided completely to liquidate the marine transport insurance department. The losses are reported to have been mainly connected with marine and transport insurance "and almost exclusively with old contracts, especially English." Nevertheless, Danish and other Scandinavian insurance companies are believed to have transacted a widespread reinsurance business and conditions have long been unsatisfactory, not only in the British markets but also on the Continent. A good deal of trouble has been reported this year from the German market. It is certain that since the War an enormous amount of money has been lost in marine insurance. The accounts of many strong British companies have shown this, and the public has had no means of knowing the results of underwriters at Lloyd's. Something has been done in recent years to try to restore premium rates on shipping to a level approximating to the actual cost, but it has so far not been found practicable to bring about an improvement in cargo rates. Indeed, a report is current in the London market that on the day on which the Highland Hope was lost, involving the market in claims estimated at nearly £1,000,000, an open cover was written for a South American account at a substantial reduction on the rate previously ruling. In circumstances which continue to be very difficult those companies are fortunate whose underwriters would rather let business pass them by than accept it at rates which they believe to be below cost price. There is only too much experience to show how easy it is to lose large sums in marine underwriting, and the strength of some of the great institutions is due in part to the fact that their underwriters have wisely declined business at rates which, they were convinced, were inadequate to cover the risk.

STOCK EXCHANGE

END-ACCOUNT SELLING

PARIS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS

Stock markets yesterday were in rather a dismal state, for which the weather and a renewal of liquidation, chiefly on French account, were responsible. Oil shares, De Beers, Chartered, and other Paris favourites were offered with some freedom in the afternoon and prices gave way sharply. The selling was accompanied by reports that the negotiations which had been proceeding to tide over certain important difficulties at the forthcoming settlement on the Bourse had broken down. The Industrial market as a whole was dull rather than weak, but there was evidence of some liquidation in one or two leading shares, United Molasses and Turner and Newall being prominent. Little change took place in Gilt-edged securities.

The Gilt-edged market was dull, falls of ¼ taking place in Four per Cent. Consols (92¾), Victory Bonds (96¾), and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (81¾). Local Loans fell ¼ to 68¾. The Five per Cent. War Loan remained a firm market, closing without change at 102 15-16. One or two India stocks were ¼ lower. Central Electricity Board scrip opened at a little under ¼ premium, closing at ¼ premium, or ¼ down on the day. The announcement by the London Midland and Scottish of a 25 per cent. reduction in the fees of the board had a good effect in the HOME RAILWAY market, though the news hardly came as a surprise. Prices of the Ordinary stocks rallied to a fractional extent, the gains including ¼ in L.M.S. (33), North Eastern Preferred (17¼), Southern Deferred (23¾), and Southern Preferred (67). Great Western rose ¼ to 68.

The FOREIGN market was very quiet. Chinese bonds continued in favour, the Five per Cent. Boxer loan rising above 81. European bonds were steady, there being no change in prices apart from the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. German loan, which weakened to 73. Brazilian bonds were heavy; there were falls of ¼ to 1 in San Paulo coffee loans, 1 in Brazil "Five" of 1913, and 1¼ in the 1883 loan. In the Argentine railway group Great Southern fell 1¼ to 71, and losses of ¼ were shown by Pacific, B.A. Western, and Central Argentine. The new Debentures of the Central Argentine fell to ¼ discount, and the premium on Great Southern Debentures was a little lower at 2¼.

FALL IN OIL SHARES

The OIL market suffered from fresh weakness, which became rather acute towards the close. Sales were reported on French account and were attributed to the breakdown of negotiations for smoothing over certain financial difficulties that had arisen at the current settlement. On balance Royal Dutch showed a fall of ¼ at 24¾, and Shell gave way 3-32 to 3 21-32. Both Mexican Eagle at 6s. 9d. and Canadian Eagle at 6s. 10½d. fell 4½d. Other falls included ¼ in Lobitos (1 5-16), 1-16 in V.O.C. (1 9-16) and Anglo-Persian (2½), and 1-32 in Trinidad Leaseholds and Burmah. The RUBBER market was dull, and small declines took place in Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and one or two other leading shares. London Asiatic recovered to 3s. The TEA market was quiet, with prices easier in several instances.

In the MISCELLANEOUS market no changes of importance occurred in the majority of leading shares, but there was evidence of liquidation in one or two cases. United Molasses were particularly weak, the shares touched 17s. 9d., and closed at 18s., showing a fall of 1s., the movement being accompanied by the expression of some doubts in regard to the payment of the Preference dividend due in December. Turner and Newall were another weak feature, the shares closing 2s. 3d. lower at 51s. 3d. The international group was dull, but falls were not extensive. For example, both International Nickel and Brazilian Traction closed only ¼ lower on the day at 18¾ and 26 respectively, while Columbia Graphophone closed within 1-16 of the previous night's level at 2¾. Hydro Electric fell ¼ to 27. Courtaulds were steady, the further cut in prices of yarns having evidently been discounted. Among Tobacco shares British Americans were in turn dearer at 5 3-32, but Carreras "A" rallied to 5¼, and Godfrey Phillips were slightly harder at 20s. Cables and Wireless Preference recovered further to 73. Gas Light and Coke new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures remained in strong demand, rising to 2¾ premium. In the electrical engineering group Johnson and Phillips improved to 36s. 6d. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match were a little firmer. Gaumont-British hardened to 14s. 1½d. Iron and steel shares showed little change apart from Guest Keen, which were easier at 26s. The store group remained dull, small declines being shown in Maple (28s. 6d.), John Barker (16s. 3d.), Harrods (57s. 3d.), and International Tea (19s. 3d.). In the Brewery group Guinness was a firm feature, rising to 108s. Bank shares moved irregularly.

In the Mining markets French selling made itself apparent in one or two leading shares. For instance, Chartered fell 6d. to 28s. 9d., De Beers gave way to 5, showing a fall of 7-16, and Rio Tinto were lower at 30½. N'Changa were 1-32 lower at 1 31-32, and Congo Border dropped ¼ to 8¼. San Francisco Mines of Mexico fell to 15s., and Burma Corporation gave way to 9s. 1½d. In the Kaffir group slightly lower prices were established for Gold Fields (1 1-32), Union Corporation (2 5-16), Springs (2 31-32), Sub Nigel (2 23-32), and Government Areas (1 17-32). On the other hand, prices of Geduld, Johannesburg Consolidated, Rand Mines, and New Modder were a little higher. Ashanti Goldfields advanced to 32s. 9d.

TIN RESTRICTION SCHEME

CONFERENCE AT KUALA LUMPUR

SINGAPORE, Nov. 28.—It is understood that at a meeting held at Kuala Lumpur to-day to consider the position in the tin industry, the High Commissioner and the Chief Secretary were present.

On behalf of the Government sympathy is said to have been expressed with the idea of restriction in output, but it was pointed out that nothing could be done unless Bolivia, Nigeria, and the Dutch East Indies joined in any scheme suggested. It is added that the idea at present is that each country should definitely restrict by 20 per cent. of the 1929 output.

The Chinese representative stated that it would be difficult to get the small Chinese mines to restrict in proportion. It was suggested that they should arrange among themselves to restrict in bulk up to 20 per cent.

A pivotal price of £150 a ton was suggested, above which full production would be allowed.—*Reuter.*

LIMITATION OF TEA CROPS

DUTCH GROWERS' VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BATAVIA, Nov. 28

A meeting of the Tea Association at Batavia took place to-day to discuss the continuance during 1931 of the limitation of tea crops in the Netherlands East Indies in cooperation with the Ceylon and British India growers.

A large majority of the N.E.I. growers voted in favour of a continuance of restriction.

FRENCH SHIPBUILDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 28

As a result of the efforts of the Minister of Merchant Marine the principal French dockyards have decided to form a single organization to be known as the Shipbuilding Consortium.

The function of the consortium will be to rationalize the shipbuilding industry and reorganize it on lines calculated to increase its output. The chief difficulty of French shipbuilders in the past has been excessive costs. M. Emmanuel Rousseau has been appointed president of the consortium.

MANBRE AND GARTON

Manbré and Garton report a net trading profit for the year ended September 30, 1930, of £374,239, and £179,656 is brought in, making £546,575. Preference dividend requires £35,000, and a final dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares calculated at the rate of 12 per cent., making 16 per cent. for the year. It is then proposed to distribute £126,133 among the Deferred shares in accordance with the articles, placing to staff pension fund £10,000 and carrying forward £191,974, subject to any bonus that may be voted to the staff and employees. Meeting, December 11.

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS PLENTIFUL

FURTHER GOLD WITHDRAWAL

Loan rates further declined in Lombard-street yesterday, some of the banks lending more freely than on any previous day in the week. For a Friday money was more in demand than usual, but it was decidedly more plentiful than of late, and in the afternoon balances were freely offered for the night at 1½ per cent. Earlier in the day 1¾-2 per cent. had been the more general rate. As a rule old day-to-day loans were renewed at 2 per cent. To-day being the last day of the month, a large turnover is expected in the short-loan market, and only a short time will be available for its accomplishment. Discount rates were a little unstable, being affected as much by the expectation of ease next week as by the lower money rates prevailing yesterday. In competition the rate for three months fine bank bills was frequently no higher than 2 5-32 per cent., and brokers reported few buyers, though the market sold some February maturities at 2¼ per cent., and a few January bills at 2 7-32. The Treasury Bill allotment accorded fairly closely with late market estimates. The daily sale of bar gold by the Bank of England for France tends to increase in size, yesterday's being £364,000. There was a small rise in the French exchange, which closed at 123.60f. Italian lire showed little recovery following Thursday's decline.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2⅝–2¼	2⅝–2⅝	2¼	2⅝–2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2¼	2⅝–2⅝	3–3½	3¼–3½	3½–4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange showed a tendency to move against sterling, closing at $4.85^{33}/_{64}$, compared with $4.85^{9}/_{16}$. On forward dollars there was a discount of $^{1}/_{32}$c., one and three months, but for the end of December there was a discount of $^{1}/_{16}$c. The Montreal rate was higher at $4.85^{5}/_{16}$. A rise of 1c. to 123.60f. occurred in the French exchange. The Milan rate again fluctuated widely, and after lire had rallied the rate again moved against Italy, closing at 92.83½, or ⅛c. more favourable to the lira than on Thursday. Forward lire were still offered, the discount being 18c. one month and 53c. three months. The Madrid rate again moved against the peseta, closing at 43.70, compared with 43.62½. Both the Dutch and German exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling. Japanese yen were a little dearer. At 38⁹/₁₆d. the Buenos Aires rate showed a rise of $^{1}/_{32}$d. The Rio exchange, however, was slightly lower at $42^{1}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	Nov. 28	Nov. 27
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.85⅞–4.85¹⁵/₃₂	4.85¹⁷/₃₂–4.85²³/₃₂
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅛–4.85⅜	4.84¹⁵/₁₆–4.85⅛
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58–63	123.58–62
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.09	34.81¼–82½	34.81¼–82½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.86	92.76–92.86
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06⅞–07¾	25.06⅜–06
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.50–43.75	43.50–43.80
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108¾	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06–06⅛	12.06–06½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37¼	20.36¼–37¼
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.581/2	34.48–34.51	34.48–34.51
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.79	27.76–27.79
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¹¹/₁₆–13/₁₆	163¹¹/₁₆–13/₁₆
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43⅝–43⅞	43⅝–43⅞
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.28	25.18–25.28
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant. ..	Pst. to £	110	1.69⅝	1.69⅝
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2215	274½–275	274¼–274¾
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.68	48⅜–48⅞	48⅜–48⅝
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21–18.27	18.21–18.28
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15¾–16¼	18.15¾–16¼
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.150	18.08¾–09¼	18.08¾–09¼
Copenhgn. ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16	18.15½–16¼
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97⅛	97¹⁵/₁₆–97¹⁵/₁₆	97¹⁵/₁₆–97¹⁵/₁₆
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/2¹³/₁₆–1/3⅞	1/2¹³/₁₆–1/3⅞
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅞–2/0¹⁵/₁₆	2/0⅞–2/0¹⁵/₁₆
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6⅞–1/7¹/₁₆	1/6⅞–1/7¹/₁₆
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹¹/₁₆–2/3¹³/₁₆	2/3¹¹/₁₆–2/3¹³/₁₆
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅜–07⅛	12.06½–12.07
Manila ..	Per peso	24.686d.	2/0⅝	2/0⅝
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	42⅞–43⅛	42¹³/₁₆–43⅛
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	38⅞–38¹⁵/₁₆	38⅞–38¹⁵/₁₆
Valp'raiso*	$ to £	40	39.82	39.86
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	38⅜–39	38⅜–39
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.166	Holiday	15.65
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.55–10.75	10.55–10.75

† 90 days. * Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100 Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—				
Australia* ..	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

—	Selling Rates Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 15 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £363,648 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £716,074, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Nov. 27—		Nov. 27—	
Bar gold ..	— 50	Bar gold ..	323,476
		Sovereigns ..	22,000
Nov. 28 ..	— Nil	Nov. 28—	
		Bar gold ..	363,648
Net efflux ..	.. 716,074	Sovereigns ..	7,000
Total	..£716,124	Total	..£716,124

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,949,390; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver declined ¼d. to 167_{16}d. per oz. for cash, and 165_{16}d. for forward delivery, China being a seller.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on November 24 to midday on November 27 amounted to £781,209, of which £712,217 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,403,895, of which £1,300,978 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £130 and exports amounted to £7,599.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝–2⅝	1½–2
New York	2½	2–1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	5¼–7¾
Swiss Bank places ..	2½	1⅝	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1¼	¼
Brussels	2½	2½	⅞

Foreign bank returns will be found on page 19

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—While the Banco do Brasil still quotes the milreis at 5 5-16d. for 90 days, other banks to-day offered to buy at 4½d., but purchases were strictly limited in proportion to sales, which were only allowed freely in quantities of £5. Any larger amounts received strict scrutiny by the official inspectorate of banks. Santos reports similar conditions, but rates nominally 4 9-32d. with some business at 5¼d.

COURTAULDS' PRICE REDUCTION

Messrs. Courtaulds have this week effected a reduction in the prices of their yarns. Except in a few cases, however, it is considered unlikely that this action will be followed by reductions in the prices of articles manufactured from the yarns; it is more likely that the public will be offered a better article at the same price.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Although activity was noticeable in one or two sections the general market to-day was quiet and rather unsettled. Sales were returned at 1,738,000 shares.

The opening was irregular, but discouraging trade news prompted general realizing in the speculative leaders and soon obliterated rallying tendencies in stocks with good earnings prospects in the immediate future. Among the issues which were supported early in the session were motor stocks, on reports that new car models were stimulating sales, and merchandising stocks, on indications that holiday buying was in progress. The selling was most pronounced in rails and was accentuated by a New York Central official's statement that the railroads were in urgent need of relief from the growing competition of oil and gas pipe lines, motor vehicles, and coastal steamship lines. Pressure also developed against steel stocks, the Otis Steel Company having omitted its dividend.

In the afternoon partial recoveries occurred owing to the re-appearance of scale-down support, part of which was attributed to powerful financial interests. The fact that about 50 per cent. of the recovery from the low level of the year has been cancelled apparently induced some buying on the reaction theory, which served to discourage further professional pressure. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 28	Nov. 26
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.85⅛	4.84⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85¹¹/₃₂	4.85¹⁵/₃₂
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.85¹⁷/₃₂	4.85⅜
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84¾	4.84¾
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.22½	40.23
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.7⅝	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.75
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84	23.83½
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	11.10	11.16
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.06⅝	14.06⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49⅛	17.49⅛
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.26	34.44
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.55

RAILWAYS Closing Prices —	Nov. 28	Nov. 26
Atchison ..	186	190½
Atl. Coast ..	120½	119½
B. & O. ..	71½	74
Do., Pref.	77¾	77⅝
Brooklyn ..	—	—
Can. Pac. ..	27¾	27⅝
Chesapeake & O.	42¼	42
Chi. G.W. ..	7½	6⅞
Do., Pref.	24⅝	24¾
Chi. Mil. St. P.	7	7⅛
Ch. Rock Is.	62	63¼
Del. & Hud.	142	143½*
Del., Lack.	86	86½
Erie	28⅛	29½
Do., 1 Pf.	45	43¼
G.N., Pref.	62	65
Illinois	77	79
Interboro' ..		
Rapid Tr. ..	27	28

Closing Prices —	Nov. 28	Nov. 26
Int. Amer. ..	11	11
Kansas City ..	40	40
Louisville ..	99	96
Min. St. P. ..	5	5
Miss. Pac. ..	27	30½
Do., Pref.	100	100½
Loose Wiles ..	51	51¼
Mack Trks. ..	44¾	45¼
Montg'y W. ..	22¼	22¾
Nash Mtrs. ..	27⅝	29
Nat. Biscuit ..	77	77½
Nat. Dept. St.	31	31¼
Nat. Dairy ..	42⅛	43¼
N. Amer. ..	69⅝	72
Packard	9⅜	9¾
Pan A. Pet. ..	42	42½
Pub. Ser. ..	—	—
N.J.	71¾	72½
Pullman	60	60
Radio Corp. ..	16¼	17
R'm'g'n Rd	17⅜	18
Rep. Steel ..	59¼	60¾
Sears R'b'k ..	54	55⅞
Shell Trans. ..	30	34¼
Shell Un. ..	8¼	8⅞
Sloss S. Sd. ..	15½	15½
Std. Brands ..	16¾	16¾
Std. Gas	66½	67½
Std. Oil of Cal. ..	48¾	49⅛
Do., N.J. ..	52½	52¾
Std. Oil of Ind. ..	24⅞	24⅞
Studebaker ..	21⅞	22½
Texas Corp. ..	37¾	38
Tex. G.Sul. ..	52⅛	52½
Tidewater ..	8⅜	8
T. Am. Op. ..	14⅞	14⅞
Tr.Cont.Cp. ..	8¼	8⅜
Un. Carbide ..	60¾	60¾
Un. Corp. ..	18¼	18⅜
Un. Fruit ..	66	66⅛
United Gas ..	27¼*	27¾
U.S. I'ter ..	51	51½
U.S. Rbr. ..	14¼	14½
U.S. Steel ..	145⅛	145⅝
Do., Pref.	145½	145¾
W. Un. Tel. ..	142	143
Whse. Mfg. ..	98⅝	100½
Woolworth ..	59	60¾
Wor. Pump ..	78¼	79½
Youngst'n Sheet ..	75⅛	75⅛

CURB EXCHANGE				
Assd. Gas A	20	21¼*	Mid. West Utilities

COMPANY MEETINGS

ANSELLS BREWERY, LTD.

MR. J. A. FAIRHURST ON TRADE DIFFICULTIES

EFFECT OF THE NEW BEER DUTIES

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Ansells Brewery, Limited, was held on Wednesday last at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. JAMES A. FAIRHURST (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Arthur Kimberley) read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' certificate was presented by Mr. HOWARD FISHER, of Messrs. Fisher, Randle and Fisher.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the reports and statement of accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before commencing the business of the meeting I must apologize for the absence of Mr. Thomas Ansell, my joint managing director. Your board, and, I am sure, the shareholders, regret this, especially as it is through illness. Mr. Ansell is away from home recuperating, and, I am pleased to say, is much better in health.

Last year our secretary (Mr. Winterton) was unable to be present at the general meeting through illness, and unfortunately since that time his health has not improved, and he has resigned his position, Mr. A. Kimberley, who has been assistant secretary for many years, having been appointed in his stead. For 35 years Mr. Winterton had been a trusted and valued official of the company, always giving of his best, and I can assure you that your board fully appreciate the services he rendered, and with great regret accepted his resignation. It is really quite unnecessary for me to tell most of you how much companies owe to competent, trustworthy and assiduous officials.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The directors' report and balance-sheet have been printed and circulated amongst you, and I presume you wish to take them as read. We have been hoping now for a long time for improvement in trade; you remember, no doubt, the proverb: "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but when the desire cometh it is a tree of life." I do not imagine, with this balance-sheet before them, that the hearts of the shareholders are sick, but all of us will rejoice when "the desire cometh."

I do not think that there is any necessity to refer to more than two or three items on the balance-sheet. First, you will notice that the paid-up Ordinary share capital now stands at £800,000. The increase of £200,000 was caused by the capitalization of that amount of reserve and the distribution of 40,000 fully-paid shares amongst the Ordinary shareholders. That explains the reason why the reserve fund now stands at £280,000.

CAUSE OF DROP IN PROFITS

The other item to which I wish to draw your attention is the profit of £174,733. This, compared with the corresponding figure of last year, £189,329, shows a drop in our profits of between £14,000 and £15,000. This is regrettable, but it does not surprise me. We had to reckon during the period under review with months of exceptionally bad weather. Last year I told you that we were engaged in a business which deals with a very large public who are particularly affected by the two factors of bad trade and unemployment. Such factors were operating last year, and have continues to do so, as you all know, with increasing force right up to-to-day. How long it will go on I do not know, but there is this redeeming feature—the situation is now so bad that men of all classes are cooperating to remedy it, irrespective of any political bias which they previously had when circumstances were different. So that I think that in this case out of a temporary evil a permanent good may arise.

BREWERS' PROMISE TO THE CHANCELLOR

Another matter which has affected our profits has been the extra 3s. a standard barrel beer duty which was imposed this year, and which particularly affects your company, owing to the high strength of our beers. The promise the brewers gave to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bear this duty themselves and not pass it on to the public or the retailers has been honourably kept, but your profits have to this extent suffered. I had my doubts at the time as to the wisdom of giving any such promise, and having regard to the increase of the income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound (of which we were unaware when the promise was given) I am now of the opinion that it was premature, and we ought not to have bound ourselves in such a manner.

NEW DIRECTORS

During the course of the year the directors have elected to the board Sir Pierce Lacy, Bart., and Mr. Alfred Inman Sherwin, and in accordance with the articles of association they both come up for re-election. In electing Sir Pierce Lacy and Mr. Alfred Sherwin members of the board, your directors are confident that such action will meet with the hearty approval of the shareholders. Both these gentlemen are very well known to you and in the City of Birmingham for their business abilities, and I feel sure you have the fullest confidence in their capability of guarding your interests.

The brewery and properties of the company and all plant and machinery have, as usual, been fully kept up out of income, and the gravity and quality of our product have been maintained. I have every reason to hope, therefore, that as and when trade improves and employment increases your company will have at least their proportion of the benefits that will then arise.

MAKING ORDINARY SHARES MARKETABLE

There is one other matter I should like to mention. The Ordinary shares of this company have up to now been privately held, and with a view of making them marketable it is necessary to alter our articles of association so as to comply with Stock Exchange requirements. At the same time it is desirable to bring such articles up to date and in accordance with the Companies Act, 1929. You will therefore very shortly be receiving a notice calling a special meeting to consider new articles as well as the sub-division of the present Ordinary share of £5 into five shares of £1 each.

Before formally moving the resolution, I would like to take the opportunity of congratulating our staff and workpeople on the excellent services they have rendered during the past year, and on the splendid loyalty they always display. Your directors appreciate it, and I am sure you do.

I now beg to move the following resolution:—"That the report and accounts be received and adopted and that the following final dividends be paid for the half-year ended September 30, 1930—namely, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (less income-tax) on the Preference shares, and at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares (both free of income-tax).

Mr. A. E. ANSELL (assistant managing director).—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. W. HEATH, J.P., moved: "That Sir Pierce Lacy, Bart., be re-elected a director of the company."

Mr. HEATH said that Sir Pierce was a man whose name carried great weight in the commercial and financial world, and his reputation was of a high standard. Having regard to the wonderful success of the company in the past, he could not help but think that the board would be strengthened by the inclusion of Sir Pierce.

CAPTAIN CROSSLAND seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, Sir Pierce suitably acknowledging.

Mr. FRANK WOOLLEY moved: "That Mr. A. I. Sherwin be re-elected a director of the company." Mr. Woolley referred to the fact that Mr. Sherwin was a partner of the late Mr. Joseph Ansell, who was a brother of the founder of the business. Mr. Joseph Ansell was a great asset to the company, with his wonderful personality and knowledge of the trade. He (Mr. Woolley) knew Mr. Sherwin's great successes, his few failures, and, incidentally, many of his frailties, but he was not going to talk about that. The company could be quite sure that it would be of great assistance to have Mr. Sherwin at their board meetings.

Mr. W. SCOTT, seconding the resolution, said as a member of the board he would like to welcome Mr. Sherwin. He knew Mr. Sherwin had some very excellent ideas and he was sure they would all profit by hearing of them. To use the chairman's illustration, he hoped they would hasten the coming of the "tree of life."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. SHERWIN, in thanking the shareholders, said that he would be proud to occupy the position to which they had elected him, and would do his best to justify the confidence they had placed in him.

On the proposition of Mr. JAMES MARSON, seconded by Mr. L. LITHERLAND, Messrs. Fisher, Randle and Fisher were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. FISHER, on behalf of his firm, thanked the shareholders on their re-election as auditors.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. ALFRED ASTON, proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff, said he had proposed this resolution at annual meetings for many years and it was with great pleasure that he did it again. If he might divert from the subject a little he would like to congratulate the shareholders and other directors on the re-election of Sir Pierce Lacy and Mr. Sherwin. He congratulated them on acquiring gentlemen of such business acumen and, as other speakers had said, he was sure the board would benefit by their services. He would also congratulate Mr. Kimberley coming as a well remembered Mr. Kimberley coming as a boy to the offices in Park-road and he had seen him working in harmony with Mr. Winterton, whom they all regretted had had to retire from office. They trusted that Mr. Winterton would be restored to health so that he might enjoy his retirement for many years.

Mr. C. E. A. FLEWITT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously and acknowledged by the Chairman.

KENYA COLONY

LOAN AUTHORIZED BY LEGISLATURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Nov. 28

The Legislature has authorized the Government to raise on the Colony's credit a loan of £3,364,000, such part thereof as the Secretary of State decides to be advisable in present market conditions.

Practically every purpose for which the loan is needed is already in hand or approved. The proposals include an extension of the Yala railway in the Kavirondo Reserve, also £250,000 to finance the Land Bank. The Colony's portion of the loan is £2,231,000, of which £1,250,000 represents expenditure on public buildings. Other purposes are water supplies to district townships and loans to local authorities for communications. The balance is a railway and harbour loan for branch lines, rolling stock, quays and oil jetties at Kilindini, and general port improvements.

The Colony is advised that the present is the most favourable time to float a loan, at least for £2,500,000. As an alternative, the Legislature has authorized Treasury Bills for the full amount should the loan not be decided upon. Several of the elected members of the Legislature consider that the loan should be for a total of £4,000,000.

VIENNA BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POSSIBLE CLOSING DOWN

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

The general secretary of the Vienna British Chamber of Commerce recently informed the Vienna representatives of the British Press that the Vienna Chamber may be compelled to close down within the next few weeks. The total funds are less than £15. This situation has been brought about partly through the indifference of British traders towards the Vienna Chamber, through which, in the last resort, they obtain the information that guides them as manufacturers, merchants, or shippers in their ventures on the Vienna market.

As foreign chambers of commerce are not subsidized by the British Government—which considers it has fully exhausted its responsibilities by the maintenance of the Department for Overseas Trade represented by the Commercial Attaché at the British Legations—the chambers abroad have to maintain themselves as best they can. In view of the competitive character of present-day trading and the prevailing extensive economic depression, it seems distinctly inopportune to forfeit the chamber when by a little timely help it could be preserved.

JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPANY'S LOSS

At the half-yearly general meeting of Nippon Yusen Kaisha held at Tokyo yesterday the chairman announced that no dividend would be paid for the half-year ended September 30. For the corresponding period of last year a payment of 8 per cent. was made. Freight earnings, said the chairman, were 5½ million yen (£550,000) less than in the preceding six months, although passenger earnings continued to show a slight increase. Current expenses ashore and afloat had been reduced by 2,000,000 yen, but a large amount had been written off on account of depreciation and structual repair fund for the four new motor ships yet hardly bringing in earnings. Further, they had to write off depreciation in securities held by the company so that, after crediting the amount brought forward, there was a net loss of 5,500,000 yen (against a net profit of 4,795,000 yen a year ago). It was proposed that the loss be covered by the whole of the dividend equalization fund of 6,750,000 yen, leaving 1,183,000 yen to be carried forward.

He attributed the present situation to the world depression, coupled with exceptional circumstances in Japan—namely, the removal of the gold embargo, general retrenchment, and the heavy fall in the price of silver. An early recovery was not to be expected.

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS	Nov. 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	671,990,143	+ 14,572
Gold exchange	384,804,449	− 4,881,064
Domestic bills	22,949,721	+ 306,052
Advances against securities	36,735,219	+ 469,956
Security holdings	98,919,552	+ 85,879
Due from banks	28,297,500	− 10,328,441
Other assets	26,269,365	− 934 931
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	904,495,880	− 19,661,740
Other sight liabilities	247,285,407	+ 4,273,616
Other liabilities	33,704,862	+ 208,248
		— Reuter.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS	Nov. 23	Inc. or Dec.
	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve:—		
Gold, coin & bullion, &c.	410,863,611	− 9,285,390
Other banking assets:—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	477,055,881	− 4,834,124
Subsidiary coin	3,347,045	+ 994,101
Bills discounted	73,135,961	+ 11,240,452
Advances against securities	687,000	+ 30,100
Government debt	101,256,060	Unchanged
Securities	6,841,000	+ 1,182
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	Unchanged
Other assets	415,051,214	− 4,979,579
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,300,000	Unchanged
Reserve	10,272,074	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	884,711,612	− 59,129,405
Deposits and other sight liabilities	181,634,845	+ 34,484,640
Other liabilities	375,330,230	− 4,978,397

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	Nov. 23	Inc. or Dec.
	Cz. Crowns	Cz. Crowns
Gold stock	1,546,615	— 254
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,294,510	+ 11,915
Other cash	55,052	+ 405
Bills discounted	141,303	+ 11,458
Advances on collaterals	13,214	— 101
State notes debt balance and assets of the Bkg. Office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	3,809,185	+ 22,005
Other assets	385,291	+ 5,023
LIABILITIES		
Capital fully paid up and capital reserve fund	406,800	Unchanged
Reserve funds	101,388	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	6,310,310	+ 212,922
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	1,254,616	+ 182,491
Other maturities: short term		
Cash vouchers	65	Unchanged
Other liabilities	372,800	+ 11,961

BANK OF PORTUGAL

ASSETS	Sept. 24	Inc. or Dec.
	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	6,377,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	112,967,072	− 12,360,578
Discounts	394,492,629	+ 7,491,614
Government loans	1,540,554,000	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	1,919,160,326	− 8,310,910
Deposits	117,582,603	+ 944,340
		— Reuter.

BASS, RATCLIFF AND GRETTON

DIVIDEND OF 19 PER CENT.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, High-street, Burton-on-Trent.

COLONEL the RIGHT HON. JOHN GRETTON, P.C., M.P. (the chairman), presided and was supported by Mr. Arthur Manners (deputy chairman), Mr. Claude N. Burt, Mr. Ernest J. Manners, Mr. P. W. Ratcliff, the Hon. Evan Baillie, Mr. C. A. Ball, Mr. John F. Gretton (directors), with Mr. D. Burrell, the secretary, and Mr. C. J. S. Palmour (representing Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney, auditors).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1930, having been sent to all the shareholders, I think we may take it as read. I now have to move that the report of the directors and the balance-sheet be received and adopted.

You have all received a copy of the balance-sheet, which sets out the affairs of the company. I have no remarks to make except to remind you that during the last six months of the trading year there was increased taxation imposed, amounting to 3s. per standard barrel.

I have to thank the staff for the zeal and attention to the affairs of the company and all the employees for the good work which they have done in forwarding the interests of the business.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now move: "That the report of the directors and the balance-sheet for the year ended September 30 last be received and adopted; that the half-yearly dividends paid on December 31 and June 30 last on the Five per Cent. Preference stock of the company, and the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares paid on May 27 last, be approved and that a further dividend be and is hereby declared of 14 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. a total dividend of 19 per cent. for the year, free of tax, such dividend to be payable free of income-tax on and after December 3."

Mr. ARTHUR MANNERS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, without further comment.

Mr. CHARLES HANSON, jun., moved: "That Mr. E. J. Manners and Mr. C. A. Ball, the retiring directors, be re-elected."

Mr. S. C. ROBOTHAM seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney) were reappointed on the proposition of Mr. E. C. WALTERS, seconded by Mr. A. T. PAGE.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. HEBER ROBINSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their attention to, and able management of, the affairs of the company during the past year. He had had the pleasure of proposing this resolution on several previous occasions, but he had never done it with greater pleasure than now.

Mr. F. HANSON seconded this resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

COLONEL GRETTON, in reply, said:—I assure you the directors and I very greatly appreciate this vote of thanks. The affairs of the company are very great and much attention is required, but I think you may rely upon the present board giving their whole-minded attention to the affairs of the company and doing their best for the shareholders.

SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS

ATTITUDE OF DUTCH INDIES

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—The *Handelsblad* understands from a well-informed source that Mr. Chadbourne, the American expert, who is visiting Europe in connexion with the sugar stabilization plan, has exchanged telegrams with the Dutch Indian Sugar Producers' Association, but that no definite proposals or plans were submitted by him. The Producers' Association has signified its willingness to conduct negotiations, and these will open tomorrow.

LATER.—A *communiqué* issued after the meeting to-day of the Vereenigde Indische Suiker Producenten here states that the United Java Sugar Producers have resolved upon the prolongation of their arrangements in the usual way.—*Reuter.*

WOOL SALES

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 28.—In contrast to the Auckland wool sale, Bradford representatives were active at the Wanganui sale, at which 12,000 bales were offered. There was a full bench of buyers, and bidding was keen within limits which closely approximated to the prices realized at Auckland.—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27.—Apart from some showers on Wednesday, the weather has been generally fine, proving favourable for threshing operations, which are progressing satisfactorily, especially in the North. Wheat closes steady, the ex-dock quotation at $6.65 being 15c. higher on the week, while maize, also steady, is 25c. dearer at $4.00. Oats are quiet, but 10c. up at $3.25, and linseed has advanced 25c., closing steady at $12.25.

Shipments of wheat during the week, consisting of 9,000 quarters to London, 4,500 to Liverpool, 4,500 to other U.K. ports, 37,000 to Antwerp, 4,500 to Amsterdam, and 32,500 to non-European ports, amounted to 99,000 quarters, compared with 64,500 the preceding week, and 170,500 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances comprised 27,500 quarters to U.K., 170,000 for orders, 156,500 to the Continent, and 9,000 to extra-European countries, the total 441,500 quarters, comparing with 616,500 a week ago and 308,000 last year. Clearances of oats were confined to 14,000 quarters to the Continent. Last week's total was 52,000, and that a year ago 7,000 quarters. Linseed shipments totalled 23,700 tons, against 20,900 the previous week, and 6,200 last year. Details show that 9,700 tons were to the U.K. and for orders, and 14,000 to the Continent.

Stocks of wheat are 10,000 smaller on the week at 120,000, and those of maize 30,000 larger at 470,000 tons. Oats and linseed stocks are unaltered at 30,000 and 50,000 tons respectively.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan meat are all heavier than during the previous week; beef by 17,000 quarters mutton by 10,000 carcasses, and lamb by 87,000 carcasses. Below are given the details:—

	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcasses	Carcasses
To London	94,000	18,000	145,000
„ Liverpool	31,000	7,000	54,000
„ Rest U.K.	—	—	—
Total to the U.K.	125,000	25,000	199,000
Total last week to U.K.	99,000	15,000	112,000
Total so far this year to U.K.	5,318,000	1,169,000	3,186,000
Corresponding week last year	149,087	16,072	149,770
Corresponding total last year	5,494,662	1,291,735	2,951,255
To France	8,000	7,000	—
„ Italy	—	—	—
„ Rest Continent	9,000	—	—
Total to Continent	17,000	7,000	—
Total last week to Continent	26,000	7,000	—
Total so far this year to Continent	1,351,000	238,000	—
Corresponding week last year	27,143	7,340	—
Corresponding total last year	1,317,810	262,892	—

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 27.—EXCHANGE on London continues to be quoted by the Banco do Brasil at 5^{1}/$_{16}$d. The COFFEE market ruled firm, with No. 7 New York standard 6?5 reis higher at 122$250. Receipts, 14,000 bags, making 1,395,000 for the season to date, against 1,313,000 a year ago. Clearances were 19,000 bags to the United States, 8,000 to Europe, and 20,000 elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 257,000 bags, which compares with 232,000 a year ago. At Santos receipts were 41,000 bags, which makes so far this season 4,791,000, against 3,691,000 a year ago. Clearances were 24,000 bags to the United States and 5,000 to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,165,000 bags, against 907,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 28.—The market commenced irregular at ⅛ advance to ¼ decline, but afterwards ruled steady and finished at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 83½ (previous 82¾); March, 29½ (29⅛); May, 28 (28¼); July, 27¼ (27¼). Yesterday's sales totalled 1,000 bags.

COMPANY RESULTS

IND, COOPE REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Bank of New Zealand	Int. 6 2-3	6 2-3	Dec. 6	—	—
Crystalate Gramophone Record	Int. 8 1-3	16 2-3	Dec. 19	—	—
Jokai (Assam) Tea	Int. 4	5	Dec. 19	—	—
Mason (Frank) and Co.	2nd. Int.	2½	Jan. 1	5†	5†
Savoy Hydro	2½	5	—	5	5
Vereeniging Ests.	Int. 5	5	—	5	5
Wallarah Coal	Int. nil	5*	Jan. 28	—	—

† Tax free. ‡ To date.

Hope Tea.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax (unchanged).

Meenglas Tea.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent. (against 4 per cent. a year ago).

Leesh River Tea.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 10 per cent. a year ago).

Assam-Dooars Tea.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax (against 10 per cent. a year ago).

Dundee and London Investment.—Final dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, making 5 per cent. for year (unchanged).

Credit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie.—Interim dividend of 16.50f. per share (the same), payable on January 2, against Coupon No. 46.

British Empire Trust.—Interim dividends of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares and 4 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares (both unchanged).

Cachar and Dooars Tea.—Owing to the world-wide depression and uncertainty of the trading results for the current year, due to the continued low prices obtainable for the company's teas, the directors have decided to postpone payment of the half-yearly dividend due on December 1 on the Cumulative Preference shares. The outturn to November 15, 1930, amounted to 1,692,400lb. of tea (against 1,547,360lb. at the same date in 1929).

Bank of New South Wales.—At the meeting held yesterday in Sydney a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the first three quarters of the year and at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the fourth quarter, ended September 30 last. The dividend for the fourth quarter will be payable on December 18. A credit of £166,828 has been carried forward (against £163,478 last year, when a total dividend of 10 per cent. was paid).

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION

The accounts of the African Lakes Corporation for 1929 show that, after providing for depreciation and including £5,939 brought in, there is a loss of £1,501, which is carried forward.

VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVAAL POWER

The net earnings of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company for the quarter ended September 30, 1930, before providing for British and South African taxation amounted to £327,771.

HEPWORTH AND GRANDAGE

Hepworth and Grandage, manufacturers of pistons, piston rings, cylinders, &c., report a net profit of £17,539 for the year ended September 30 (against £19,813 for 1928-29). The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., again making 10 per cent., and but nothing is allocated to special depreciation reserve, which received £1,000 last year. A balance of £1,712 is to be carried forward (against £1,673 brought in).

ROBERT YOUNGER

The net profit of Robert Younger, brewers, for the year to September 30 amounted to £24,027 (against £19,324 for 1928-29), and £14,921 was brought forward. The directors have placed £5,000 (the same) to reserve, which now stands at £95,000, and a final dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, and a bonus of 5 per cent., tax free, are to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent., tax free, a rate which has been maintained each year since 1921. The amount carried forward will be £16,948.

BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA

The net profit of the Bank of London and South America for the year ended September 30 amounted to £390,472 (against £435,144 for 1928-29), in addition to which £209,573 was brought forward. As previously announced, the final dividend is to be reduced from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., making the total payment for the year 9 per cent., as against 11 per cent. for each of the five preceding years. The allocation to contingency reserve, however, is to be increased from £45,000 to £100,000, after which there will be a balance of £181,445 to be carried forward, Meeting, December 16.

YARROW AND CO.

The net profit of Yarrow and Co., engineers and shipbuilders, increased from £3,320 in 1928-29 to £9,696 for the year to June 30 last. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. (against nil), which will absorb £7,500 and leave £9,670 to be carried forward (against £7,474). The report states that, in spite of the severe depression through which the industry is passing, the boiler department has been fully occupied with work. The shipbuilding and engineering departments have been fairly busy. The directors acquired an interest in a small shipbuilding yard at Kraljevica, Yugoslavia.

FREDERICK SAGE

The report of Frederick Sage and Co. for the year ended September 30, 1930, shows a net profit of £25,181, and £48,765 was brought forward, making £73,946. Interim dividends required £12,286; final 3 per cent., less tax, on Preference shares, making 6 per cent. less tax, for the year, requires £8,186; and final 3 per cent., less tax, on Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, requires £8,100. After providing for directors' fees contingent on payment of dividends as per Article 91, there remains £48,443 to carry forward. The dividends will be payable on December 12. For 1929 the dividend was 8 per cent. Meeting, December 9.

PATERSON, LAING AND BRUCE

Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce, Australian merchants and warehousemen, report a decline in net profit from £59,875 in 1928-29 to £27,970 for the year ended July 31 last. The company was, of course, adversely affected by the economic position in Australia and by the serious economic depression resulting therefrom. After bringing a credit balance of £33,211 forward and deducting the year's Preference dividend (£26,000) and the interim dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax (£7,500), already paid on the Ordinary shares, there remains a balance of £17,681. This is carried forward, the directors not recommending any further dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares, in view of the abnormal trade depression in Australia and of possible future contingencies. Meeting, December 8.

WESTERN COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL

The net sales of the Western Counties Agricultural Co-operative Association for the year to August 31 amounted to £518,542. This is a contraction of £85,150 compared with the previous year, and it is stated that the reduction is accounted for by the lower value of goods realized, and not by any loss in the volume of goods supplied. There was an increase in the number of orders booked. The profit earned was £2,739 (against £230,456), which will provide for the payment to shareholders of interest on capital at the fixed rate of 5 per cent., tax free, and leave £476 to be placed to balance account. The directors propose to pay from trade contingencies fund a bonus of 2s. per cwt. to members of the purchases. Meeting, December 4.

IND, COOPE AND CO.

The trading profit of Ind, Coope and Co., brewers, for the year ended September 30 amounted to £418,036—an increase of about £46,000 compared with the preceding year, but the receipts from interest and dividends, at £84,711, show a decline of about £12,500. After providing for depreciation, Debenture interest, income-tax, and other charges, the net profit comes out at £51,791, as against £296,192. The Preference share dividend requires £23,821. As previously announced, Ordinary shareholders again receive a total cash distribution of 25 per cent. for the year, while £50,000 (against £44,336) is to be placed to general reserve, and a similar sum (the same) to reserve for publichouse improvements, increasing those reserves to £750,000 and £150,000 respectively. The carry-forward is increased from £186,056 to £206,646. Meeting, December 15.

BRITISH BORNEO PARA RUBBER

The accounts of the British Borneo Para Rubber Company for the year ended April 30 show a loss of £4,042 (against a profit of £1,973 for 1928-29), which reduces the amount carried forward to £262. No dividend was paid last year, but £1,500 was transferred to reserve. The report states that during the year considerable expenditure was incurred in carrying out a necessary manuring programme. This has increased the all-in cost, which, excluding depreciation and interest, works out at 9.63d. per lb. (against 8.71d.) on the output of 240,810lb. (against 267,770lb.). Of this crop 145,633lb. have been sold, at an average price of 7.95d. per lb. (against 11.04d.). In order to continue production it has been necessary to make drastic reductions in expenditure, which cannot, it is stated, be beneficial to the estate if kept in force for some time. Instructions have been given to reduce the tapping area, and it is hoped that until the end of the current financial year the company will be able to continue to produce on a restricted scale. Unless there is a material early improvement in rubber market conditions it will be necessary to make arrangements for the financing of the company. Meeting, December 10.

DAVID BROWN AND SONS (HUDDERSFIELD)

The profit of David Brown and Sons (Huddersfield) for the year ended September 30 amounted to £87,160 (against £77,363 for 1928-29), to which must be added £85,184 brought forward. Income-tax absorbs £19,732 (against £11,401), and, after providing for the Preference dividend a dividend of 10 per cent., tax free (the same), is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, including the 30,000 shares issued during the year, which rank for dividend *pro rata* from January 1, 1930. The Ordinary distribution will require £20,350 (against £18,100), and leave £117,287 to be carried forward. It is stated that the effect of the prevailing economic depression on the business has been manifest, but the total volumes of business has been substantially maintained. In addition to providing for the normal depreciation on the fixed assets, a further sum of nearly £3,500 (against £14,000) has been written off as extra depreciation, &c., on plant and machinery, and this has been charged before arriving at the profits. In order that deliveries of goods and completion of orders may be expedited, standardization of units and components has been extended, necessitating increased stocks being carried of finished and semi-finished materials. The £3,800 (against £104,451). During the year the business of P. R. Jackson and Co. was acquired.

BREWERY AMALGAMATION

It is announced that the Island Green Brewery Company and Messrs. F. W. Soames and Co., both of Wrexham, and Messrs. Dorcett, Owen, of Oswestry, have agreed to amalgamate. The capital involved exceeds £500,000, and the new company will own 250 houses in Denbighshire, Flintshire, Shropshire, Cheshire and Montgomeryshire.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FALL IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

SUGAR FIRM

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 28.—WHEAT.—Although sellers were willing to make concessions in view of the closing decline in Winnipeg and Argentina, there were no buyers. Parcels, white (part cargo), on the way, was held for 28s., while Dec. and Jan. was obtainable at 28s. 6d. For Australian, on passage, shipping-shipped, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., 27s. 6d. was asked. Roasfe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., was obtainable at 26s. 11½d. Parcels No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Freemanton, afloat, sold at 28s. 6d.: per Suevier, afloat, at 26s. 3d. to No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Dec.-Jan. at 25s. 6d. per City of Evansville, afloat, made 27s. 3d.; and New South Wales (bags), per Ferndale, Nov. 15-20, 27s. 3d.; while afloat, was traded in at 25s.; and a large business was done in Russian (on sample) at equal to 24s., ex store, also to day for New South Wales per Clan Mactavish, Nov. 20.

The wheat futures market closed 2d. over yesterday's final values. Business was done in Manitoba grade, March, at 24s. 7d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE				
Nov.	23 11	24 0	24 0	24 1	23 11
Jan.	24 0	24 1	24 1	24 2	24 0
March	24 6	24 7	24 7	24 8	24 6
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec.	22 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 10
Feb.	23 1	23 3½	23 3	23 3	23 1

MAIZE.—Inquiry was more sustained for cargoes and assisted by the upward movement in La Plata freights and extended bookings on United States account the close was firm with prices 3d. to 6d. per qr. higher. For 5,200 tons, Jan. shipment, 17s. 9d. was paid, and for 5,500 tons, Jan.-Feb. shipment, 17s. 9d. was realized yesterday. Parcels were in active request and advanced 6d. per qr. La Plata, per Middesteigh, afloat, sold at 17s. 7½d. to 17s. 9d.; per Richard Lee, Larrinaga, at 17s. 4½d.; per Portfield, shipping/shipped, at 17s. 9d.; 18s. 1½d. and 18s.; and Feb.-March, at 18s. 7½d. to 18s. 9d. BARLEY was firm and rather dearer with some inquiry to West Coast U.K. ports. Danubian, Dec., sold at 14s. 9d. to Bristol Channel and Persian, Jan., at 13s. 9d. and 13s. 10½d.

OATS were firm with La Plata in better request at higher prices. For afloat, per Bilbury, and Dec., 11s. 6d. was paid; 11s. 3d. for Nov.; and 11s. 6d. and 11s. 7½d. for Jan.-Feb.

At MARK-LANE trading was fairly active. English wheat was maintained at 29s. to 30s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was irregular at 6d. decline to 3d. advance. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), 29s. 9d.; Dec., 29s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 29s. 9d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 6d.; (Atlantic), 28s.; No. 2, 28s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 27s. 6d.; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), 28s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62lb., 27s.; Australian, samples), 29s. to 25s. 6d.; and Indian, 27s. 6d.; Russian (on 490lb. Flour was steady. Foreign quiet and easier. Canada, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., was obtainable at 26s. 3d. Roasfe, met a good inquiry at 3d. to 6d. decline chiefly to cent ports. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Freemanton, afloat, sold at 25s. 6d.: per Suevier, afloat, at 26s. 3d. to No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Dec.-Jan. at 25s. 6d. per City of Evansville, afloat, made 27s. 3d.; and New South Wales (bags), per Ferndale, Nov. 15-20, 27s. 3d.; while afloat, was traded in at 25s.; and a large business was done in Russian (on sample) at equal to 24s., ex store, also to day for New South Wales per Clan Mactavish, Nov. 20.

The wheat futures market closed 2d. over yesterday's final values. Business was done in Manitoba grade, March, at 24s. 7d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE				
Nov.	23 11	24 0	24 0	24 1	23 11
Jan.	24 0	24 1	24 1	24 2	24 0
March	24 6	24 7	24 7	24 8	24 6
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec.	22 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 10
Feb.	23 1	23 3½	23 3	23 3	23 1

MAIZE.—Inquiry was more sustained for cargoes and assisted by the upward movement in La Plata freights and extended bookings on United States account the close was firm with prices 3d. to 6d. per qr. higher. For 5,200 tons, Jan. shipment, 17s. 9d. was paid, and for 5,500 tons, Jan.-Feb. shipment, 17s.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	58½ 58⅝	..
88⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	92⅝ 92⅞	−⅛
105¼ 99⅜	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103	..
101⅛ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅛ 101	..
103¼ 82½	Pdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅜ 95⅛	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96¼ 97	−⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. bds.	96¼ 97	−⅛
80¼ 72⅜	Conversion, 3½% ..	81⅝ 81⅞	−⅛
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	100⅝ 101⅛*	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	105⅝ 106¼	..
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% ..	103 103¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% ..	102 101¼	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 102	..
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 3½% ..	101 101¼	..
90¼ 85	Irish Land, 2½% ..	62⅝ 63¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	69 70	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	68⅝ 68⅞	−⅛
84⅜ 80	T'vaal 3% ..	83 85	..
266 239	Bank of England	269 271	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	84 86	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	64½ 65½	−¼
61⅜ 50½	Do., 3% ..	55½ 56½	−¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½ 47½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	102⅞ 103⅛	..
93¾ 80½	Do., 4½% ..	90 91	..
109 105⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	108⅛ 109¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79⅛ 80¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% ..	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	106 107	+¼
70 65	Met. Water, 3% ..	69 70	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90 91	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	— —	..
— —	Do., "A" ..	66¼ 67	+⅛
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	86¼ 87¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	102⅛ 103½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 96	Aust., 6% '31-41	91 96	..
99¼ 93⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	81 86	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94½ 95	..
85¼ 78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	87¼ 87⅝	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '36-58	97¼ 97½	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86¼ 87¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-63	85¼ 86¼	..
113¼ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110½ 111	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104⅜ 105	..
85⅜ 81⅜	N.Z., 5% '44-64	88¼ 89¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3½% '29-49	80¾ 81¼	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	75 80	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	54 59	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% '33-53	84 89	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	80 85	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	77 82	..
104 98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% '46	104¾ 104⅝	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98¾ 98¾	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88¾ 89¼	..
88⅜ 82⅛	Do., 3½% '44-64	80¾ 81¼	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '1945	81¼ 81¾	..
104⅛ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
100 83	Q'ld., 5% '40-60	75 80	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	61 66	..
104¼ 99⅜	S. Af., 5% '45-75	104¾ 104¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	92 92½	..
99⅜ 89	S.A.'st., 5% '45-75	78 83	..
102¾ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas.'a 3½% '40-60	72 77	..
99¼ 89	Vic., 5% '45-75	78 83	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	57 62	..
99⅜ 91	W.As., 5% '45-75	78 83	..
90½ 85	Do., 3½% '30-35	77 82	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	61 66	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1 13/16	..
Bleachers ..	17/3	..	Fine Spinners	21/3	+3d
Borax, Def.	½	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brit. Dyers	21 3/4	..	Impl. Chem.	19	−1d
Brit.Celanese	8/6	..	Do., Defd.	5/4 1/2	−1d
Do., 2nd Pf.	6/6	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	3 7/12	..	Linen Thread	1 1/4	..
Brit. Enka..	4/6	..	Lister ..	12/6	..
Calico Print.	9/3	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can.Celanese	2¼	+⅛	Ryland's	16/6	..
C'n'se Amer.	3	..	Salt Unkn..	1 9/16	..
Coats ..	59/3	+3d	Salts (S'lt're)	2/3	..
Cook, Son ..	7/6	..	Snia Viscosa	8/0	−3d
Courtaulds	2 1/32	..	Wardle&Daw	1 21/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	22/0	−3d	Hydro Elec.	27	−3s
Atlas ..	22/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/6*	+6d
Barcelona Tr.	25⅛	+1/2	Metro. Elec.	45/9	+3d
B'mouth&Pt.	62/6*	..	Mex.Lt. Com.	51	..
Braz. Tract.	26	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	73	..
Brit. Insuld.	70/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'w'cle Elec.	25/3	..
Callenders	55/0	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	55/0	..	Siemens ..	21/6*	..
County Lond.	50/0	−9d	Teleg. Const.	17 1/2	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	2 15/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	47/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	25/3	..
Henley's Tel.	6*	..	Yorkshire ..	3 4/6	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	86	88	..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79	81	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91	93	..
104⅛	Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109	110	..
79	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78	80	..
45½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	44	45	..
53½	Do., 4% Rescission ..	52	54	..
54½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	52	54	−1
71½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	70	72	..
77	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	71	75	..
56	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	55	57	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75	78	..
90½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	89	91	..
85	Do., 5% 1911 ..	83	86	..
104	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104	..
99½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100	..
88½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87	88	..
49	Do., 5% 1912 ..	52	53	..
68	Do., 5% 1913 ..	67	70	+1/2
61½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60	62	..
30	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	26	31	..
34	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	33	36	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111	..
71½	Egyptian Unified ..	70	72	..
205	French, 5% ..	205	207	..
20⅝	Do., 4% ..	20¼	20¾	..
105	Midl. 6% ..	104½	105½	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	104½	105½	..
105	Orleans, 6% ..	104½	105½	..
105⅞	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½	106½	..
110¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110¼	111¼	..
100½	German, 7% ..	100¾	101¼	..
76	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	72	74	−½
63½	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61	64	..
81	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79	81	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100	101	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½	91½	..
102	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101½	102½	..
18¼	Italian, 3½%	17½	18	..
100	Ldn. Comort, "B" ..	99½	100½	..
77½	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	76	77	..
93	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½	..
102	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼	102¼	..
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94¼	95¼	..
15	Mexican, 5%	14½	16½	..
58	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	51	56	..
82	Polish, 7%	80	83	..
45½	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	43	44	..
42½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½	42½	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906	1	2	..
79½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76	77	−1
84½	Do., 7% 1930	81	83	−1
104¼	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103½	104½	..
9½	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	7½	8½	..
60	Uruguay, 5½%	59	61	..
—	—	—	—	..
4½	Peruvian Corporation	4	5	..
32½	Do., Pref.	31	33	..
102	German Potash, 7% ..	100½	101½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68½	Great Western ..	67½	68½	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½	85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100½	102	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½	95½	..
32¼	L. Mid. and Scottish..	32½	33½	+½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¼	79¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64	65	..
6¼	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	6	6½	..
17	Do., Pref. ..	16¾	17½	+½
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	59	59	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74½	75½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56½	57½	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	40	41½	..
69½	Metropolitan	68½	69½	..
76½	Met. Dist.	76¼	77¼	..
—	Southern, Defd. ..	22¾	23¾	+½
67¼	Do., Pref.	66½	67½	+½
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91	92	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84¼	85¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101½	..
24/0	Underground, £1 ..	24/4½	24/10½	..
104½	Do., Income	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

48	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	41	43	..
—	Argentine Gt. West...	64	66	..
—	Argentine N. Easte...	26	28	..
77	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	70	72	−1½
70½	B.A. and Pacific ..	59	61	−½
65	B.A. Western	59	61	−½
45	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44¼	44½	..
65	Central Argentine ..	59	61	−½
65	Central Uruguay ..	62	64	..
14½	Cordoba Central ..	12½	14½	..
22	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20	22	..
29	Costa Rica	28	30	..
75	Entre Rios	68	70	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10	13	..
28	Leopoldina	24	26	..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Beazer) ..	2¾	3	..
165	San Paulo	155	160	..
7	United of Havana ..	5	7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝	−1/16	Lloyds, A ..	64/9	..
Alexanders	69/6	+3d	Martins ..	79½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅛	..	Mercs. Ind. C.	12¾	..
Bk. of Aust.	9¾	..	Midland, £1	78/9	−3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅜	−1/16	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	91¾	+5/32
Bk. of Mt...	59¾	..	Nat. of N.Z.	5⅜	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	29	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Bk. of N.S.	52/6*	−1/0	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Barclays, A	8⅝	+1/32	Nat. India ..	43	+1/2
Do., B	57/9	..	Nat. Prov. £4	14⅛	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..	Ryl. of Can.	56	..
Brown, Shipley	5¾	−1/16	Ryl. of Scot.	357	+1/2
Can. Com...	48	..	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
Char. India..	18⅞	..	Un. of Aust.	6	..
District	64/6	..	Un. Discount	9 15/16	..
Eng. S. & A.	41*	−1/16	Westminster	79/9	..
Hambros ..	8¾	..	Do., £1 ..	52/5	..
Hongkong ..	113	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21¼	..	Phoenix, f.p.	14⅛*	..
Atlas Assur.	15¾	..	Prudential ..	25	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Do., "B" ..	40/9	..
Com. Un. ..	24⅜	..	Royal ..	81¼	..
Eagle Star ..	12⅝	−⅛	R. Exchange	65¼	..
Empr'ra Hab.	70/6	−6d	Scottish "A"	16¾*	..
Gen. Accdt.	15⅞	−⅛	Sun	74/0	−6d
Guardian ..	10¾*	..	Sun .. Insur..		
Ldn. and L.	28⅝	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	31/0*	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	−⅛	Sun Life ..	53	..
N. Brit. & M.	35	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6 15/16	..
Stha. Assur.	16⅝	..			

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E.Trad.	6/9	..	Imperial Tob.	4 11/16	..
Am.Dest. Df.	3/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	37/9	−⅛
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	18¼	−⅛
Assd. Cement	25/0	..	Krenger & T.	23½	+1/8
Bovril Def.	37/3	..	Lastaro, Pf.	27½	−1/16
Brit. Alum.	35/1½	..	Do., Def'rre	4½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅝	−1/32	Lever 7% Pf.	24/0	..
Brit. &S.Afric.	12/0	..	LiverpoolNR.	6/0	−3d
Brit. Match	24 7/12	..	LondonBrick	40/11½	−1¼d
Brit.Oil Cake	26/0	..	Maabre G.Df.	16/9	..
Brit.Port(Cm.	2 9/16	..	Marconi Mar.	1 13/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/6	..	Do., Can. ..	9/16	−1/16
Cab.&W."B"	12	..	Mather & P.	1⅞	..
Do.,7½% "A"	23½	..	Nairn M.&G.	1⅛	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	75	+1/2	P. & O. Def.	40/6	..
Carreras "A"	65⅜	+1/16	Phillips (G.)	20/0	+3d
Col. Graph. ..	2¼	−1/16	Pinchin J'son	40/6	..
Crittall ..	20 7/32	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/0	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf	11 7/32	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm.	16/0	..	Sm&Arg. Mt.	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/3	−3d	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E.Ready(I.B.	18 7/32	+1½d	Spillers ..	22/3	+6d
Finlay, Jas.	4	..	Swed.Mtch.B	1 13/16	+1/16
Furness, W.	33/3	..	Tate & Lyle	33 7/32	−1½d
Gas Lt.' & C.	19/9	..	Tarapaca NR	4/6	..
Gasmont Br.	14/1½	+3d	Turner & N.	51/3	−2/3
Globe Tel. ..	1 4/16	..	Utd. Dairies	32/0	−3d
Gramophone	2 1/16	..	Utd.Molasses	18/0	−1/0
Harris'ns&C.	4 3/16	..	Unilever ..	2	..
Imp.Con.Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4	..
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	Wall Paper D.	34/0	−1/0

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3 1/01⅜	−1½d	Howard & B.	3/8	−1/32
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W.	52/0	..	Pease & Pms	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2 1/11⅜	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal	5/3	−1½d	Powell Duff	6/0	..
B.S.A.	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	14/3	..	Ruston & H.	3/6	..
Brownf.(John)	2/0	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	..	Staveley ..	20/9	..
Consett	6 1/12	..	Stew.&L.Def.	23 7/12	..
Cory (Wm.)	58/9*	−3d	S. Durham	18/9	..
Dorman Long	4/6	..	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb..	98	..
Guest Keen	26/0	−4½d	Thomas, R. ..	1/3	..
Hadfields ..	6/3	..	Vickers ..	7 4½	..
Harld.&W.P.	5 1/01⅜	..	Weardale Df.	20/0	..
Hopkinson..	23/9	−3d	Yk.Am.A&D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	26/6	−6d	National Bus	23/3	..
Dennis Bros.	40/0	+6d	Rolls-Royce	40/9	+3d
Ford	65/0	−6d	Rover (8/0)	5/9	..
Guy Motors	10/0	−3d	Singer ..	19/0	+6d
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	4/9	..
Imp.Airways	18/6	..	Smith, S., Pf.	2/9	..
Leyland ..	52/6	+3d	Thornycroft	32/5*	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/3	+3d	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris,7½ Pf.	22/3	..	T.S. Motors	5/6	−6d
Napier, D...	9/6	..	Tilling, T. ..	4¾	−1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/3	..	Hoare	62/0	..
BarclayPerk.	25/9	..	Ind, Coope..	63/9	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6	..	Meux's ..	35/0	..
Benskin's ..	37/0	..	Mitch'n & B.	53/6	..
C.of Lon.,Pf.	11/0	..	S. African ..	58/6	−3d
Courage ..	60/0	..	Taylor Wkr.	32/6	−3d
Distillers ..	60/0	..	WalkerP.&C.	19/3	..
Guinness ..	108/0	+9d	Watney, Df.	57/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aërated B...	18/6	−3d	Lewis, Ptd.	47/0	..
Army & N...	38/3	..	Lipton	4 1/32	..
Barker	56/3	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..	4 5/32	..
Boots Pure D.	31⅞	..	Maple	28/6	−6d
Carlton	24/0	..	Map. &Webb	8/3	..
Debenhams ..	5/9	−1½d	Maypole Def.	4 7/32	..
Fredk. Hotels	7/6	..	Savoy Hotel	27/0	..
Gordon Htls	10 7/32	..	Selfridge,Ptd.	23/0	..
Harrods	157/3	−3d	Smart Bros. ..	7/8	..
Harrds(R.A.)	14/3	..	Spl'rs&P.10/-	18/0	..
Home&C. 4/0	14/3	..	Waring & G.	6/0	..
Internat. Tea	19/3	−3d	Whiteley ..	45/0	+1/3

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	31/0-	..	Dalgety	7¾	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	17/0*	..	Forestal	13/3	..
Aust. Est. M.	43	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	20/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	3	..	Hudson's B.	1 15/16	..
Brit. N.Born.	4/3	..	Kassala Cot.	15/16	..
City Ld.Real	17/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	80	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2 1/8*	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/0	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	+4½d
An.-Dutch ..	24/9	−3d	Lumut	1 1/4	..
An.-Java ..	0/10½	..	Malacca	3/4	..
An.Malay ..	1 3/32	..	Malayalam..	17/0	..
Bah Lias ..	3/4	..	Mendelssohn	2	..
Bajoe Kidoel	18 1/2	..	Merlimau ..	1 4½	..
Batu Tiga ..	12/6	..	Pataling ..	3/8	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak	1 1/01⅜	..
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	..	RembauJelei	16/3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	23/9	−6d
Cons. Malay	2/9	..	Sarawak ..	1/0	..
Duff Devt.. ..	5 32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4½	..	Sennah	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/0	..	Sialang	11 16	..
GulaKalump	9 16	−1 16	Straits Rbr.	21 32	..
Highlands ..	1	..	Sum. Para..	1/9	..
Java Invest. ..	1 3 32	..	Tandjong ..	11 16	..
Java United	1 3 16	..	Tanjong Mal.	2 3 32	..
Jugra&Carey	9/9	+3d	Telogoredjo	9 16	..
Kapar Para	15 16	..	U. Serdang..	2/6	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1 16	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	2 1 16	..
Labu	1 1 32	+1 32	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	5 16	..	U. Temiang	1/3	..
Langkat ..	1 1 16	..	Vallambrosa	8/9	..

TEA

Amal. Est...	17	−1¼	Eastn. Prod.	3⅜	..
An.-Ceylon	24/9	..	Empire	1 1/2	..
Assam Co.	28/0	−3d	Galaha	45/3	−1½d
Assam Front.	20/9	..	Imperial Tea	30/0	−7½d
Brahmap'tra	3 1/2	..	Jokai	2¾	−1/32
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehant ..	59/6	..
Budla Beta	60/0	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅞	..
Carolina ..	2 7/16	..	Lebong ..	76/0	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 9/16	−1 16	Lungla	10/6	..
Chargola ..	9/9	..	Makum	33/0	..
Chulwa	5 1/32	..	Nedeem	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	17⅞	..	New Dimbula	5 1/2	..
Darjeeling ..	2 3/32	..	NuwaraEliya	5 1/2	..
Darj. Cons.	5 1/2	..	Pabbolua ..	5 1/32	..
Deundi	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	5 1/32	..
Dooars	58/0	..	Singlo	2 5/16	..
DoomDooma	5 5/32	+1/32	Travancore	43/3	−5d
Eastn. Assam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	36/6	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	10/3	−6d	Lobitos ..	1 5/16	−⅛
A.-Egypt, B	1 13/16	..	Mex. Eagle..	6/9	−4½d
A.-Persian ..	2⅛	−1/16	Do., 7% Pf.	8 1/2	..
Apex Trin. ..	12/0	..	Phœnix,$1 sh	6/9	−3d
Attock	1	..	R. Dutch ..	24¾	−⅜
Brit. Borneo ..	5/9	..	Shell	3 21 32	−5/32
Brit. Burmah	4/6	..	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit.Cont.,Pf	3 7/12	..	Steaua Rom.	5/6	..
Burmah	3 5/32	..	Trinidad C.	2/0	..
Canad. Eagle	6/10½	−4½d	Trinidad L.	1 9/32	−1/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/6	..
Creole	15.0‡	−3d	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	3/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	1 9/16	−1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6	..	Modder. B...	12/0	..
Angl.-Amer.	15/0	−6d	Modder.Deep	1 3/8	..
An.-French ..	5/8	..	Modder. East	1 5/16	..
Brakpan	2 11/16	..	Mozambique	5/0	−3d
C.Mining, Br.	11 1/2	..	Natal N. Con.	21 32	..
City Deep ..	4/6	−1½d	New Jagers.	1/8	..
Cons. Dmds.	5/0	−1½d	New Modder.	3 5/16	+1/32
Cons. G. Fds	1 1/32	..	New State A.	1 5/32	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/6	−3d	Nourse	10/3	..
Cons. M. Sel.	9/9	..	Randftn. E.	12 7/12	−1½d
Crown	3⅝	..	Rand Mines	22 1/32	+1/32
Daggafontein	1 7/32	−1/32	Rand Select.	7/0	..
De Beers D.	15/6	−⅛	Rob. Deep B.	8 10½	..
Dgrban Deep	11/6	−3d	S.A. Town ..	6/3	..
East Geduld	2 1/16	..	S.W. Africa	15/9	..
East Rand..	7 7/12	−1½d	Springs ..	2 31/32	−1/32
Geduld	3 17/32	+1/32	Sub Nigel ..	2 25/32	−1/32
Gen. Mining	1 9/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 17/32	−1/32	Union Corp.	15⅝	−1/16
J'b'gC'nsInv.	32/6	+6d	V. Ryn Deep	1 11/32	..
Knights	8/9	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅝	..
Langlaagte..	23/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/6	..
Meyer & C...	1 3/16	..	West Springs	12/6	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	8 4½	−1½d	Rhod.Cong.B	8 1/2	−⅝
Cam & Motor	7/8	−1/32	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	..
Chartered ..	28/9	−6d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	2 7/32	−1/32
Gfds. Rhod.	5 7/12	..	Roan Antel.	3¼	..
Loangwa ..	2/3	..	Selukwe ..	3/0	+1½d
Lonely Reef ..	7/8	..	Shamva	0/9	..
N'Changa ..	1 31/32	−1/32	Tang'ka Con.	1 7/16	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1⅞	..	Wanki Coal	1 1/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	1 7/12	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 9/32	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/9	..	Bisichi	5/6	..
Ashanti	32/9	+9d	Fanti Cons. ..	8/3	..
Assoc.Nigeria	3/9	..	Naraguta	9 32	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/6	+3d	Pahang Cons.	7/0	..
Bangrin ..	7 8	..	Petaling ..	9/9	+3d
Gopeng	2	..	Renong	7 8	..
Hong-kong ..	16

[illegible] Rly. Def. 1[illegible] 3[illegible] 4 Do. Def. 5[illegible] 6 Gen. Asbestos 10/- Gen. Electric 10/- Lindsay Light 1[illegible] 1/6 Lon. and Mercantile 30/- 33½ 33½ £35/19/0 33½ 33½ Lon. Brick 30/- 35/10/0 Lon. Pass. Tran. Def. 36½ Do. 4% Pref. 36½ Northern 10/- Ordnance Def. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ Phoenix, partly pd. 10/- 10½ Do. Def. 10½ 10½ 10½ Portland Cement 5/- 5¼ 5¼ Provincial Def. 3½ 3¾ 3¾ Royal Exchange 10/- 10½ 10½ Sentry 10/- 10½ 10½ Smith's Def. 12/6/0 20/- 20/6/0 20/6/0 Stanley Def. 10/- 10½ 10½ 10½ South China A. 6½ 6¾ 6½ 6¾ Do. 7% 7¾ Do. 8% 8¼ Do. 9% 9¼ Do. 10% 10¼ Sun Life Assurance 3/10/- Tramways, partly pd. 5/- World Auxiliary, 30/0 50/- Yorkshire, partly pd. 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A." 24½ 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝ 24¾

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alliance Trust, Def. 1[illegible] Alliance Investment, 6% Deb., 103 Amer. Inv. and Gen., 5% Pref., 97½ Do. 6% Def. 80 Do. 4½% Deb., 84½ Anglo-Amer. Deb. 5% Pref., 93 3 Anglo-Amer. Def. 20/- 21½ Army and Navy Def., 23½ Atlas Elect. and Gen., 22/- Do. 7% Pref. 25/6/0 Bankers 4% Deb., 81½ British Assets, A., 5% Pref., 100[illegible] Brit. Combined, L. 118 Brit. Invest., Def. 420 Canadian and General, 24/6 -/7½ Do. 5% Preference, 90 Charter T. and Agency, 68[illegible] Chartered, 3% Pref., 79/9 Cheronese, 1/6 Dunlop Plantations, 6% Pref., 20/9 -/10½ -/9 Consolidated, 4½% Deb., 83 Continental and Indus., 205 Do. 4½% Deb., 90 80½ Continental Select., 10[illegible] Corporate Corp., 163½ 4½ 4 Foreign Amer. and Gen., Def., 173 Do. 4% Deb., 94½ Do. 5% Deb., 96½ 7½ Foreign and Colonial I., 170 Do. 5% Pref., 98 Globe Telegraph, 7[illegible] Do. 6% Pref., 10[illegible] Govmts. Stk. and other Sec., Def., 175 3 Gt. Northern, 5% Pref., 91½ 1 Do. 5% Deb., 85½ Indian and General, 5% Deb., 94½ Industrial and Gen., 332½ 41 Do. 4½% Pref., 85½ Internat. Invest., Def., 109½ Investment T. Corp., Def., 428 Lake View Invest., 22[illegible] Land and N. York, 263 London, 5% Pref., 90½ Do. Def., 385 Mercantile Invest., 320 4½ Metropolitan, Pref. (4½%), 89¼ Municipal, Deb., 85 New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 86 Do. 3% Deb., 97½ Northern Investment, 93½ Do. 5% Pref., 86½ Omnium, 5% Pref., 89 Do. 4½% Deb., 89 Premier, 153 8 Do. 4½% Deb., 85 Ely. Share Trust, 177 Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 165 Scott. Stockholders, 5% Pref., 94½ 4 Scr. Guardian, 126 Scr. Indust., 13[illegible] Scr. Mercantile, 149 8½ 50 Scr. Trust of Scotland, 5% Deb., 85½ 2½ Stock Exchange, 98 Traction and Gen., 317 16 Trustees Corp., 4½% Pref., 88 Tst. States Corp., 1[illegible] Do. 5% Pref. 102½ W. Lond. and Provincial Elec., 130

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aberdeen Ceylon and Eastn., 11/10½ Alliance, 5% Pref., 109½ 1½ City and Industrial, 5% Pref., 95 Trust of Scotland, 5% Deb., 85½ 2½ East and Caledonian, 5% Pref., 82½ 3 37½ Scot Alliance, 4½% Deb., 1934, 96

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal Anthracite, 3/6¼ Armstrong, Witworth Sec. "A" -/8 Associated Portland Cem. Def., 17/11½ Babcock and Wilcox 51/9 Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/3 Baldwins, Convers., Inc., Deb., 60 Bengal Iron, 5/-†† -/3†† -/11½ 4/9 Cory (Wm.), 58/9 -/6 Dorman, Long, 4/3 -/6 -/3 Do. 5% Deb., 87¼ 5 Ebbw Vale, -/7½ Guest, Keen, 26/3 6/- 6/- 6/- 5/9 6/3 Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 19/3 -/4½†† -/11½ Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 3 11¼ -/11¼ -/7½ -/8¼ -/11½ -/11¼ Lambert Bros., 5% Pref., 19/7½ Lancaster Steel, 10[illegible] Palmers Shipbldg., 6½% Deb., 82 Prance and Partners, 1/6 Powell-Duffryn, 6/11½ -/11½ 6/- Pratt-Whitney Corp., 163½ 4 Foreign Amer. and Gen., Def., 173 Do. 4% Deb., 94½ Do. 5% Deb., 96½ 7½ Foreign and Colonial I., 170 Do. 5% Pref., 98 Globe Telegraph, 7[illegible] Do. 6% Pref., 10[illegible] Govmts. Stk. and other Sec., Def., 175 3 Gt. Northern, 5% Pref., 91½ 1 Do. 5% Deb., 85½ Indian and General, 5% Deb., 94½ Industrial and Gen., 332½ 41 Do. 4½% Pref., 85½ Internat. Invest., Def., 109½ Investment T. Corp., Def., 428 Lake View Invest., 22[illegible] Land and N. York, 263 London, 5% Pref., 90½ Do. Def., 385 Mercantile Invest., 320 4½ Metropolitan, Pref. (4½%), 89¼ Municipal, Deb., 85 New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 86 Do. 3% Deb., 97½ Northern Investment, 93½ Do. 5% Pref., 86½ Omnium, 5% Pref., 89 Do. 4½% Deb., 89 Premier, 153 8 Do. 4½% Deb., 85 Ely. Share Trust, 177 Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 165 Scott. Stockholders, 5% Pref., 94½ 4 Scr. Guardian, 126 Scr. Indust., 13[illegible] Scr. Mercantile, 149 8½ 50 Scr. Trust of Scotland, 5% Deb., 85½ 2½ Stock Exchange, 98 Traction and Gen., 317 16 Trustees Corp., 4½% Pref., 88 Tst. States Corp., 1[illegible] Do. 5% Pref. 102½ W. Lond. and Provincial Elec., 130

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Amal Anthracite, 3/6¼ Armstrong, Witworth Sec. "A" -/8 Associated Portland Cem. Def., 17/11½ Babcock and Wilcox 51/9 Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/3 Baldwins, Convers., Inc., Deb., 60 Bengal Iron, 5/-†† -/3†† -/11½ 4/9 Cory (Wm.), 58/9 -/6 Dorman, Long, 4/3 -/6 -/3 Do. 5% Deb., 87¼ 5 Ebbw Vale, -/7½ Guest, Keen, 26/3 6/- 6/- 6/- 5/9 6/3 Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 19/3 -/4½†† -/11½ Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 3 11¼ -/11¼ -/7½ -/8¼ -/11½ -/11¼ Lambert Bros., 5% Pref., 19/7½ Lancaster Steel, 10[illegible] Palmers Shipbldg., 6½% Deb., 82 Prance and Partners, 1/6 Powell-Duffryn, 6/11½ -/11½ 6/- Pratt-Whitney Corp., 163½ 4

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

CITY of LEEDS.—Notice is hereby given that the BOOKS for the REGISTRATION of TRANSFERS of LEEDS CORPORATION STOCK will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st December, both inclusive, pre-paratory to the payment of the half-yearly interest.—By Order,
THOS. THORNTON, Town Clerk.
Leeds, 29th November, 1930.

LEGAL and GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of MEMBERS of this Society will be CLOSED from the 15th December to the 31st December (both inclusive) for preparation of the Warrants for the Interim Divi-dend in respect of the year 1930, payable on 1st Janu-ary, 1931, at the rate of 3s. 6d. per share (free of income-tax).
10, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, 28th November, 1930.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company's 6½ per Cent. "A" and 7½ per Cent. "B" Cumulative Pre-ference Shares will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Dividend Warrants for the six months ended the 30th September, 1930, payable on the 31st Decem-ber, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
LESLIE C. GAMAGE, Secretary.
Company's Office:—Magnet House, Kingsway, Lon-don, W.C.2.

TRIUMPH CYCLE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 16th day of December, 1930, both days inclusive, in preparatory to payment of a dividend upon the Preference and Ordinary Shares of the Company, for the half-year ended 31st day of August, 1930.
By Order,
A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
Registered Office: Priory-street, Coventry. 27th November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors will be held at 75, Victoria-street, S.W.1, on Friday, 19th December, 1930, at 4.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the ANNUAL REPORT of the COUNCIL, and the Balance-sheet, for the financial year ended September 30th, 1930.
(REV.) ARTHUR H. DOLPHIN, Secretary.
November 28th, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ARGENTINE LANDS and INDUSTRIES, Limited.
The Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer in the above Company are hereby informed that in accordance with the Resolution of the General Meeting of the Com-pany held on the 27th November, 1930, a DIVIDEND of 1s. per cent., less Income-tax, in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1930, will be PAYABLE at the Anglo-South American Bank Limited, 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, or at Calle Reconquista 46/100, Buenos Aires, on or after the 29th November, 1930.
The Coupon to be presented is No. 1, which must be left at the Anglo-South American Bank Limited three clear days, or at Buenos Aires three clear days, for examination.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. LAMBERT, Secretary.
River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.
27th November, 1930.

NOTICE to BONDHOLDERS of the REPARTI-TIONED OTTOMAN DEBT.
In connexion with the announcements recently pub-lished in the Press by the Council of the Repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt, notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the Loans payable in Sterling and of the Bonds Representing Arrears, Series "A," "B," and "C," enumerated therein may be presented for payment on and after Monday next, 1st December, at the Coupon Office of the Ottoman Bank, 123, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Satur-days excepted). Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
Coupons of the Four per Cent. Loan, 1908, may be presented at the Ottoman Bank, as above, or at the offices of Messrs. Stern Brothers, 6, Angel-court, E.C.2.
Coupons of the Four per Cent. Loan, 1909, may be presented at the Ottoman Bank as above, or at the offices of Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.
Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.
26th November, 1930.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that DIVIDENDS of 3 per Cent. actual on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 4 per Cent. actual on the Deferred Ordinary Shares have been declared for the half-year ended 31st October, 1930, and that the Transfer Register of the Preferred Ordinary Shares of the Company will be Closed from 1st December to 12th December, both inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. M. COX, Secretary.
Stafford House, 14-20, King William-street, London, E.C.4, 28th November, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXPLORATION COMPANY, Limited.
REDEMPTION of £15,000 4½ per Cent. DEBENTURES, 15th DRAWING.
Notice is hereby given that in terms of the Trust Deed the following DEBENTURES were DRAWN this day for redemption on the 31st December, 1930, from which date thereon will cease:—

125 DEBENTURES of £100 EACH, numbered:—

44	58	62	132	133	143
149	161	165	205	226	236
240	250	255	279	296	308
326	341	345	382	429	445
459	476	481	492	512	521
526	549	551	554	567	588
641	733	737	743	766	770
852	881	937	967	976	984
989	1003	1004	1014	1068	1069
1086	1114	1121	1157	1161	1206
1224	1238	1271	1289	1296	1305
1307	1317	1331	1336	1379	1419
1421	1436	1476	1490	1513	1544
1556	1558	1637	1653	1671	1702
1726	1758	1769	1804	1816	1833
1848	1851	1865	1877	1893	1901
1902	1955	1962	1976	1984	1988
1993	2001	2018	2024	2050	2103
2107	2125	2135	2140	2147	2164
2209	2221	2258	2277	2287	2366
2390	2384	2391	2406	2442	£12,500

24 DEBENTURES of £50 EACH, numbered:—

2492	2498	2503	2532	2549	2556
2573	2581	2594	2605	2614	2641
2657	2695	2748	2749	2781	2804
2806	2820	2829	2839	2845	2872 £1,200

130 DEBENTURES of £10 EACH, numbered:—

2943	2946	2963	2967	2987	3003
3014	3043	3044	3052	3057	3077
3093	3099	3101	3153	3168	3202
3210	3214	3245	3259	3263	3309
3310	3311	3350	3412	3546	3547
3552	3558	3559	3579	3590	3595
3597	3610	3627	3682	3683	3715
3718	3741	3760	3768	3777	3806
3817	3824	3834	3851	3861	3911
3931	3876	3986	3987	4004	4045
4054	4061	4073	4153	4155	4169
4188	4200	4265	4307	4342	4361
4376	4433	4441	4457	4460	4466
4490	4516	4521	4525	4564	4566
4610	4666	4670	4672	4693	4700
4727	4778	4786	4796	4867	4868
4893	4915	4931	4941	4942	4943
4949	4959	4960	4971	4978	4999
5011	5020	5025	5030	5049	5116
5140	5159	5165	5198	5282	5298
5341	5400	5402	5416	5419	5420
5422	5430	5448	5459		£1,300

279 Debentures £15,000

The above Debentures will be paid at par on Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock against surrender of the said Debentures with Coupons Nos. 31/40 attached thereto.
(Sgd.) W. N. TONKINSON, Acting Secretary.
Registered Office:—268-274, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2. 28th November, 1930.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LIVERPOOL.
VALUABLE
SHOP PREMISES,
15/19, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 37½ FEET.
AREA ABOUT 558 SQUARE YARDS.
21/25, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 36 FEET.
AREA ABOUT 556 SQUARE YARDS.
27/29, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 29 FEET.
AREA ABOUT 297 SQUARE YARDS.
To be SOLD as a whole or as lotted.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT
1,411 SQUARE YARDS.
TENURE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.
For plans and particulars apply:—
BOULT, SON and MAPLES,
5, Cook-street, Liverpool.

WANTED

HARRINGAY.—SHOP PREMISES, near junction of Green-lane and No. 4m's-road, having a minimum frontage of 20 feet and a total area of about 1,000 square feet.—Rent and full particulars by letter to "U.," c/o. Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

The Times SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	INLAND			
The Times only	£4 11s. 6d.	2 Months £2 2s. 9d.	3 Months £1 2s. 9d.	
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
The Times with all Supplements ..	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 6d.	11s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.
	ABROAD			
The Times only	One Year £5 4s. 0d.	6 Months £2 12s. 0d.	3 Months £1 6s. 0d.	
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
The Times with all Supplements ..	£7 16s. 0d.	£3 18s. 0d.	£1 19s. 0d.	

THE TIMES ROYAL EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Abroad	£6 16s. 0d.	£3 8s. 0d.	£1 15s. 6d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland and Canada ..	£1 11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	5s. 9d.
Other Countries	£1 5s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	6s. 3d.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

ESTABLISHED 1907.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT and MACHINERY.

Re the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD. By Order of JAMES J. URE, Esq., C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE BY TENDER the undermentioned Assets of this Company in the following manner:—

LOT ONE will comprise the

FREEHOLD FACTORY AT TOTTENHAM,

situate in the Ashley-road near Tottenham Hale Station, with a frontage thereto of 380ft. and a Ground Area of about 11,200 sq. yds., of which about 28,000 sq. ft. are covered by well-lighted ground-floor Brick Buildings with a Block of two-storey Offices.

LOT TWO will comprise the

FIXED & LOOSE PLANT & MACHINERY,

which includes: 20 Power Stamping Presses, by Bliss and Taylor & Challen; 15 Hand Presses; Guillotine; Punteleo Spot Welder; Enamelling, Plating and Polishing Plant; Sand Blast Apparatus; Air Compressors; 55 Screw Cutting, Capstan and other Lathes; Automatic Screw Machines, by Peterman and Brown and Sharpe (OOG); 30 Sensitive and other Drilling Machines; 12 Electric Drills; 15 Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines; two Shaping Machines; Grinding Machines; Tap Threading Machine; Saw Benches; Flexible Cord and Cable Machinery, including Braiding, Plaiting, Stranding and Covering Machines; Electric Coil Winders; Vertical Boiler; Water Softening Plant; 30 Electric Motors up to 28 h.p. 415-volt 3-phase 50; Electrically-controlled Clock Installation; Blueprint Copier; Office Furniture, &c., &c.

LOT THREE will comprise such STOCK and STORES as may be on the Premises on the 4th day of December, that is to say, one week before the date fixed for the Sale.

Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender re International Electric Co., Ltd.," and delivered to
JAMES J. URE, Esq., C.A., 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1,
by four o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1930.

May be viewed by orders, and Particulars with Plans and Form of Tender had of Messrs. FRASER, URE and Co., Chartered Accountants, 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1; of Messrs. STONEHAM and SONS, Solicitors, 108A, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of DOMINION GRAMOPHONE RECORDS LIMITED. By Order of Mr. Justice MAUGHAM. Mr. F. J. TERRY HORSEY, of the firm of Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, at the FACTORY, CHAUL END, LUTON, BEDS, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at eleven o'clock precisely, this company's

GRAMOPHONE RECORD-MAKING PLANT & MACHINERY,

including 60 10in. and 12in. Gramophone RECORD PRESSES by Watson and Stillman, seven Mixing and Grinding Mills, Sturtevant Ring Roller Mill, Sturtevant Crusher, two Newaygo Screens, three sets of three-throw HYDRAULIC PUMPS, Hydraulic Accumulator, 12in. by 9ft., four three-throw geared Pumps, two DAVEY PAXMAN ECONOMIC BOILERS (1200lbs. W.P.), Permutit Water Softening Plant, 24 A.C. Motors, 415 volts up to 100 h.p., four 6-volt Generators, 10 Plating and Depositing Vats, two Wax Trimming Machines, five Lathes, two Drilling Machines, Denbigh Milling Machine, four Weighing Machines, three Motor Vans, Typewriters, Safes, Office Furniture, &c., also the remaining STOCK and STORES, which include about 250,000 GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The machinery will only be sold in lots if not previously disposed of as a whole, with the Freehold Factory, for which, pending the Auction, ANY OFFER would be duly considered by the Receiver, Sydney W. Hubbs, Esq., F.C.A.

Catalogues may be had, when ready, of Messrs. DIXON, WILSON, TUBBS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 24, Basinghall-street, E.C.2; of Messrs. McKENNA & CO., Solicitors, 31, Basinghall-street, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

EYRE COURT,

FINCHLEY ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
UNCHALLENGEABLY
THE FINEST FLATS
IN LONDON AT PRACTICALLY
PRE-WAR RENTS.
FURNISHED SPECIMEN FLATS ON VIEW.
Apply
ESTATE OFFICE ON PROPERTY,
or
LANE SAVILLE & CO., 10, CARLOS PLACE,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

WILTON-STREET, S.W.

THE 15 YEARS' LEASE of a delightful LITTLE HOUSE.
NEWLY MODERNIZED and DECORATED.
Six bed, two baths, two-three reception, &c.
Absolutely up to date and ready for occupation. Nice garden. Rent only £70 per annum. Very low price.

HYDE PARK (few yards).

THE DIRECT LEASE of an attractive HOUSE in a much-sought-after position.
FIVE-SIX BED, TWO BATH, TWO-THREE RECEPTION.
Rent £127 per annum. Reasonable premium.

REGENT'S PARK.

THE CROWN LEASE of an easily-run HOUSE for DISPOSAL.
SEVEN BED, BATH, THREE RECEPTION.
GARAGE and ROOMS.
Rent only £110 per annum. Good lease.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

A Well-arranged LITTLE HOUSE.
12½ YEARS £200 P.A.
FIVE BED, BATH, THREE RECEPTION.
Central heating, parquet floors; small garden. Low premium.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co.,
26, DOVER-STREET, W.1.
(Regent 7340.)

PORTLAND-PLACE (adjoining).

TO be SOLD, or would be Let Furnished or Unfur-nished, delightful small country-type COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, double reception room, kitchen, and bath room; all modern conveniences; garage for one car.
Sole Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET (close to).
CHARMING Modern MINIATURE RESIDENCE for SALE; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath; every convenience.
Sole Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON, 6, Vere-street, W.1. (May. 3204-5.)

TO MEDICAL MEN.
Permission to Sub-let, QUEEN ANNE-STREET.
ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET, with-out premium; nine rooms, bath room, offices. Mode-rate rent.—Agents, Ley-Clarke, 3A, Wimpole-street, Langham 1066.

BELGRAVIA.—Lease five years, rent £68, premium £200; small bijou house; four bed; extension of lease obtainable.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (Chandos-street).—ONE of these unusually charming HOUSES available unfurnished, with four good reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and usual offices. Licence for part conversion if required. Long lease. Nominal premium. Inspected and confidently recom-mended by
RENT ONLY £600 P.A.
ELLIS and SONS,
31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

EATON-SQUARE (just off).—To be LET, FUR-NISHED, a well fitted HOUSE, con-taining eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room, two other reception rooms.—Apply
11GNS. A WEEK FOR A YEAR.
WALKER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.
PERFECTLY-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, four reception, and lounge hall. Would be Let, Furnished; or Long Lease Sold at a reasonable price.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD, small-type RESIDENCE in excellent order with modern improvements; South aspect and private garden; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception and usual domestic offices.—WILLIAM WIL-LETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office), Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.
£3,800.

THURLOE-SQUARE.—ONE of these favourite RESI-DENCES now available with three ground-floor reception rooms; long lease at £80 per annum. Price £4,200.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

SLOANE-GARDENS.
£325 PER ANNUM.—A very light modernized HOUSE, in excellent order, to be LET Un-furnished; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and tiled domestic offices; service lift and fitted lavatory basins in principal bed rooms; gardens in rear. Lease about 16 years. Premium £1,250.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Net Income of £200; price only £1,000; self-contained FLATS near Swiss Cottage (two vacant); lease 21 years.—Morgan, 96A, Clifton-hill, N.W.8.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large draw-ing room, square dining room and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.
£450 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-CLASS FLATS from £80 to £125 per annum inclusive; surrounded by their three acres of gardens with tennis court; lock-up garages; 15 minutes from Town, frequent fast service.—Estate Office, RAGLAN COURT, RAGLAN-GARDENS, WEMBLEY PARK. Telephone, Wembley 3160.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from Sns. Adjacent Piccadilly and Park-lane.—The Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CHARMING FLAT, First Floor; four rooms (two extra large), kitchen, tiled bath room, linen hall, central heating, constant hot water, and all labour saving; £200 p.a. inclusive; nothing to buy or extra pay.—74, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2. Call to-day or Sunday. Telephone, Willesden 4410.

ADJOINING KENSINGTON GARDENS.
Newly decorated. Constant hot water.
CHARMING SERVICE FLAT; lounge (23ft. by 15ft. 6in.), large double bed room, large bath-dressing room, &c.; really full and efficient service at quite nominal charge; no premium. IMME-DIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ALBERT COURT.
KENSINGTON GORE.
COMMODIOUS FAMILY FLAT to be LET Un-furnished, at a low rental £465 p.a. only. Six bed rooms, two reception, central hall, two bath rooms, excellent offices; constant hot water; lease three to 10 years; small premium.—Further details of Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

FACING SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
DELIGHTFUL FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; only £250 per annum inclusive; no premium; newly decorated; con-stant hot water, service lift, and modern conveniences.—Apply 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, or 'phone Western 3424.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT
Exceptionally attractive, newly decorated.
EXCEPTIONAL CORNER POSITION looking towards Horse Guards and Whitehall; two bed rooms (running water), reception room, bath room and hall; large light rooms; present owner personally recommends in every way.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—FURNISHED FLAT; one large A reception, one double bed room with small dressing room, kitchen, bath room; 4 gns.—'Phone Sloane 3089.

LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.—Charming SELF-CON-TAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; four rooms, kitchen and bath; constant hot water. Rent £185 p.a. inclusive. No premium.—Apply 8, A., 48, Dover-street, Picca-dilly, W.1.

MAYFAIR. £360.

The five-year LEASE of delightful FLAT in premier building, with LIFT and CONVENIENCE.
TWO BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION.
good kitchen, &c.; inclusive rent; nominal premium to include fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7340.)

ONE Minute Hyde Park, Lancaster Gate Tube.—Re-ception, bed room, bath; phone; meals as required. —31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 3481.

PORTLAND-PLACE (adjoining).—Exceedingly well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT will be Let to Agents, who have inspected. F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.

REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY.
TEST FISHING WITH GOOD HOUSE TO BE LET.
UNFURNISHED.
A Very attractive RESIDENCE, standing in own grounds of 10 ACRES, with an excellent stretch of trout and grayling fishing in the noted River Test, which runs through the property, together with two cottages and garage; the house contains small lounge, three recep-tion rooms, six principal bed rooms and three secondary bed rooms, bath room.
RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
Apply RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

THAMESFIELD,
MARLOW, BUCKS.
STANDING IN ONE ACRE OF SECLUDED GROUNDS.
AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE an excep-tionally attractive, well-built, de-tached NON-BASEMENT RESI-DENCE in good decorative order throughout, and comprising six bed rooms, dressing room, good bath room, three well-planned ground-floor reception rooms, and full-sized billiards room; excellent domestic offices.—For full particulars and photos apply
FREEHOLD. £2,250.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 2277.

ALDWICK BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK, WEST BOGNOR ENGLISH.—Why not have a home built to your requirements on this delightful estate? All plots have direct sea views.—Write for interesting illustrated Brochure, ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Estate Agents, 20 Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0431.

ISLAY.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of CAIRNMORE in the Parish of Kildalton, in the southern part of the Island of Islay, extending to about 9,000 ACRES, and comprising Farms and other Holdings, Grouse Moor, Houses, and Superiorities in Port Ellen, with the Harbour of Port Ellen.
The Mansion House and the Policies, extending to 16 Acres, are finely situated one mile to the west of Port Ellen. The House, which has a southern exposure sea-wards, is a modern and substantial stone-built structure.
The Shootings afford first-class and varied sport. The winter Shootings in particular are excellent. There is also good Trout Fishing. Machrie Golf Course is about 2½ miles distant from the house.
Rental for 1929-30, including pier dues, £3,024 12s. 4d. Burdens, £414 3s. 1d.
Particulars obtained on application to JOHN C. BRODIE and SONS, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

BEACONSFIELD. A. C. FROST,
OPPOSITE STATION.
Homefinder free. Principal Agents.
'Phone, Beaconsfield 690.

BERKS (Sandhurst), close to station.—For SALE, an Attractive brick-built RESIDENCE.
Hall, three reception rooms, bath room, seven bed rooms; Co.'s water; gas; garage with two rooms over; stab-ling; well-laid-out grounds, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, orchard.—
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
HOUSES AGENTS, STEVENS and SON, F.A.I.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth on 11th December, detached pre-WAR FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "Seaton," 7, Warren-road, opposite close to Alum Chine and sea; Southerly as-pect; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms; garden with space for garage.—Particu-lars of FOX and Sons, 52, Poole-road, Bournemouth West.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated PROPERTY REGISTER, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available proper-ties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces, Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

RESULT OF SALE.
BRACKNELL, BERKS.
A FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE in perfect order, situate 275ft. up, close to railway station and near five golf courses, known as "HILLSIDE," containing nine bed, two bath, three reception, lounge hall; double garage; lodge; in all about FIVE ACRES.—Messrs.
DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.
beg to state that the above premises were NOT SOLD at their auction on Tuesday last, and may now be treated for privately.
Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 7, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
CAMBERLEY, easy reach golf links; 15 minutes' walk town; near bus.—Pretty Detached RESIDENCE, in good order throughout, electricity, telephone; three bed rooms, bath room, good offices; garage; elec-tric light and main services; good order throughout.—Particulars from Waverley Court Estate Office, Camberley.

CANTERBURY HEENE BAY.—CALCOTT HALL, gentleman's RESIDENCE, modernised; lounge hall, three reception, seven-eight bed, bath (hot and cold); TWO ACRES; garage; £95 per annum, water included; bus service.—DAY, 37, Percy-street, W.1.

CORNWALL, on the confines of Penzance, renowned for its mild and equable climate.
OLD-FASHIONED GRANITE RESIDENCE, due S. aspect, 2100 feet up, with fine COUNTRY HALL, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath; main water, gas; telephone; garage; inexpensive grounds. Agents' prospectus and plan on application. Bed avail-able; good boating, sea fishing.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

THE PARK CLOSE.
EASTBOURNE.—Beautiful oak-timbered OLD HOUSE of XVth.-Century design; leadings; two reception rooms, four-five bed bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; garage.—Owner's agents, KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST AND EAST SUSSEX.—Particulars with lists of Town and Country Properties from ESSENDENS, 58, Cliffe-high-road, Lewes.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

OXTED, SURREY.
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.
ELEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS WITH HOT AND COLD BASINS IN MOST.
Double garage, stabling, and greenhouses, company's water, electric light, gas, main drainage, telephone, and central heating. About 6½ acres.
THE WHOLE REDECORATED A YEAR AGO.
To be SOLD FREEHOLD. For particulars apply to Messrs. DRIVERS, JONAS and Co., Chartered Sur-veyors, 7, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

TO CITY MEN AND OTHERS.
CHISLEHURST.—For SALE with POSSESSION.
FREEHOLD.
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
NINE BED and DRESSING ROOMS.
Complete offices; garage; 1½ acre attractive pleasure grounds with tennis lawn; company's electric light and water, main drainage; near two Golf Courses.—Apply DRIVERS, JONAS and Co., Chartered Surveyors, 7, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—FURNISHED FLAT; one large reception, one double bed room with small dressing room, kitchen, bath room; 4 gns.—'Phone Sloane 3089.

LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.—Charming SELF-CON-TAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; four rooms, kitchen and bath; constant hot water. Rent £185 p.a. inclusive. No premium.—Apply 8, A., 48, Dover-street, Picca-dilly, W.1.

MAYFAIR. £360.

The five-year LEASE of delightful FLAT in premier building, with LIFT and CONVENIENCE.
TWO BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION.
good kitchen, &c.; inclusive rent; nominal premium to include fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7340.)

ONE Minute Hyde Park, Lancaster Gate Tube.—Re-ception, bed room, bath; 'phone; meals as required. —31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 3481.

PORTLAND-PLACE (adjoining).—Exceedingly well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT will be Let to Agents, who have inspected. F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.

REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY.
TEST FISHING WITH GOOD HOUSE TO BE LET.
UNFURNISHED.
A Very attractive RESIDENCE, standing in own grounds of 10 ACRES, with an excellent stretch of trout and grayling fishing in the noted River Test, which runs through the property, together with two cottages and garage; the house contains small lounge, three recep-tion rooms, six principal bed rooms and three secondary bed rooms, bath room.
RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
Apply RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

THAMESFIELD,
MARLOW, BUCKS.
STANDING IN ONE ACRE OF SECLUDED GROUNDS.
AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE an excep-tionally attractive, well-built, de-tached NON-BASEMENT RESI-DENCE in good decorative order throughout, and comprising six bed rooms, dressing room, good bath room, three well-planned ground-floor reception rooms, and full-sized billiards room; excellent domestic offices.—For full particulars and photos apply
FREEHOLD. £2,250.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 2277.

ALDWICK BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK, WEST BOGNOR ENGLISH.—Why not have a home built to your requirements on this delightful estate? All plots have direct sea views.—Write for interesting illustrated Brochure, ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Estate Agents, 20 Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0431.

ISLAY.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of CAIRNMORE in the Parish of Kildalton, in the southern part of the Island of Islay, extending to about 9,000 ACRES, and comprising Farms and other Holdings, Grouse Moor, Houses, and Superiorities in Port Ellen, with the Harbour of Port Ellen.
The Mansion House and the Policies, extending to 16 Acres, are finely situated one mile to the west of Port Ellen. The House, which has a southern exposure sea-wards, is a modern and substantial stone-built structure.
The Shootings afford first-class and varied sport. The winter Shootings in particular are excellent. There is also good Trout Fishing. Machrie Golf Course is about 2½ miles distant from the house.
Rental for 1929-30, including pier dues, £3,024 12s. 4d. Burdens, £414 3s. 1d.
Particulars obtained on application to JOHN C. BRODIE and SONS, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

BEACONSFIELD. A. C. FROST,
OPPOSITE STATION.
Homefinder free. Principal Agents.
'Phone, Beaconsfield 690.

BERKS (Sandhurst), close to station.—For SALE, an Attractive brick-built RESIDENCE.
Hall, three reception rooms, bath room, seven bed rooms; Co.'s water; gas; garage with two rooms over; stab-ling; well-laid-out grounds, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, orchard.—
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
HOUSES AGENTS, STEVENS and SON, F.A.I.

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